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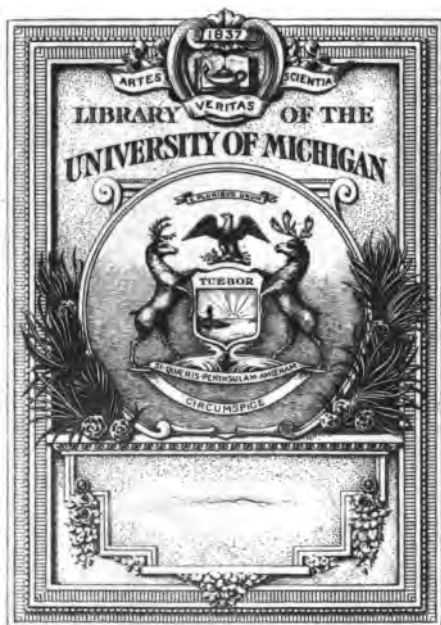
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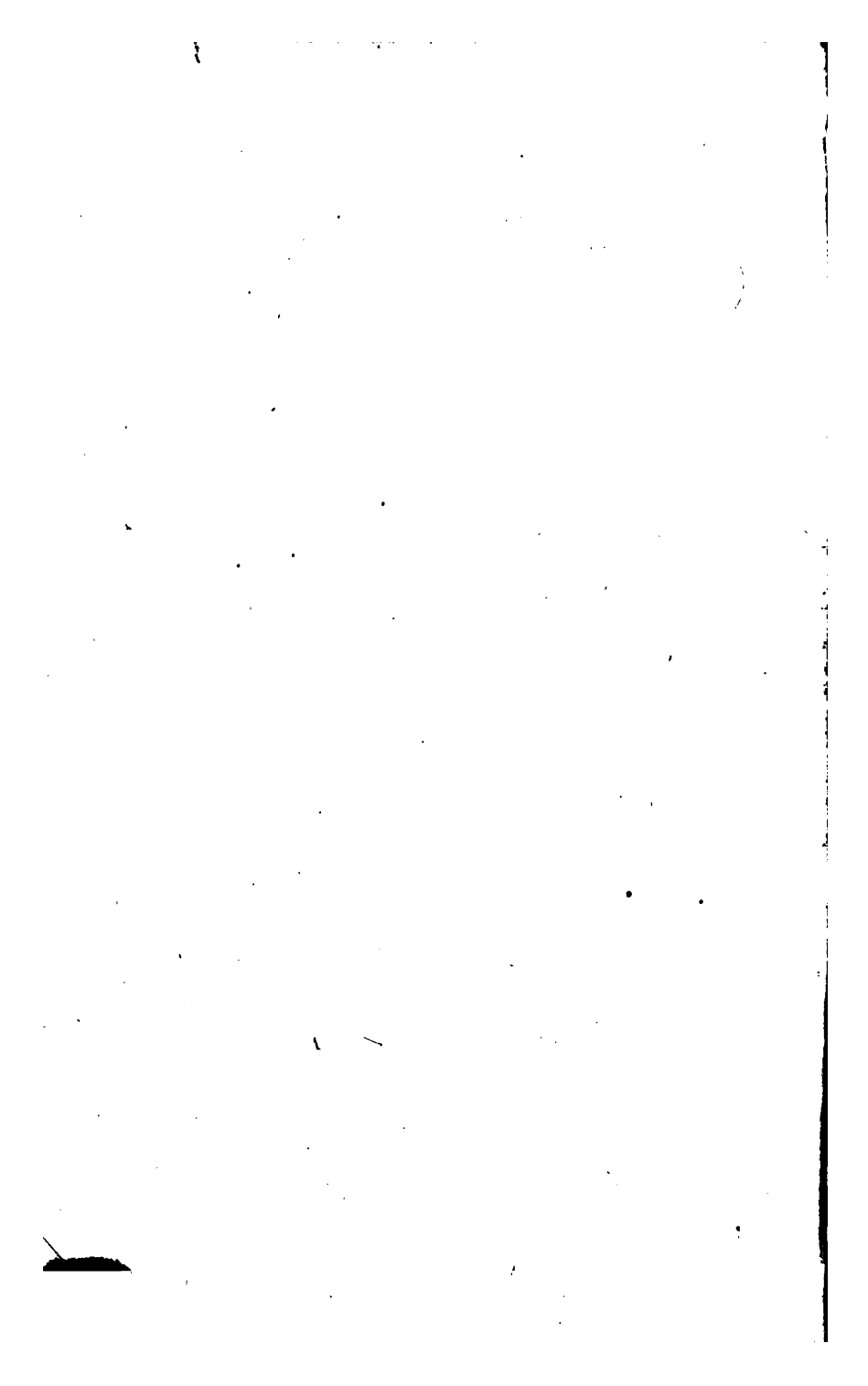
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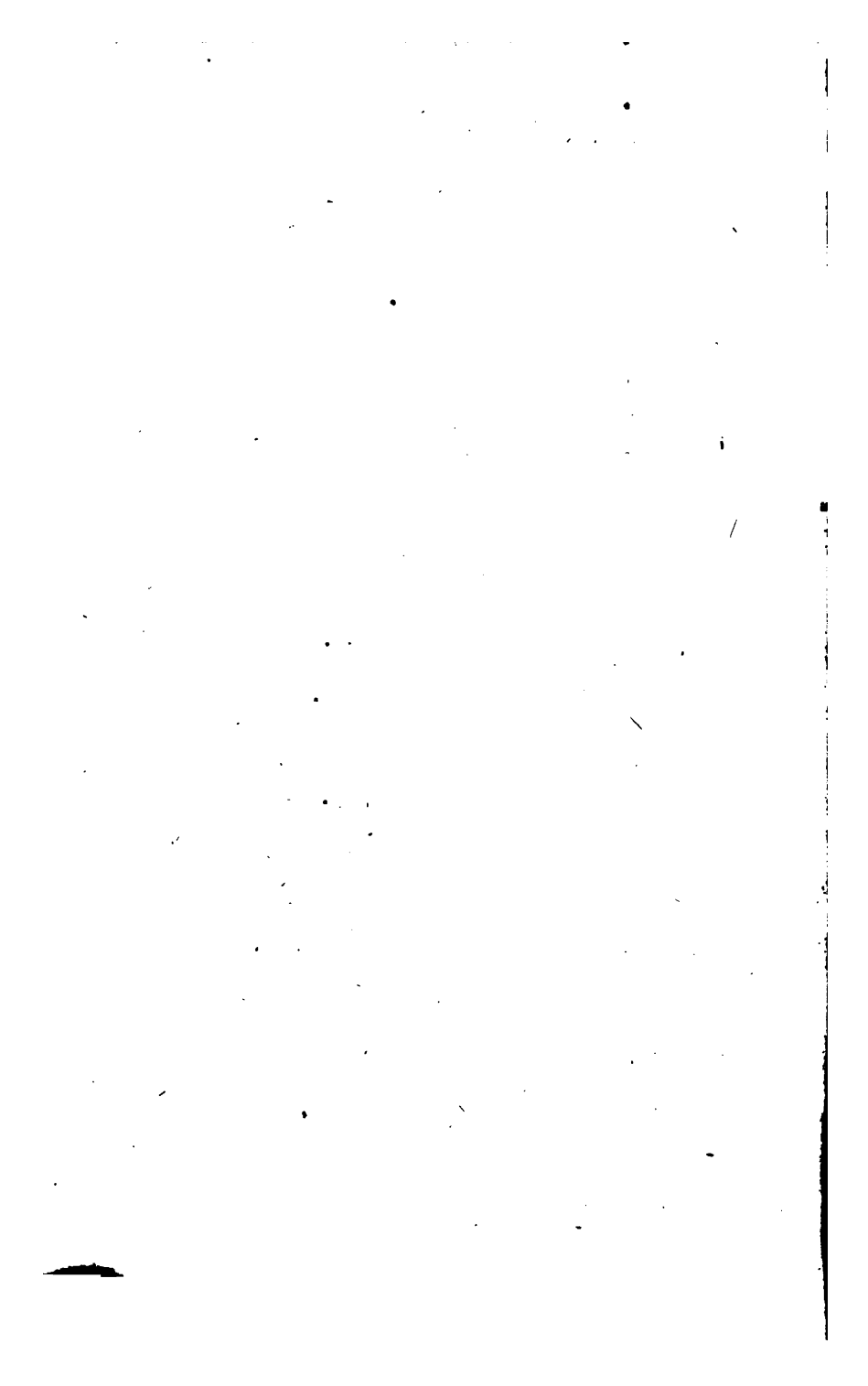
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THE
HISTORY
OF the REIGN of
Queen ANNE,
Digested into
ANNALS.
YEAR the NINTH.

CONTAINING
A Full, Exact, and Impartial Account of
all Affairs, Civil and Military, both at Home and
Abroad, during the Year 1710. Particularly the Ne-
gotiations towards a Peace at *Gertruydenberg*; The
Campaign in the *Netherlands*, with the Sieges of
Douay, Batbune, St. Venant, and Aire; The Three Bat-
tles in *Spain*; The Descent on *Languedoc*; The Mea-
sures to secure the Neutrality in the Empire; The
Rupture between the *Ottoman* Port and the Czar of
Muscovy; The Seizure of *Mr. Masfai*, and of the Grand
Prior of *France* thereupon; The Consequences of
Dr. Sacheverell's Tryal; Remarkable Addresses on
both Sides; Reason for and against the late Changes
in the Ministry, and Calling a New Parliament;
Full Account of the Proceedings of the latter; And
the Remarkable Occurrences of the Year 1710.

L O N D O N:
Printed for *Thomas Ward*, in the Inner-Temple-
Lane, 1711.

English
Arth
10-10-28
18105



To the most Honourable
 ROBERT *Earl of OXFORD,*
and Earl MORTIMER, Ba-
ron HARLEY of Wigmore,
 Lord HIGH-TREASURER
 of Great-Britain; *and one of*
Her Majesty's most Honoura-
ble Privy-Council.

MY LORD,

THE Favourable Acceptance
 with which the preceding
 Parts of these Memoirs have been
 receiv'd by Candid and Upright
 Judges,

The Dedication.

Judges, among whom, I account it the Height of my good Fortune, that I may reckon Your LORDSHIP, as it was no small Incentive to me to carry on this laborious Work, notwithstanding some unavoidable Discouragements: So was it one, tho' not the principal, of the Motives that embolden'd me to prefix Your Great Name to the following Sheets:

For Your LORDSHIP has so great a Share in the surprizing Events, that will render the Ninth Year of Her Majesty's Auspicious Reign Memorable to all Posterity, that an Impartial Collection of Materials, towards a Compleat History of that signal Period of Time, does naturally claim Your LORDSHIP's Patronage.

But tho' I follow the constant Custom of most Writers, in all Ages, yet shall I deviate from the Practice of many, by cautiously avoiding to swell this Epistle with a Rhetorical Encomium on those great Endowments, Abilities, and Virtues,
by

The Dedication.

by which Your LORDSHIP has merited the Favour of the Best of QUEENS; gain'd the Applause of all Disinterested Good Men; and triumph'd over the Malice of Your inveterate Enemies: Being conscious how difficult it is to commend, where all Commendations are due; and how easie to offend, where 'tis almost impossible to do full Justice. I therefore leave to Abler Pens, the Care of transmitting to Posterity the combined Idea, both of a consummate Politician, and Publick-Spirited Patriot, by a genuine Draught of Your LORDSHIP'S Character, and a faithful Relation of those deep and wise Counsels, by which, in several critical Junctures, Your LORDSHIP has asserted the Liberty of the Subject, without derogating from the Prerogative of the Crown; and vindicated the Royal Authority, without abridging the Rights of the People; allay'd the Fury of contending Parties; defeated the ill Designs of the Hot Men of both Sides;

The Dedication.

Sides ; check'd the audacious Ambition of some, and dispell'd the ill-grounded Fears of others. To compleat the Work, a good Historian will acquaint After-Ages, that while Your LORDSHIP was indefatigably employ'd for the Publick Good, and no less watchful for the Preservation of the Queen and State, than solicitous for the Restoration of National Credit, a villainous Assassin made a desperate Attempt upon Your Person : But that Divine Providence, visibly interposing, baffled the Blow, and render'd it as fatal to the *Parriicide*, as glorious and beneficial to the PATRIOT ; That Your LORDSHIP, with unparallel'd Resolution, remain'd undisturb'd, while the Queen, the Parliament, the City, All Great Britain, were alarm'd, and justly concern'd for so precious a Life ; That this Accident endear'd Your LORDSHIP to all Ranks of Men, even to many of Your former Enemies, who could not but be sensible that

The Dedication.

that Part of their Fortunes depended on Your Safety; That having recover'd Your Personal Wound, Your LORDSHIP apply'd an effectual Remedy to an inveterate Sore, that prey'd on the Vitals, and threatned the total Ruin of the Body Politick; by finding a Way to satisfy immense Publick Debts, and Opening such a Vein of Riches, as may make this Nation more than sufficient Amends, for the vast Expences of Two successive tedious Wars; And that this ever-memorable Piece of Service, further recommending Your LORDSHIP to the Love and Esteem of the Whole Nation, the Greatest of Queens bestow'd on Your LORDSHIP that High Trust so justly merited by the faithful Discharge of all Your former Employments; and those Titles so justly due to the Illustrious Blood that runs in Your LORDSHIP's Veins.

That Your LORDSHIP may,
many, many Years, enjoy those Honours

The Dedication.

nours and Titles, with Uninterrupted Prosperity, to the Comfort of all *Great-Britain*, and in particular, of Men of Letters, of whom Her Majesty has been pleas'd to stile You the PATRON, is the most fervent and sincere Wish of,

May it please Your LORDSHIP,

Your LORDSHIP'S

Most Humble and most Obedient,

Devoted Servant,

A. BOYER.

*London, July the
9th, 1711.*

THE
ANNALS
OF
Queen ANNE's Reign;
Year the Ninth.

UPON the vigorous Resolutions taken in *Great-Britain* and *Holland*, for the Prosecution of the War, the Court of *France* thought fit to make further Overtures of Peace: In order to which, the Marquis de Torcy did, on the 2d of *January*, 1710. N. S. send a Project to * *Monsieur de Petkum*, con- * See the
sisting of Five Articles, importing in Substance, Appen-
dix.
1. That immediately after the signing of the Peace, the *French* King would acknowledge King Numb. II.
Charles, as King of the whole Monarchy of *Spain*: Further O-
and not only withdraw all the Succours he had gi-
ven his Grandson, but also not send him any As-
sistance for the future, and forbid his Subjects to
Lift among his Troops; as also consent; That no
Part of the Monarchy of *Spain* should ever be uni-
ted to *France*. 2. That as for the Emperor, and
Empire, the *French* King would restore the Town
and Citadel of *Strasburgh*, and the Town of *Bri-
sac*; content himself with the Possession of *Alsace*,
according to the literal Sense of the Treaty of
Munster; leave the Empire the Town of *Landau*;
raze the Fortifications he had caus'd to be built
on the *Rhine*, from *Basil* to *Philipsburgh*; and ac-
knowledge

A. C.
1710.

‘knowledge both the King of *Prussia*, and the Elector of *Hanover*. 3. That as to *England*, he would acknowledge *Queen Anne*, and the Succession in the Protestant Line; restore *Newfoundland*, and agree to a mutual Restitution of all that had been taken in the *West-Indies* on both Sides; Demolish the Fortifications of *Dunkirk*, and ruin the Harbour thereof; and consent to the Pretender’s leaving *France*. IV. That as to the States-General, he would yield to them, for a Barrier, all the Places specify’d in the 22d Article of the Preliminaries; and confirm what he had offer’d to them, with respect to their Trade. And 5. As for the Duke of *Savoy*, that he was willing to grant the Demands made for him by the Allies: But that he likewise demanded that the Electors of *Cologne* and *Bavaria* should be restor’d to their Estates and Dignities. This Project being rejected by the Allies, the *French* resolv’d to make further Overtures, and dispatch’d a Courier of the Cabinet to the *Hague*, with a Letter from the Marquis de *Torcy*; to Monsieur *Petkum*; importing, ‘That the *French* King consented, that the Preliminaries that were concerted the Year before, should be the Foundation of the future Treaty; and had appointed the Marechal d’*Oxelles*, and the Abbot de *Polignac*, his Plenipotentiaries, to treat with the Allies, of an Equivalent for the 37th Article, relating to the Evacuation of *Spain*, and that the said Ministers would be ready to meet those of the Allies at *Antwerp*, or any other Place, if the Allies would but send them the necessary Passes. This Courier arriv’d at the *Hague* the 2d of *February*, N. S. and his Dispatches were the same Day, communicated by Monsieur *Petkum* to the Grand Pensionary, who, the next Day likewise, communicated the same to the Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor, and Queen of *Great-Britain*. After several Conferences held between these Ministers and the Deputies of the States-General, in which Messieurs *Buys* and *Vanderdussen* assisted, the *French* Courier was sent back the 13th of the same Month, with an Answer from Monsieur *Petkum*, to the Marquis de *Torcy*’s Letter; importing, ‘That the last Declaration of the Court of *France*, being in uncertain

uncertain and ambiguous Terms, the Allies required, that the *French* King should declare, in plain and exprefs Words, that he consented to all the Preliminaries, except the 37th Article; which done, the Allies would send Passes to his Ministers to treat of an Equivalent for the said Article. Another *French* Courier being return'd, the 20th of the same Month, to the *Hague*, with a Satisfactory Answer, he was sent back the 23d, with the Passes for the *French* Plenipotentiaries, who being come to *Antwerp* on the 9th of March, N. S. went on Board a Yatch prepar'd for them at *Moordyke*, where Messieurs *Buys* and *Vanderdussen*, the States-Deputies, soon after met them, and had a Conference with them. The next Day they had another, which lasted several Hours, and then the States-Deputies set out for the *Hague*, to make their Report to their High-Mightinesses, and the *French* Plenipotentiaries went to *Gertruydenbergh*, the Place appointed for their Residence, and the holding of future Conference; The *French* having shewn an Unwillingness to treat at *Antwerp*, which had been at first pitch'd upon; or in any other Town belonging to the *Spanish Netherlands*; undoubtedly out of Compliment to King *Philip*. By this time the Duke of *Marlborough* was come to the *Hague*, (as was mention'd in the last Year's *Annals*) being sent to *Holland* at the Desire of the House of Commons, on the first Information of the States-General having granted Passes for the *French* Plenipotentiaries, who before they went to *Gertruydenbergh*, dispatch'd an Express to *Versailles*, with an Account of their first Interview. They had desir'd that the * Resident of * *Holstein* should meet 'em at *Antwerp* before the said Petkum, Conferences; but the Allies did not think fit to consent to it.

The Fr. Plenipotentiaries come to Gertruydenbergh.

† p. 349. The Duke of Marlborough comes to the Hague.

* Monsieur

Messieurs *Buys* and *Vanderdussen*, being return'd Report of to the *Hague* on the 11th of March, N. S. had, the Messieurs next Morning, a Conference with the Duke of *Buys* and *Marlborough*, the Lord *Townshend*, and Count *Zinzendorf*, in the Presence of the Great Pensionary, and the Deputies of the States, wherein they reported, That the *French* Plenipotentiaries had, in the Conferences they held with them, endeavoured in the first Place to persuade them, That Plenipo-

their first Conference with the French

it sentiarie

A. C.

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it was the Interest of the Allies to make a separate Peace with *France*, exclusive from *Spain*; and that to render the same more effectual, and remove the Umbrages the Allies seem'd to have taken, that the King of *France* might underhand assist his Grandson, his most Christian Majesty was willing to enter into the most solemn Engagements to the contrary, and give cautionary Towns for the Performance of that Promise. That the Deputies of the States answer'd, That these Offers of *France* were not sufficient; and that the Allies having chiefly undertaken this War for restoring the Monarchy of *Spain* to the House of *Austria*, they could not treat with the *French* King, (who had plac'd his Grandson on the Throne of that Monarchy) without stipulating that he should relinquish the same; adding, That the High Allies would be very much surprized to hear, That after the pressing Instances the *French* had made for these Conferences, their Plenipotentiaries were come to offer what had been already rejected; and would, doubtless take it as an Evidence, that their Court was not sincere, and sought only to amuse the Allies. That *Messieurs d'Uxelles*, and *de Polignac*, pretended, That they did not know that any such Thing had yet been offer'd; - but they were told, That though Ministers might be allow'd sometimes to dissemble, yet this was not a fit time to make use of that Privilege; and that they ought plainly to speak their Minds. That those Gentlemen pretended, That their Sincerity ought not to be question'd; and then enlarg'd on the sincere Inclination their Master had for Peace; but concluded, That his Majesty could never be prevail'd upon to enter into a War against his Grandson, or take any other violent Measures against him. That they enlarg'd on the Affection of the *Spaniards* for that Prince; and at last declar'd openly, That they saw no other Expedient for procuring the *Spanish* Monarchy to King *Charles*, than to give a Share of it to King *Philip*; concluding, That if the Allies would consent to give him *Naples* and *Sicily*, King *Philip* might be induced to resign the rest to the Archduke: They represented, That this was the only way for preventing

Queen A N N E's Reign.

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1710.

venting a further Effusion of Christian Blood, and, which would save the Allies abundance of Trouble, and secure to the House of *Austria* the Monarchy of *Spain*; whereas the Fate of Arms being uncertain, it might still happen, that the Allies would be obliged to make Peace upon other Terms. That the Deputies confuted these Reasons without any great Difficulty; and having represented that such a Partition was contrary to the Treaties the Allies had amongst themselves, and to the whole Tenor of the Preliminaries, which the *French* themselves acknowledg'd for the Foundation of the Treaty, they declar'd, in express Terms, That they were sent to hear what Equivalent they had to propose for the 37th Article of the Preliminaries, which they excepted against; but not to debate upon any other Point: Whereupon they parted. The same * Day, to prevent any Jealousies among * Mar. 12. the other Ministers of the Allies, the Deputies of N. S. the States communicated to the *Prussian* Plenipotentiary what had been transacted at *Moerdye*; and the next Day the same was in a more solemn manner communicated to all the Ministers of the Allies, who were desired, at the same time, to use their Interest with their respective Masters, that their Troops might be in a Readiness to begin the Campaign as early as possible, as the most effectual Means to force the Common Enemy to accept such Conditions, as might secure a safe and lasting Peace.

On the 18th of *March*, N. S. an Express from the *French* Plenipotentiaries arriv'd at the *Hague*, and the next Day, acquainted the Grand Pensionary, that they had receiv'd an Answer from the Court to their last Dispatches; and desired either that they might be permitted to come to the *Hague*, or that the States Deputies might again confer with them at *Gertruydenbergh*. The first being deny'd, and the latter granted, Messieurs *Buys* and *Vanderdussen*, set out the 20th from *Gertruydenbergh*, where, the 21st and 22d they had several Conferences with the Ministers of *France*, who again propos'd a Separate Peace, exclusive from *Spain*; offering as before, all manner of Security, that the most Christian King should not assist his Grandson: Which being re-

New Conferences held at Gertruydenbergh, March 21 and 22. N. S.

A. C. 1710. *Several Schemes of a Partition of the Spanish Monarchy propos'd by the French.* jected, they propos'd several Schemes of a Partition of the Spanish Monarchy. They mention'd, in the first Place, *Naples* and *Sicily* for King *Philip*; Afterwards, That, if this Partition was not liked, the Allies would leave him in Possession of the Kingdom of *Arragon*; and lastly, That if this was not approv'd, that Prince would content himself with *Sicily*, *Sardinia*, and the Spanish Places on the Coast of *Tuscany*. The Dutch Deputies having told the French Ministers, that they were surpriz'd to hear of no Equivalent for the XXXVII Article of the Preliminaries, as their Court had promised, and on which Consideration alone the present Negotiation was agreed on by the Allies; adding, That they had no Power to treat of any Partition; they

* March
23. N. S.

took their Leave of the French Plenipotentiaries, who sent an Express to *Versailles* for further Instructions. On the other hand, Messieurs *Buys* and *Vanderdussen*, being return'd to the *Hague*, made a Report of these Conferences to the Great Pensionary, in the Presence of the Imperial and British Ministers, who dispatch'd Expresses to their respective Courts, with an Account of the Proposals made by France, which were also communicated to the States of *Holland*, and other Provinces.

New Conferences at
Gertruydenbergh
April 8,
9. N. S.
unsuccessful

On the 22d of March, Monsieur *Petkum* went from the *Hague* to *Gertruydenbergh*; but without any Commission on the Part of the Allies, and solely at the Desire of the French Plenipotentiaries; who, not many Days after, having given Notice of the Return of the Express they had sent to their Court, the Deputies of the States set out again on the 6th of April for *Gertruydenbergh*. In these new Conferences the French Plenipotentiaries insisted on a Partition of the Spanish Dominions, according to the Schemes they had proposed before; but seem'd, however, to depart from what they had said in Relation to *Sicily* and *Sardinia*, pretending this was by way of Conversation, and insisted on *Naples*, and the Places on the Coast of *Tuscany*, or else the Kingdom of *Arragon*, which occasion'd great Debates between them and the Deputies of the States. The French Ministers mention'd afterwards the Article of Security for the Performance of what should be stipulated in the Preliminaries, and proposed what they

they expected from the Allies for themselves; but would not explain their Meaning on the Security to be given by France to the Allies for the Performance of the Preliminaries. The Deputies of the States were very much dissatisfied with the Plenipotentiaries of France, and told them in exprefs Terms; *That the Allies were tired with this way of Treating, and therefore expected a full and clear Declaration of France on the Matters already debated, or else would break off all manner of Conference with them;* whereupon Monsieur d'Uxelles and the Abbot of Polignac desired Time to send another Courier to Versailles for further Instructions; adding, *That the final Resolution of their Master depended on that of the Court of Madrid, which was expected about that Time at Versailles.*

This dilatory and shuffling way of Treating (of which Messieurs Buys and Vanderdussen made their Report the 10th) confirm'd the general Opinion, That the French had not a real Intention to come to a Peace, even by Way of Partition, and that they had no other Design in these Conferences than either to divide, or amuse the Allies: In both which, however, they were equally disappointed. For Prince Eugene being come to the Hague on the 12th of April, and having concerted with the Duke of Marlborough and the Deputies of the States, the Operations of the next Campaign; for the early opening whereof, great Magazines of dry Forrage, and other Necessaries had been provided, those Two Princes set out the 15th for Tournay, near which Place the Confederate Troops quarter'd on the Maeze, Brabant, and Flanders, were order'd to rendezvous.

It was by many expected, That the early Success of the Confederate Armies in * passing the Lines, and investing Douay, would have accelerated the slow Paces of the Negotiation at Gertruydenbergh: But Messieurs Buys and Vanderdussen being again return'd thither on the 24th of April, at the Desire of the French Plenipotentiaries, they had the same Day a Conference with them, in which they desired to know, *Whether, by their last Courier, they had receiv'd any further Instructions on the Grand Affair for which they were come into those Provinces?* The French Ministers answered, That they

* April 1st. N. S.

New Conferences, April 24, 25. N. S.

A. C. had no other Proposals to make, but what they had
1710. already offer'd; and told the Deputies, That they

w expected the Answer of the Allies on their said Proposals. This Declaration occasion'd some warm Debates amongst them; and the Deputies complain'd of the Insincerity of the *French Court*, telling them in express Terms, *That the Ministers of France having so often and so positively declared by Letters, and otherwise, that their Plenipotentiaries were to propose an Expedient for the 37th Article; the Allies could not but be surprized, that after so many Conferences they should hear nothing from them, but a Proposal for the Partition of the Spanish Monarchy; and so the Conference broke up without any Success.* The next Morning the Deputies of the States went to take their Leave of the *French Plenipotentiaries*, and insinuated to them in general Terms, that the Armies being actually in the Field, and there being no Steps made in the past Conferences towards procuring a general Peace, for which they were set on Foot; they thought it was to no purpose to continue them. The Plenipotentiaries alledg'd, that they had made several Proposals and Overtures, which, in their Opinion, might have conduc'd to a general Peace; and that they wonder'd the Allies had made none on their Part, since they were not satisfied with those of *France*. They desired the *Dutch Deputies* to give them their Answer or Declaration in Writing, that they might transmit it to their Court; but this being deny'd, the Deputies took their Leave, and the *French Plenipotentiaries* dispatch'd the *Mareschal d'Uxelles's* Secretary to *Versailles*. Many were still of Opinion, that the Passing of the Lines, and the Siege of *Douay*, would have oblig'd the Court of *France* to alter their Stile; which was not altogether improbable: For it was then strongly reported, That in the Council that was held upon the first Advice of the Allies taking the Lines, there appear'd a great Division among the Princes of the Blood: Some insisting upon the Necessity of Peace, to preserve *France* from entire Ruin; and others persisting in their former Opinion, That it was better to venture the Fate of another Campaign than to submit to such ignominious

Again unsuccessful.

nominous Terms as were insisted on by the Al-
lies. A. C. 1710.

Upon the Report made at the *Hague* by Messieurs *Buy* and *Vanderdussen* of the last fruitless Conferences, the Imperial Minister thought fit to declare, That the Emperor his Master could not consent to any Partition of the *Spanish* Dominions; and therefore propos'd, That the *French* Plenipotentiaries should be dismiss'd: But others were of a different Opinion, alledging, That since the *French* Ministers had sent an Express to their Court, it was but reasonable to expect his Return, and see whether the late Progress of the Confederate Arms had caus'd any Alteration in the Measures of that Court. It was not long before the Allies were satisfied in that Matter: For the Express being returned on the 3d of May, N. S. the *French* Ministers wrote, the next Day, the following Letter to Monsieur *Petkum*:

The Imperial Minister declares against a Partition.

Letter from the French Minister to Mr. Petkum.

Gertruydenbergh, May 4.

WE could wish our Conferences had produc'd a Peace, but as we have no Order to make any other Proposition than those we have already, we patiently expect that the Deputies will come hither to declare themselves more openly than their manner has been hitherto, or to give us our Dismission, or at least that the great Pensionary will please to send us an Order to be gone.

This Letter being communicated to the States-General, and, by the Pensionary, to the Imperial and *British* Ministers, it was thought fit to communicate the same to all the Ministers of the Allies, who met accordingly the 9th of May, and unanimously resolv'd, That Monsieur *Petkum* should be desir'd to write to the *French* Plenipotentiaries, That seeing they had nothing further to propose, and that the Allies had nothing more to say than what they had said before, it was to no Purpose to continue insignificant Conferences; but that he should avoid to speak any thing of Dismission or Order to depart. That Resident writ thereupon the following Letter to the *French* Plenipotentiaries:

Messieurs,

A. C.

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Mr. Petkum's Letter to the French Plenipotentiaries.

Messieurs,

HAVING received the Letter which your Excellencies did me the Favour to write to me the first of this Month, I have communicated it to those who are entrusted with the Affair. Report has been made of that Letter, not only to the State, but likewise to the Ministers of the Allies, to whom had already been communicated all that the Deputies related to have pass'd in the last Conference. And seeing your Excellencies declare in your Letter, That you have no Order to make any other Proposition than those which have been made, and that on the Part of the Allies, all has been said that could be said, I am commission'd to make known to your Excellencies, That 'tis thought unnecessary for the Deputies to repair again to *Gertruydenbergh* to continue useless Conferences. *M. Buys* and *Vanderdussen* have desir'd me to make their Compliments to your Excellencies, and to assure you, that they think themselves much oblig'd for all the Civilities they have receiv'd : For my own Part, I hope that the Departure of your Excellencies will not deprive me of the Honour of your Favours. I am, with profound Respect, &c.

Hague, May 9, 1710.

The next Day the Plenipotentiaries of France sent *Mr. Petkum* the following Answer.

Their Answer.

SIR, *Gertruydenbergh, May 10.*

WE have receiv'd the Letter which you took the Trouble to write to us the 9th of this Month, by the Direction of the Great Pensionary, and of the State, as well as of all the Ministers of the Allies ; in which you tell us, That they will give no farther Answer to any of our Propositions, nor confer with us. We are extremely concerned to see, that notwithstanding all the Advances the King our Master has made for procuring Peace; they so resolutely refuse it. Since those Gentlemen have thought fit to break off the Negotiation, we are preparing to depart ; and we desire you to thank *M. Buys* and *Vanderdussen*

Queen ANNE's Reign.

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dussen for their Civilities. We shall always retain a thankful Remembrance of them, and desiring you to assure them of our Gratitude, We remain, &c.

A. C.

1710.

Sign'd,
U X E L L E S,
P O L I G N A C.

After this Declaration, it was generally believ'd, that the *French* Plenipotentiaries would have set out for *Paris*, the rather because they had begun to pack up their Baggage: But it seems this Political Farce was not yet to be unravell'd; for having on the 14th of *May* receiv'd another Courier from *Versailles*, they gave notice of it some *Days after, to the Resident of *Holstein*, desiring at the same time, that the States would, once more, send their Deputies to *Gertruydenbergh*. These new Conferences met with some Difficulties, Count *Zinzendorf*, the Imperial Minister, insisting on his being admitted in them: But his Demand being over-ru'd (by reason the other Ministers of the Allies, particularly the *British*, might, with equal Justice, have claim'd the same Priviledge,) Messieurs *Buys* and *Vanderdussen* set out the 23d of *May*, N. S. for *Gertruydenbergh*. Being return'd the 26th to the *Hague*, they made, the next Day, their Report to the Great Pensionary, in the Presence of the Imperial and *British* Ministers, importing, 'That after many Protestations of the most Christian King's sincere Inclination to Peace, the *French* Plenipotentiaries had told them, that upon that Consideration, his Most Christian Majesty had been prevail'd upon to recede from the former Demand he had made of *Naples*, *Sicily*, *Sardinia*, and the Places on the Coast of *Tuscany*; and therefore was willing that *Naples* should remain to the House of *Austria*; and that King *Philip* should content himself with *Sicily*, *Sardinia*, and the Places on the Coast of *Tuscany*. The Deputies added, that they had thought fit thereupon, without granting any Part of the Proposals, to ask the said Plenipotentiaries, what Security they had to propose to the Allies for the Evacuation of *Spain* and the *Indies*, by the Duke of *Anjou*, to King *Charles*, supposing that these Proposals of a Partition should be accepted; but

* May 20.
N. P.

The Imperial Minister denied to be admitted in the Conferences.

New Conference at Gertruydenbergh May 24th.

that

A. C.

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Likewise
unsuccess-
ful.

that they had declined to give them any satisfac-
tory Answer: Whereupon the said Deputies had
told them that the Allis. being daily more and
more convinced, that the *French* Court kept up
these Conferences, not out of a sincere Desire of
Peace, but only to encourage their Subjects to
bear the more patiently the Burthen of the War,
they would find themselves oblig'd to break off
all further Conferences with them, for removing
all Occasions of Jealousy amongst themselves. And
the *French* made great Protestations of the Sincerity
of their Master, and said they would send ano-
ther Express to their Court, with an Account of
these Conferences.

The *Dutch* Deputies having made the like Re-
port to the States of *Holland* and *West-Friesland*, their
Noble Mightinesses took no formal Resolution there-
upon, and thought fit to put it off to another Meet-
ing, to give time to the *French* Plenipotentiaries to
receive new Instructions from their Court, which
they did the 6th of *June*, and immediately writ a
Letter to the Resident of *Holstein*, with one inclosed
for the Great Pensionary, acquainting him, that
having new Overtures to make, they desired that
Messieurs *Buy* and *Vanderdussen* would once again
return to *Gertruydenbergh*. Thereupon the Impe-
rial Plenipotentiary renew'd his former Pretension
of assisting at the Conferences; and being again
deny'd, for the Reasons beforemention'd; and his
Orders from *Vienna* to insist in his Demands, being
positive, he sent an Express to Prince *Eugene* for
his Highness's Opinion, who advis'd him to follow
the Example of the *British* Ministers, whose Mi-
stresses, tho' she contributed more towards the War
than any other of the Allies, was yet so well satisfy'd
of the Wisdom and Integrity of the States-General,
as to trust to them that Preliminary Negotiation of
Peace.

Prince Eu-
gene ad-
vises the
Imperial
Minister not
to insist on
his De-
mand.

New Confe-
rences,
June 15.
16. N. S.

Messieurs *Buy* and *Vanderdussen* being absent
from the *Hague*, when the *French* Courier sent to
Monsieur *Peskum* arriv'd there, did not set out for
Gertruydenbergh till the 14th of *June*, N. S. On the
15th and 16th they had several Conferences with
the *French* Plenipotentiaries, who declar'd, 'That
'the King their Master was so sincerely inclin'd to
'Peace

Peace, that in order to procure the same, he receded from the Demand made in the last Conference, of the *Spanish* Places on the Coast of *Tuscany*, and would content himself with *Sicily* and *Sardinia*, for King *Philip*: Adding, that his most Christian Majesty would use all possible Means to persuade his Grandson to consent to that Partition; but that this requir'd some Time; concluding, that if that Prince would not acquiesce in this Proposal, the Most Christian King, tho' he could not consent to declare War against his Grandson, would, however, furnish a Sum of Money towards the Charge of the War to be continued against him, 'till he had surrender'd *Spain* and the *West-Indies* to the House of *Austria*. This Declaration of the *French* Plenipotentiaries, being reported to the Grand Pensionary, in the Presence of the Imperial Ministers, occasion'd two or three Conferences between them, and confirm'd the general Opinion, that the *French* had no other Design, than either to amuse the Allies, or to decoy 'em to a separate Peace exclusive from *Spain*, where, notwithstanding their Promises; they might underhand assist King *Philip*, and carry on the War with such visible Advantages over the Allies, as might in the End, tire out, if not exhaust the principal Members of the Grand Alliance. The Imperial Minister was still of Opinion, that since the *French* Plenipotentiaries, did not propose any Equivalent (or Expedient) for the XXXVIIth Article, of the Preliminaries which was the main Intention of the present Negotiation, they ought to be dismiss'd, and therefore mov'd, that the Resident of *Holstein*, who, as he pretended, went on the 21st of June, N. S. to *Gertruydenbergh* for some private Concerns, should be desir'd to signify to the said Plenipotentiaries, that the Allies would not consent to any further Conferences: But it was thought more advisable to desire Mr. *Petkum* to make the following Declaration on the Part of the Allies, That the last Proposal made by the *French*, viz. 'Of contributing a Sum of Money for the Charges of the War, to oblige the Duke of *Anjou* to quit the Monarchy of *Spain*, and content himself with *Sardinia*

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The French offer a Sum of Money to carry on the War against King Philip.

Their Proposal rejected by the Allies.

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A. C.
1710.
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## The ANNALS of

'*dinia and Sicily*, if he would not do it voluntarily, was not acceptable to the Allies upon several Accounts, and namely, because this would produce but a Separate, and not a General Peace, which was the End the Allies propos'd to themselves.

'II. That the Allies insisted to have *Spain* and the *Indies* deliver'd up according to the Tenor of the Preliminaries. And,

'III. That this Foundation being laid and agreed upon, the Allies would consent to continue the Conferences on other Articles.

The French Ministers being somewhat dilatory in returning an Answer to this Home Declaration, Messieurs Buys and Vanderdussen were directed to send an Express to *Gertruydenbergh* to press them to explain themselves upon that Subject. That Express return'd to the *Hague* the 10th of July, N. S. at Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon, with the Answer of the said Plenipotentiaries, importing, That by virtue of their Power and Instructions, they were always in a Condition to explain the Sentiments of the King their Master; and therefore desired that the said Deputies would come once more to *Gertruydenbergh*. This Answer was communicated about One of the Clock in the Afternoon to the Count *de Zinzendorf* and the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, and in the Evening those Ministers met at the Great Pensionary's, where, after a long Debate, it was resolv'd to send back the Dutch Deputies to *Gertruydenbergh*, with this Instruction, That they should insist upon a plain and positive Answer to the Articles delivered to the said Plenipotentiaries by Monsieur *Petkum*. Messieurs Buys and Vanderdussen set out the next \* Day for *Gertruydenbergh*, arriv'd there the 12th of July, N. S. and the 13th had a Conference with the French Plenipotentiaries, that lasted about Four Hours, tho' to as little Purpose as the former: For the Dutch Deputies insisting on the Declaration made on the Part of the Allies, by the Resident of *Holstein*, the French said, they had no further Instructions, but would send another Express to their Master for a final Answer, which they would communicate upon the Return of the Courier

\* July 11,  
N. S.

Courier, for whose Journey Fifteen Days were allowed by the *Dutch* Deputies. The latter being by this time convinc'd of the Unsincerity of the *French*, Monsieur *Vanderdussen* could not forbear making some warm Expostulations about it; to which the Abbot *de Polignac* reply'd, in very high Terms; not without reproaching the *Dutch* with Ingratitude, which towards the Crown of *France*, had been their main Support, upon their Defeat from *Spain*: Whereupon this Conference, which prov'd to be the last, broke off unkindly. The *French* Ministers finding that their *Legerdemain* was discover'd, had not the Assurance to demand another Interview; but on the 20th of *July*, N. S. wrote the following Letter to the Great Pensionary.

*Gertruydenbergh, July 20. 1710.*

S I R,

YOU know that we have agreed to whatever The Messieurs the Deputies have propos'd to us; *French* and it cannot be said that we have varied upon Ministers any Point whatsoever, much less that we have retracted the Offers we had made by Order of the Letter to the Great Pensionary. King our Master, with Intention to procure a Peace, so necessary to all Europe.

Messieurs the Deputies have taken the Matter otherwise. You have not forgotten what has pass'd between them and us from the Beginning of the Negotiation: Give us Leave, Sir, to lay before you the Proposals newly invented, unjust, and impossible to be executed, which those Gentlemen, for a final Answer to ours, made to us in the last Conference. They told us,

That the Resolution of their Masters and their Allies, was to reject absolutely all Offers of Money on the Part of the King to assist them to maintain the War in *Spain*, whatever the same might be, and whatever Security his Majesty would give for the Payment.

That the Republick and her Allies pretended to oblige the King our Master, to make War singly against the King his Grandson, to compel him to renounce his Crown; and that without uniting their Forces to those of his Majesty, they Would

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would have that Monarch disposseſs'd of *Spain* and the *Indies*, within the Term of Two Months.

That this Term expiring, without the Catholick King's being actually driven from the Throne, the Truce to be agreed between the Allies and the King our Maſter, ſhould ceaſe; and that they would reſume their Arms againſt his Maſteſty, tho' he ſhould have perform'd all the other Conditions contain'd in the Preliminary Articles.

That before the ſigning of thoſe Preliminaries, they were willing upon the Condition above-mention'd, to explain themſelves poſitively as to the Partition which they would conſent to leave to the King of *Spain*; and that they would likewiſe facilitate an Agreement upon the further Demands to be made.

Laſtly, That they might be willing to permit, as a Favour, that the Troops they have in *Portugal* and *Spain*, ſhould act jointly in Concert with thoſe of *France*, during the Space of Two Months, to facilitate the Conqueſt of *Spain* and the *Indies*, which his Maſteſty ſhould be oblig'd to make in Favour of the Archduke: But that immediately upon the Expiration of that Term, thoſe Troops of the Allies ſhould ceaſe ſo to act, and that the Truce ſhould break off.

We repreſented to Meſſieurs the Deputies, that theſe Propoſitions were contradictory, as well to thoſe they had all along made to us, as to the 4th and 5th Articles of the Preliminaries, whereto the 37th Article, which 'twas our Buſineſs to regulate, related, as to the manner of ſecuring to the Allies *Spain* and the *Indies*.

They answer'd, that the Conceſſion of a Partition, on which they would explain themſelves afterwards, and which they have not yet declar'd, gave them a Right to inſiſt now upon more than the 4th and 5th Articles import.

We replied to this, with an unanswerable Argument, by demanding of them, whether in all our Conferences a Partition had not been the Matter in Queſtion? And whether upon that Foundation they had ever requir'd any thing elſe of us, than the taking of Meaſures in Concert, and the Union of Forces?

Meſſieurs

' Messieurs the Deputies did not deny it, for they could not ; but they said, that if they had propos'd the taking of Measures by Concert, and the Union of Forces, they would do it no more ; that they had Order to declare it in the Name of the Allies, and to tell us, that they pretended in a Word, Whether the Partition were accepted, or whether it were not, to receive from the Hands of the King our Master, the Monarchy of Spain and the Indies, leaving to him alone the Care of employing such Means, either of Persuasion, or of Compulsion, as he should judge most effectual, to put the Archduke into the actual Possession of his Dominions, within the Space of two Months.

' So formal a disclaiming of all the past Proceedings, and of all the Demands made on the Part of the Allies : As also the rejecting whatever was possible to be done on our Part ; sufficiently discover, Sir, a form'd Design to break off all Negotiation.

' 'Twas needless to allow us the Term of Fifteen Days, for the procuring the Answer of the King our Master, to these Demands, altogether new, and till now unheard of, the Performance of which is out of his Power.

' His Majesty has long since intimated, That for the sake of a definitive and secure Peace, he would yield to such Conditions as he himself could execute ; but he will never promise what he knows impossible for him to perform. If by the Injustice and Obstinacy of his Enemies, he be depriv'd of all Hope of obtaining Peace ; then trusting in the Protection of God, who is able, when He pleases, to humble those whom unhop'd for Prosperity elevates, and who make no Account of the publick Calamities, and Effusion of Christian Blood ; he will leave it to the Judgment of all Europe, even to the Judgment of the People of England and Holland, to distinguish who are the true Authors of the Continuance of so bloody a War.

' On one Hand, they will see the Advances which the King our Master has made ; the Consent he has given to the hardest Proposals ; and the Engagements

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'agements into which his Majesty yielded to enter, for removing all Diffidence, and forwarding the Peace. On the other Hand, they may observe a continual Affectation to speak obscurely, that there might be always room to form Pretensions beyond the Conditions agreed, inſomuch that we had no ſooner yielded to one Demand, and ſuch as ſeem'd to be the utmoſt that could be ask'd, but it was receded from, to ſubſtitute another more Exorbitant in its Place.

'They will likewiſe perceive a Variation, ſolely regulated, either by the Events of War, or by the Facilities which the King our Maſter ſhew'd for Peace. It appears by the Letters written to us by Meſſieurs the Deputies, that they themſelves do not deny this.

'Laſt Year the *Dutch*, and their Allies, look'd upon it as an Injury, that Men ſhould think themſelves capable of demanding of the King to unite his Forces to thoſe of the Confederacy to oblige the King, his Grandſon, to quit his Crown. They appeal'd even to the Preliminaries, which ſpeak only of taking Meaſures by Concert: They have ſince made no Difficulty to inſiſt peremptorily upon it.

'They would now have his Maſteſty undertake it ſingly; and they have the Aſſurance to ſay, That if they would have formerly contented themſelves with leſs, their Intereſt, which they now better underſtand, induces them not to be content with it any longer. Such a Declaration, Sir, is a formal Rupture of all Negotiation; and 'tis what the Chief of the Allies wiſh for.

'Should we continue longer at *Gertruydenbergh*, ſhould we ſpend whole Years in *Holland*, our Stay would be to purpoſe, ſeeing thoſe who govern the Republick are perſuaded, that 'tis their Intereſt to make the Peace depend upon an impoſſible Condition. We do not offer to perſuade them to prolong a Negotiation, which they have a Mind to break; and in ſhort, whatever Deſire the King our Maſter has to procure Quiet to his People, it will be leſs grievous to them to ſupport the War, an End of which they know his Maſteſty would purchaſe by ſo great Sacrifices, againſt the ſame

same Enemies with whom he has been fighting these Ten Years; than to have them add the King, his Grandson, to those Enemies, and imprudently undertake to conquer *Spain* and the *Indies* in Two Months, in a certain Assurance, when that Term is expir'd, to find his Enemies strengthned by the Places he must yield to them; and by Consequence, in a Condition to turn against himself the new Arms he should put into their Hands.

This, Sir, is the positive Answer which the King has order'd us to make to you upon the new Propositions of Messieurs the Deputies. We do it at the end of Six Days, instead of Fifteen, which they had allow'd us as a Favour. This Dispatch may serve, at least, to satisfy you, that we do not seek to amuse you, and that if we have frequently desir'd Conferences, 'twas not to multiply them to no Purpose, but to omit nothing that might conduce to Peace.

We pass over in Silence the Proceedings towards us, in Contempt of our Character. We say nothing to you of the injurious Libels, full of Falshood and Calumny, which have been suffer'd to be printed and dispers'd during our Stay, with Design to inflame the Minds of those whom we were labouring to reconcile. We do not even complain, that in Breach of the Publick Faith, and in Contempt of our so oft repeated Complaints, all the Letters which we have receiv'd or written have been open'd: From which, however, this Advantage results to us, that the Pretext made use of to palliate those Indignities, was discovered to be ill-grounded. None can reproach us with having attempted any of the least Practices, contrary to the Laws of Nations, which were violated towards us. And 'tis palpable, that by hindring any from making Visits to us in our kind of Prison, the thing most fear'd was, our discovering such Truths as were industriously kept conceal'd.

We desire you will please, Sir, to return an Answer by our Express, whom we have order'd to wait for it; or if you will not answer, to give him

A. C. 'him a Certificate of your Receipt of this Letter'.  
1710. 'We are most entirely,



S I R,

Your most Humble,

and most Obedient Servants,

HUXELLES. *The Abbot de* POLIGNAC.

This Letter being communicated to the States General, their High-Mightinesses came to the following Resolution:

*An EXTRACT from the Register of the Resolutions of their High-Mightinesses the Lords the States General of the United-Provinces of the Netherlands.*

*On Wednesday, the 23d of July, 1710. at Half an Hour past Six a Clock in the Evening.*

*Resolution of the States-General thereupon.* **T**HE *Sieur de Randwijck*, and other Deputies of their High-Mightinesses for Foreign Affairs, reported to the Assembly, that the Counsellor Pensionary, *M. Heinsius*, had communicated to them a Letter of the *Sieur the Marechal de Huxelles*, and the *Abbot de Polignac*, Plenipotentiaries of his Majesty, the King of France, written to him, the Counsellor-Pensionary, from *Gertruydenbergh*, the 20th Instant, as an Answer to what had been propos'd to them in the last Conference, by the Deputies, the *Sieurs Buys and Vanderdussen*, and upon which they had debated: That they, the said Deputies for Foreign Affairs, had judg'd the Contents of that Letter to be of such a Nature, as to concern not only the State, but likewise all the Allies; and therefore thought it their Duty to communicate it to their Ministers residing here,

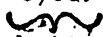


*Queen ANNE's Reign.*

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‘ here, to the end that every thing hitherto having  
‘ been done in Concert with them, the like Rule  
‘ might be observed in this Affair. And that the  
‘ said Ministers, as well as they the Deputies, were  
‘ of Opinion, that the said Plenipotentiaries, reject-  
‘ ing, by their said Answer, the Propositions made to  
‘ them, declaring, that ’twas useless to hold any  
‘ more Conferences upon those Propositions, and  
‘ thereby breaking off the Negotiations on that Sub-  
‘ ject, nothing more remain’d to be done on the  
‘ Part of the High Allies, than to acquiesce there-  
‘ with, and to enter into no more Conferences, as  
‘ long as the Enemy shall continue in such Sentim-  
‘ ents; because while they are in this Temper,  
‘ further Conferences could produce no good Ef-  
‘ fect, but would only create Animosities, instead  
‘ of disposing and forwarding things towards Peace,  
‘ which the State, and its Allies, have always  
‘ sought.

‘ Upon which, their High-Mightinesses having  
‘ deliberated, approve and agree to the Opinion,  
‘ as well of the Deputies, as of the Ministers of the  
‘ High Allies; and have also thought fit and re-  
‘ solv’d, that the Deputies, the Sieurs *Buyss* and  
‘ *Venderdussen*, shall be requir’d and authoriz’d, as  
‘ they are by these Presents, to signifie it by a Let-  
‘ ter to the said Plenipotentiaries, without entring  
‘ into a Debate upon the Contents of the Letter  
‘ above-mention’d, notwithstanding it might with  
‘ much Facility and Reason be refused, as well  
‘ with respect to Things as Words.

‘ That besides, a Copy of the said Letter shall  
‘ be put into the Hands of the Sieurs *de Randwijck*,  
‘ and other Deputies of their High-Mightinesses  
‘ for Foreign Affairs, that they may concert  
‘ with the said Ministers what is proper to be  
‘ done further, conclude thereupon with them, and  
‘ make a Report of the Whole here to this As-  
‘ sembly.

*E. v. Itersum.*

*F. Fagel.*

**A. C.** Pursuant to this Resolution, Messieurs *Buy* and  
**1710.** *Vanderdussen*, return'd a short Answer to the *French*  
 Plenipotentiaries; importing, 'That seeing their  
 Court would not give a sufficient Security for the  
 delivering up of *Spain*, it was to no Purpose to con-  
 tinue the Conferences: Whereupon the *French* Mi-  
 nisters set out from *Gertruydenbergh*, to return Home.  
 It was observ'd, That about this Time the *French*  
 began to talk of Peace with some Indifference,  
 either in Hopes of a Diversion in the *North*; or,  
 which at that Distance seem'd more probable in a  
 fond Expectation, that the Heats and Animosities  
 rais'd and propagated in *England* by Dr. *Sacheverell*'s  
 Trial, would occasion a favourable Turn of Affairs  
 in that Country.  
 On the other Hand, the States-General were so  
 exasperated by the late Shuffling of the Court of  
*France*; that they came to the following vigorous  
 Resolution.

The  
 French  
 Plenipoten-  
 tiaries re-  
 turn Home.  
 The Court  
 of France  
 expect a  
 turn of Af-  
 fairs in  
 England.  
 Resolution  
 of the States  
 General.

An EXTRACT of the Register of the Reso-  
 lutions of their High-Mightinesses the Lords  
 the States-General of the United-Provin-  
 ces.

Sunday, July 27. 1710.

THE *Sieur de Randwijck*, and other Deputies of  
 their High-Mightinesses for Foreign Affairs,  
 having by Virtue of their Commissorial Resolution  
 of the 23d Instant, and in Compliance therewith,  
 conferr'd with the Ministers of the High Allies,  
 upon the Letter of the Marechal d' *Uxelles*, and  
 the Abbot of *Polignac*, written to the Counsellor  
 Pensionary *Heinsius*, and dated from *Gertruydenbergh*,  
 the 20th past, being an Answer to what had been  
 propos'd to them in the last Conference, by the  
 Deputies the *Sieurs Buy* and *Vanderdussen*, and  
 which was the Subject of that Conference. And  
 having consulted together what might be proper  
 to do, and to resolve thereupon; have reported to  
 the Assembly, That the said Ministers, jointly  
 with them, the Deputies, had unanimously ex-  
 press'd a deep Concern to see that the Enemy, by  
 breaking

breaking off the Negotiations which had been resum'd, in order to attain a good and general Peace, had dissipated the Hopes that were entertain'd from those Negotiations, and put back the Peace which was so earnestly wish'd for, on the Part of the Allies: But having consider'd that Peace cannot be made, unless the Enemy have a mind to it, and it appearing clearly that such Willingness is as distant from their Thoughts in Effect, as in specious Words 'tis near in their Mouths, nothing remains for the State and their High Allies to do, but to acquiesce, tho' with Regret, with this Rupture, and to satisfy their own Minds with the firm Persuasion they are in, that their Intentions to settle Peace upon solid and equitable Foundations, were sincere; and that having ardently desir'd to attain thereto, had the Thing been possible, no impartial and equitable Person can impute to them the Rupture of the Negotiations, and the Continuance of the War: For though the abovesaid Letter is full of abusive Accusations, and odious Expressions, and endeavours to fasten upon the High Allies, the Rupture of the Conferences, and the Prolongation of the War, as if they demanded Things new, unjust, and impossible to be executed; the Truth of the Fact remains ever the same, and it is no less evident, that the Fault lies wholly on the Enemy, who have departed from the Foundation on which the Negotiation was begun; and study Pretences to evade the Execution of the Capital Point, that is to say, the Restitution of *Spain* and the *Indies*.

To prove this evidently, let it be consider'd, that for a long time, while the Enemy were desiring to enter into some Conference, and into a Negotiation for Peace, the Allies neither would nor could consent to it, unless for a Foundation, certain Points were agreed, upon which the Work of the Negotiation might be built and upheld for obtaining a good and general Peace; among which Points, the first and principal was, the Restitution of *Spain*, and the *Indies* to King *Charles* the III<sup>d</sup>, which was granted by *France*, even before the coming of *M. Rouillé*, and the Mar-

A. C.

1710.



' *quis de Torcy* into this Country, and consequent-  
' ly before the Conclusion of the Preliminary Arti-  
' cles, by which that Restitution is confirm'd more  
' at large, and stipulated and promis'd a-new : And  
' therefore no Person can think it strange, that the  
' High Allies insist upon so capital a Point as that  
' which was the Cause of their entring into the  
' War, and for which it has lasted so long a time ;  
' nor that the said Allies should require an entire  
' Security upon a Point of so great Importance.

' That the said Allies judging that Security was  
' no otherwise to be had than by the 37th Article ;  
' of the Preliminaries, and his Majesty the Most Chri-  
' stian King having not thought fit to approve the  
' said Preliminaries, because of the said 37th Article ;  
' therefore that Article came to be the Subject of  
' the Negociation which the Enemy have now  
' broken off, and which was set on Foot for the find-  
' ing out some Equivalent, by which the same Se-  
' curity might be given to the Allies as they had  
' by the said 37th Article of the Preliminaries.  
' That in the first Conference held upon this Subject  
' at *Gertruydenbergh*, between the Marshal *d'Ouxelles*  
' and the Abbot *de Polignac* on the one Part, and  
' the Sieurs *Buys*, and *Vanderdussen* on the other ;  
' these latter having represented, That the Propo-  
' sitions which 'till then had been made, to give  
' to the Allies cautionary Towns in the *Netherlands*,  
' to serve in lieu of the Security which they sup-  
' pos'd they had by the 37th Article of the Preli-  
' minaries could not be accepted, because the Allies  
' would be thereby engag'd in a separate and un-  
' certain War against *Spain*, while *France* would  
' enjoy Peace ; and that it could not reasonably be  
' requir'd of the Allies, that they should continue a  
' War liable to all kinds of Accidents, and where-  
' in they should even run the Risque of never reco-  
' vering *Spain* and the *Indies*, but that 'twas neces-  
' sary that Peace should be general ; the Plenipo-  
' tentiaries of *France* appear'd so well persuaded  
' of it, that in the first Conference, and in the  
' others next following it, they propos'd, That since  
' they saw the Allies would be satisfy'd with no  
' other than a General Peace, with the Restitution  
' of *Spain* and the *Indies*, of which King *Philip* con-  
' tinued possess'd, there were but two Ways to re-  
' duce

duce him to relinquish them, the one that of  
Compulsion, the other, that of Persuasion: The  
first, they said, would be hard to *France*, and the  
last would not be practicable, unless some Por-  
tion of the *Spanish* Monarchy might be put into  
their Hands, by means of which the aforesaid  
King might be induc'd to give up the rest: And  
thereupon having demanded, Whether for the  
Procuring a general Peace, the Allies might not  
hearken to a Partition, they propos'd several Al-  
ternatives, one of which being agreed, the Mo-  
narchy of *Spain*, deducting from it the Portion to  
be left to King *Philip*, should be transferr'd to  
King *Charles*. After divers Conferences, the Ple-  
nipotentiaries of *France*, reduc'd at last, the said  
Alternatives to *Sicily* and *Sardinia*; which on the  
Part of the High Allies, neither could, nor ought  
to be understood otherwise than that those Two  
Kingdoms being left to the Grandson of his Most  
Christian Majesty, he should be thereby persuad-  
ed by *France*, to restore to the High Allies, the rest  
of the Monarchy of *Spain*, of which he was still  
in possession: But the High Allies discovering,  
from what pass'd in the last Conference but one,  
and by the Report of the Deputies, that altho'  
the High Allies should prevail with themselves to  
accept the Proposition which had been made for  
obtaining a General Peace, it would remain un-  
certain whether they should thereby acquire a Ge-  
neral Peace; because the said Plenipotentiaries of  
*France* did not explain themselves clearly, That in  
such a Case *Spain* and the *Indies* would be put in-  
to the Hands of King *Charles*, according to the  
Preliminaries; but even seem'd to suppose the  
contrary: For one of the Two took upon him to  
propose, (tho' as his private Thought) whether  
the Allies should content themselves, if the King  
of *France* would assist them with a certain Sum of  
Money, to help them to conquer *Spain* and the  
*Indies*? They judg'd, that before they declar'd  
themselves upon that Proposition, 'twas necessary  
to be thoroughly inform'd of the Intentions of  
*France* in so weighty and so essential an Affair.  
And, in order to this, they desir'd the *Sieur Pet-  
kum*, who formerly had been employ'd in the  
Negociation, and was so again for this End, to  
talk

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' talk about it with the Plenipotentiaries of *France* ;  
 ' and to acquaint them that the High Allies could  
 ' not accept what had been propos'd touching a  
 ' Subsidy ; because that suppos'd a separate Peace  
 ' with *France*, and the Continuation of a War se-  
 ' parately against *Spain*, to which the Allies could  
 ' not consent for the Reasons allerdg'd in the first Con-  
 ' ference ; requiring, at the same time, a plain Declara-  
 ' tion of the Intentions of *France* upon the Point of  
 ' the Evacuation of *Spain* and the *Indies*, in Favour  
 ' of King *Charles*, conformably to the Preliminaries,  
 ' before the Allies could, on their Part, explain them-  
 ' selves upon the Proposition of a Partition : With  
 ' this further Declaration on the Part of the Allies,  
 ' that their Intention was, that the Foundation  
 ' which had been laid, namely the Restitution to  
 ' them of *Spain* and the *Indies*, according to the Pre-  
 ' liminaries, should remain firm ; and that, on that  
 ' Foot, the Negotiation might be continued ; but  
 ' that if any Offer was made to depart therefrom,  
 ' the Continuation of the Conferences would be  
 ' fruitless. That the said Plenipotentiaries having  
 ' not thought fit to answer, in any manner, to what  
 ' the *Sieur Petkum* propos'd to them ; and having  
 ' some Days after demanded a new Conference, and  
 ' the Deputies having observ'd by an Answer they  
 ' receiv'd from them, that they were ready to ex-  
 ' plain themselves upon what the *Sieur Petkum* had  
 ' propos'd, the said Deputies went again to *Gertruy-  
 ' denbergh* ; where the said Plenipotentiaries told  
 ' them, That tho' they did not think think them-  
 ' selves oblig'd to receive a Message by the *Sieur*  
 ' *Petkum*, yet they had sent his Proposition to their  
 ' Court ; but that in their Opinion, it had been  
 ' found there so general and ambiguous, that they  
 ' had not receiv'd any Order thereupon : Where-  
 ' fore the said Deputies did so well explain and ju-  
 ' stifie the said Proposition to the said Plenipoten-  
 ' tiaries, that they left remaining no Doubt or Am-  
 ' biguity concerning it ; representing to them, that  
 ' the High Allies could not accept the Proposal of  
 ' Subsidies, for the Recovery of *Spain* and the *In-  
 ' dies* ; and deducing their Reasons for it ; namely,  
 ' because by the Discourse which pass'd about it in  
 ' the preceding Conference, they clearly perceiv'd  
 ' that

that no Agreement could ever be made, but that mighty Difficulties would occur, either as to the Sums, or the Security for the Payment of them, or the Security to be given by *France* not to assist directly or indirectly the Duke of *Anjou*: [From which appears, that the Refusal of all Offers of Money of what Nature soever, and what Security soever could be propos'd, is a little too liberally asserted in that Letter.] But the principal and essential Reason why that new Proposition of the said Plenipotentiaries could not be accepted, was, because it suppos'd a separate War with *Spain*, and that that Kingdom and the *Indies*, were to be conquer'd by the Arms of the Allies; which was contrary to the first Foundation and to the Intention of the High Allies. Further, in Explanation of the remaining Part of the Proposition of the said *Sieur Petkum*, the said Deputies represented, supporting what they advanc'd with good Reasons, that the said Plenipotentiaries having propos'd a Partition, and having reduc'd it to *Sicily* and *Sardinia*, the High Allies had always been, and still were perswaded that the true Sense of that Proposition was, that in case they would declare themselves thereupon, the Preliminary Articles would then remain intire, as well the 37th as all the rest, which *France* had declar'd should subsist before this Negotiation was resum'd; and that by Consequence *Spain* and the *Indies*, with their Dependencies, should be restor'd, conformably to the Preliminaries; that is to say, within the Time therein express'd, or within such other Time as should be agreed upon; and that if the said Restitution were not made accordingly, what was stipulated in the Preliminaries, should have Effect; namely, that the Suspension of Arms should cease: That this Point of the Restitution of *Spain* and the *Indies*, with their Dependencies, being the Foundation and the essential Point of the Negotiation, the Allies could not continue in any Uncertainty concerning it, nor be content with Words and Promises, without being sure that they would have effect: That therefore they conceiv'd a positive Declaration ought to be given them thereupon, before they explain'd themselves, touching

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‘ touching the Partition propos’d ; but when they  
 ‘ should be plainly inform’d and satisfy’d with re-  
 ‘ spect to the foresaid essential Point, they would  
 ‘ facilitate Means for terminating all the rest, and  
 ‘ bringing it to a good Conclusion : That among  
 ‘ the Means proper to be made use of for facilita-  
 ‘ ting the Affair, this might be one ; viz. That in  
 ‘ case the King of *France* could not persuade his  
 ‘ Grandson to quit and yield up *Spain* and the *In-*  
 ‘ *diés*, according to the Preliminaries, but should be  
 ‘ obliged for that End to use Measures of Compul-  
 ‘ sion, then the Allies would likewise cause their  
 ‘ Troops in *Spain* and *Portugal*, to act for the same  
 ‘ purpose, during the Time limited for the Cessa-  
 ‘ tion of Arms, or during the farther Time that  
 ‘ should be agreed ; tho’ according to the Prelimi-  
 ‘ naries, they were not obliged thereto, but only to  
 ‘ remain during such time in Inaction. That the  
 ‘ Allies having judg’d it necessary to explain them-  
 ‘ selves by the Deputies thus clearly and precisely,  
 ‘ and to demand a like Explanation on the Part of  
 ‘ *France*, the said Plenipotentiaries took upon them  
 ‘ (as was propos’d to them) to write again to  
 ‘ Court ; and in Consequence, they have now  
 ‘ sent the Answer contain’d in the Letter above-  
 ‘ mention’d.

‘ ’Tis notorious and indisputable, that before any  
 ‘ Negotiation was begun, that while the Prelimi-  
 ‘ naries were treating, that by those Preliminaries  
 ‘ themselves, that before this last Negotiation was  
 ‘ resum’d, and all the while it lasted, the Restitu-  
 ‘ tion of *Spain* and the *Indiés*, has ever been laid  
 ‘ down for the firm and immoveable Foundation of  
 ‘ the Negotiation, and that there is no Question  
 ‘ remaining concerning it ; unless only, that the  
 ‘ Allies insist on having an entire Security given  
 ‘ them that this Foundation once laid, shall remain  
 ‘ fix’d, and be not over-turn’d ; and that what has  
 ‘ been promis’d them concerning it, from the very  
 ‘ first, and without Difficulty, shall have its full Effect ;  
 ‘ or at least, that a Security be given them equiva-  
 ‘ lent to what they think they have by the 37th  
 ‘ Article of the Preliminaries ; this essential Point  
 ‘ being of so great Importance, that ’twould be act-  
 ‘ ing against all manner of Prudence and Reason,

‘ to



to consent that the smallest Doubt should remain concerning it. A. C.

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It is likewise clear and evident, That the High Allies have a Right to demand for the House of Austria, the Restitution of *Spain* and the *Indies*, with their Dependencies, not only of the Duke of *Anjou*, as having Possession of them, but principally of the King of *France*, as the Person who, contrary to a Renunciation and solemn Treaties, got Possession of them in the Manner universally known, and who by Consequence, is oblig'd to restore them: Nor can the Impossibility alledg'd, exempt him from it: for besides that this Impossibility, which cannot by any means be taken for granted; has no other Cause than the said King's own Act and Deed, in putting his Grandson into a Condition to maintain himself against his Will in the Possession wherein his said Majesty plac'd him, by which his said Majesty's Obligation to Restitution, would not be in any manner diminish'd, no Man can let himself be easily persuaded, that the Grandson of his said Majesty, who out of *Spain* has no Support or Supply but from his said Majesty, could or durst undertake to keep Possession of *Spain* and the *Indies*, if his said Majesty would *bona fide*, and sincerely signify his Will to him on that Subject, and make him feel the Effects of such his Will, if Need should require, particularly when the High Allies shall concur with him during the Time of the Truce. This is so manifest, that 'tis not to be conceiv'd how otherwise the Most Christian King could, without making any Difficulty, promise the Restitution of *Spain* and the *Indies*, even before the first Negotiation was begun; how he could lay it down for the first Foundation, upon which all has since been built; or how People could have any other Opinion than this, namely, either that his said Majesty very well knew the Will and Intention of his Grandson, to give up *Spain* and the *Indies*, or that he knew how to compel him to it, if it were necessary; for otherwise it would follow, that his said Majesty did, from the first, design to amuse the High Allies, and to cajole them by promising them so essential a thing that he had neither in his Will nor

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nor in his Power to effect, which is not to be presum'd, unless one would call in Question his Good Faith; the rather because in a Conference held here last Year with the Ministers of *France*, one of them said, *That perhaps King Philip would be at Versailles before him*; a plain Proof, that there was no manner of Doubt then at the Court of *France*, of a Thing which they would now pass upon us for impossible, and that they were thoroughly persuaded, that, at all Adventures, the Matter depended wholly on the Will or on the Power of his Most Christian Majesty.

From all this, it undeniably results, That in the last Conference, the said Deputies demanded nothing on the Part of the High Allies, but what from the first Beginning, and in the Progress, has constantly been laid down for a Foundation; what they might demand with Justice; what *France* was able to perform; and consequently that what is alledg'd in this Letter, and so often repeated in it, namely, That the Propositions made by the Deputies in the last Conference, were newly invented, unjust, and impossible to be executed, is altogether groundless; seeing the Restitution of *Spain* and the *Indies*, with their Dependencies, except what should be otherwise agreed upon, has been with Reason always demanded from the Beginning to the End, and could not have been propos'd on the Part of *France*, but as a Thing possible; and was reputed such, and is so still by the Allies.

'Tis very easie to disprove what is alledg'd in divers other Parts of this Letter, particularly, that the said Deputies did often vary; did contradict themselves in different Propositions; did propose some contrary to the 4th and 5th Articles of the Preliminaries; did retract at one time what they advanc'd at another; and several other the like Things, which are therein set forth in an odious Manner; for it appears by what is said above, that the said Deputies have always had this Thought, and could have no other than this, viz. That the Proposition of a Partition, on the Part of *France*, was made in this plain Sense and Meaning, that if it could once be agreed, all

all the Difficulties that have hitherto occur'd in the Execution of the Preliminaries, would thereby be remov'd; and at the same time those Difficulties would be prevented, which consist in the taking of the Measures mention'd in the 4th Article; which Measures likewise would not subsist if that Article could be separated from the 37th, which it could not, if the unexpected Case should happen that the Duke of *Anjou* should refuse to quit *Spain*, and *France*, after having employ'd two Months in vain, should have Occasion for the Assistance of the Allies, to make him abandon not only *Spain* and the *Indies*, but likewise the whole Monarchy, without the least Dismembring.

In the last Conference but one, the said Plenipotentiaries gave Occasion for some Discourse, whether proper Means might not be found to secure to the Allies the Restitution of *Spain* and the *Indies* more effectually? But the said Deputies did not therefore depart from their first Sentiment, which was, That the Proposal of a Partition had been made to facilitate the said Restitution, and to execute, by Favour of that Partition, the Preliminary Articles in all their Parts: But the Discourse which pass'd on that Subject, affording Ground to apprehend that *France* had a contrary Intention, this gave Occasion for demanding a fair Explanation from that Court, and for declaring plainly in the last Conference, the Thought of the Allies on that Subject; yet it cannot therefore be said of those Deputies, that they have varied, and have contradicted themselves, and retracted, as they are accus'd, seeing they always kept to the principal Point, namely, the Security which the Allies ought to have, with respect to the Restitution of *Spain* and the *Indies*.

In like manner, all that is alledg'd of the pretended Variation of the Allies according to the Events of War, and the Facilities of *France*, to forward the Peace, is destitute of all Foundation; as are also the Instances brought to prove it; for it is not known, nor is it any way acknowledged on the Part of the Allies, that the last Year they would have look'd upon it as an Injury to be thought capable of demanding of the King

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King, of *France*, that he should unite his Forces with theirs, this having never been alledged; neither last Year nor this, in any of the Conferences; and if any thing may have been elsewhere, no Conclusion can be drawn from it: And certainly, had the Allies been inclin'd to vary according to Events, what has pass'd since the adjusting of the Preliminaries, as the Conquest of the Town and Citadel of *Tournay*, the Victory of *Malplacquet*, the Reduction of *Mons*, the Passage of the Lines near the *Scarpe*, and the taking of *Douay*, would afford them Ground sufficient.

As to the said Plenipotentiaries enlarging in several Places of their said Letter, upon the Hardship of the Conditions, which are to oblige the King thir Master to make War singly against his Grandson, and providing that in Case the Restitution of *Spain* and the *Indies*, should not be entirely perform'd within two Months, the Truce should cease, notwithstanding the King of *France* should have executed all the other Conditions of the Preliminaries; 'tis to be observ'd, That what is said in one Place, namely, That the King should make War singly against his Grandson, is contradicted in a subsequent Period a little lower, where 'tis said, That the Troops which the Allies have in *Portugal* and *Catalonia*, shall act in Conjunction with those of *France*, during the space of two Months. For although it be there added, that this should be only as a Favour, (for so they thought fit to style it, to render odious a Concession which the Allies are willing to make) and that after the Expiration of that Term, those Troops should cease to act; yet tis certain, that this would be a no inconsiderable Assistance for the said Time of two Months, or for such other longer Term, as might be agreed; nor could it be thought extraordinary, if those Troops should act no longer, seeing that after the prescrib'd Term, the Truce must expire: Besides, those who exclaim against the Hardship of obliging the most Christian King sincerely to procure the Restitution of *Spain* and the *Indies*, would do well to reflect what a Hardship it was, when his said Majesty possess'd himself



himself singly of all the *Spanish* Monarchy, and put the rest of Europe in Danger of becoming his Prey likewise. But in Reality, the Thing being duly consider'd, 'twill not be found that there is more Hardship in it, than what is incidental to all Contracts or Treaties that stipulate some Restitutions, and particularly such as import the Restitution of Things which are unjustly possess'd: In the mean time, it may not unreasonably be presum'd from the Posture the Affairs of *Spain* are now in, that it would not cost his said Majesty, the most Christian King, much Trouble, to oblige, either by the Way of Persuasion, or that of Compulsion, his Grandson to make Restitution of *Spain* and the *Indies*, provided his Majesty would go about it sincerely, and that his Grandson, and the *Spanish* Nation, were thoroughly persuaded, that 'twas the serious Intention, and unfeigned Will of his said Majesty. Besides, there is no more Hardship in this, than in all other Conventions and Treaties; that the Truce should cease upon the Expiration of the Time limited for the Restitution of *Spain*; for, as the Allies would have Cause to take it for an Infraction of the Treaty, if any Towns that might be stipulated to be yielded to them, should not be deliver'd up within the Time prescribed, and to endeavour to procure Satisfaction by Arms; so 'tis yet more just and reasonable, that if an Article so important as that of the Restitution of *Spain* and the *Indies*, should not be executed within the Time stipulated, they should have a Right to resume Arms, to obtain the most essential Point of all that might be agreed; nor could it be deem'd a Hardship, if the Allies in such a Case, should make use of all their Forces. Further, the High Allies have the more Reason to insist, that *France* procure the Restitution of *Spain* and the *Indies*, within the Time prescrib'd; because it appear'd clearly enough, by the Discourse of one of the Plenipotentiaries, that should they come even to joyn their Forces to obtain that Restitution, so many Obstacles would be form'd, or might be form'd in the Execution, that there would never be an end of it; he having given to understand, that

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'twill be necessary first of all to examine and settle, What Number of Land Forces each shall contribute? Whether 'twill be best to act jointly or separately? How or where the Troops shall serve? How many Ships of War shall be used? Where shall they be employ'd? Who shall command the Land Forces, and who the Naval? Who shall nominate to those Commands? What Instructions shall be given to those Commanders? Who shall draw up those Instructions, and several other such Difficulties; by which 'tis easy to comprehend, that so many might be created, that 'twould be an endless Business.

'Tis indeed affirm'd in the said Letter, That the Court of *France*, and for them the said Plenipotentiaries, had consented to all that was propos'd to them, and that they never varied or retracted any thing: But 'tis hard to guess wherein this Facility of theirs consisted; they never so much as consented to declare War against *Spain*, in case the Duke of *Anjou* should refuse to quit it, though 'twas propos'd to them; and when they were come into this Country to treat of an Equivalent for the 37th Article of the Preliminaries, after having first promis'd that they would abide by all the other Articles, they themselves propos'd a Partition to serve for an Equivalent, and reduc'd it to *Sicily* and *Sardinia*; and now when they are ask'd to declare positively, Whether the Preliminaries would then be sign'd and executed, to the End that the Allies might declare themselves upon that Proposal of a Partition, they construe that Demand to be a Design to break off the Conferences; which is very far from that Facility which they magnify so much, and from consenting to every thing without any Variation or Retraction.

Doubtless the World must be astonish'd to hear, that after *France* had declar'd over and over, that all the Preliminary Articles should subsist, except the 37th, and had formerly offer'd in Lieu of this last mention'd, as a Security for the Execution of the abovesaid other Preliminary Points, Three Towns in the Low-Countries in Hostage (which could not be accepted, because they would not have



have exempted the Allies from a separate War against *Spain*, while *France* should enjoy Peace) and afterwards for removing this last Difficulty propos'd a Partition, which they even restrain'd to *Sicily* and *Sardinia*, as a proper Means for inducing the Duke of *Anjou* to restore *Spain* and the *Indies*: That after all this, *France* being summon'd to declare themselves upon the Execution of the Preliminary Points, to the End the High Allies might explain themselves upon the Proposition made to them, they should interpret that Summons for a Design form'd to break off the Negotiation, as is said above.

Let the Court of *France* say, That the High Allies, instead of all the Preliminaries, (the 37th Article excepted) and the Cautionary Towns in the *Netherlands*, which were offer'd them, shall content themselves now with the abovesaid Preliminary Articles, (without the 37th Article still) without the Cautionary Towns; shall besides, let *Sicily* and *Sardinia* be deducted, and leave the Restitution of *Spain* and the *Indies*, as uncertain as before; let that Court cry this up, as if they had consented to every thing, without any Variation or Retraction; let them accuse the Allies of Injustice and Obstinacy, because they will not accept so rare a Proposition; let them not fear to invoke thereupon, with a seeming Humility, the Divine Protection; and then let them impute to the Allies the Publick Calamities, and the Effusion of so much Christian Blood, of which, in the mean time, the possessing themselves of the *Spanish* Monarchy, and the Duke of *Anjou*'s still detaining what he can of it, are the grand Cause; which Calamities and Effusion of Blood they might immediately put a Stop to, by restoring what they have invaded, contrary to the good Faith of the most solemn Treaties: 'Tis manifest from the whole Conduct of *France* in this Business, that the Proposition of a Partition, as also that of regulating previously the further Demands reserv'd in the Preliminaries, which they had advanc'd before, were made in no other View than to sow and create, if possible, Jealousy and Disunion among the Allies, thereby the more easily to gain their

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Ends, which are as it appears clearly, to keep *Spain* and the *Indies*, notwithstanding the Restitution of them was agreed for the first Foundation of the whole Negotiation; and as those Propositions were, doubtless, made with no other Intention than to disunite the Allies, there are in the said Letter divers Passages (which might indeed have been expected from Enemies, but never from Persons sent to re-establish Peace) which appear to be purposely invented to make ill Impressions on the Subjects, as well of *England* as of this State, against the respective Governments; as if those who were at the Head of them, and the Chiefs of the Allies, were the Cause of the Continuance of this burthensom and bloody War. But that Cause is too well understood, and too plainly prov'd, for them to hope that such studied and odious Insinuations should make any Impression on the Minds of People who breath the sweet Air of Liberty, who bear no Charge of the War but for the Defence of that inestimable Liberty, and whose Judgment is not corrupted by long Slavery and Oppression, as is that of other Nations, to whom otherwise the Allies might, with much more Reason, appeal, as to those who are sensible how dear the Thirst of Dominion over Neighbours costs them.

As to the Six Days which the said Plenipotentiaries employ'd in drawing up their Letter, which they would pass upon the World for a Mark of Sincerity, and of not amusing the Allies; it seems rather the Proof of a Resolution long form'd and kept ready to break off the Conferences. And they are in the wrong to offer to insinuate, as they do in more than one Place of their Letter, that the Term of Fifteen Days was prescrib'd them; for the Deputies demanded, indeed, that they should procure a speedy Answer, but they did not set them a Time; on the contrary, being ask'd, whether they would limit a Time; they replied civilly, That they would not, and that the Conferences having lasted so long, some Days more or less would breed no Difference. As to the Complaint of the Plenipotentiaries, relating to their Persons, namely, a pretended Contempt of their



their Character, the Impression and Publication of abusive Libels, the Opening of their Letters, the hindring the making of Visits to them, and their Lodging, as if they had been in a kind of Prison; 'tis to be consider'd, That the said Plenipotentiaries, pursuant to what had been agreed, came without Character, to treat *Incognito*, and without Ceremony; and 'twas for that Reason no Ceremonial was observ'd on one Side or other; but all manner of Consideration was had for their Birth, Quality, and Merit; nor is it known, or can it be imagin'd upon whom their Complaints on this Subject can fall; Neither is it known what they mean by the injurious Libels they complain of, such Libels being most severely forbidden in this Country; and though that does not hinder but here, as well as elsewhere, some such may come abroad, yet the Government condemns them, and when the Authors and Printers are discover'd, they are punish'd according to the Laws. That it was never heard or known, that of the great Number of Couriers which the said Plenipotentiaries have receiv'd and dispatch'd, and by whom, no doubt, they receiv'd the most important of their Letters, any one was stopp'd; or the Letters they sent by the ordinary Post intercepted. That no Person was ever hinder'd from going to them, nor was any Order given to take Notice who visited them; but then in all the Frontier Towns, the Custom, being that none enter unless he make known who he is, both at the Gate and to the Governour, it ought not to be thought Strange, nor ought Exceptions to be taken, if this Custom was not discontinu'd during the Stay of the Plenipotentiaries at *Gertruydenbergh*; that if any Person were withheld from going to see them, because they were afraid of being known, it cannot therefore be said that any were hindred from visiting them; though certainly the Government could not be blamed, if apprehending they would discover Things which they desire to keep conceal'd, they had prevented them. Lastly, That the said Plenipotentiaries cannot call a Kind of a Prison, the Town which they agreed to make their

A: C. ' Residence, and which they preferr'd to *Antwerp*, a  
1710. ' large and noble City.

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' All which Reasons the above-mention'd Ministers of the High Allies and the Deputies of their High Mightinesses, have thought proper to be sent to their Principals, with the Letter of the said Plenipotentiaries, and the Resolution pass'd thereon by their High Mightinesses the 23d of this Month; as also that they should be reciprocally exhorted, seeing the Enemy have thus broken off the Negotiation which was carrying on for obtaining a good and general Peace; and therefore nothing remains but to continue and push the War with Vigour, to employ each all their best Offices with their Principals, to the End that nothing that is to be done may be neglected, but rather that every one may make all possible Efforts.

' Which being taken into Deliberation, 'tis thought good and concluded, that all above-recited shall be communiated to the States of the respective Provinces; and that Copies of the said Letter, and of the said Resolution, of the 23d of this Month thereupon, be sent to them, and that it shall, at the same time, be represented to them, that since it appears by the Event, that the Enemy had no sincere Intention to treat in earnest of Peace, nor to restore *Spain* and the *Indies*; but that they have broken off the Conferences, without leaving any Cause or Subject for deliberating about continuing or discontinuing them; and that there is nothing to be done therefore, but to push the War vigorously, their High Mightinesses do not at all doubt, that the said Lords the States will in a cordial, patient, and unanimous Manner, use all possible and imaginable Means to promote the Common Cause, in hopes that God will continue to bestow his Benediction thereon, and, that by his Goodness and Assistance, the Enemy will be reduc'd to better Sentiments.

' That, besides, the said *Sieur de Randwijk*, and the other Deputies of their High Mightinesses for Foreign Affairs, shall be requir'd and commission'd, as they are by these Presents, to enter anew
into

'into Conference with the Ministers of the High A. C.
'Allies, and deliberate in what Manner, and by 1710.
'what Means the War may be carried on every
'where with more Vigour, and to make Report of
'all to this Assembly.

E. v. Interſum,
F. Faſel.

On the other Hand, beſides the Meaſures already * concerted to ſecure the Neutrality and Peace * See the
of the North, the High Allies thought fit, at this Appendix
Juncture, to make the following Project. Num. III.

'WHEREAS his Sacred Imperial Maſteſty, Her Sa- Project to
'cred Royal Maſteſty, the Queen of Great ſecure the
'Britain, and the High and Mighty, Lords the Peace of the
'States General of the United Netherlands, have ex- North.
'preſſed and declared in an Inſtrument ſigned by
'their Plenipotentiaries and Deputies at the Hague,
'the 31ſt of March laſt, how much they have at
'Heart the Preſervation of the Peace and Tranqui-
'lity within the Dominions of the Empire, in re-
'ſpect to the War in the North, in which his Sa-
'cred Royal Maſteſty the King of Prussia, their Ele-
'ctoral Serenities the Electors Palatine and Brunſ-
'wick Lunenburgh, (Hanover) and his Highneſs the
'Biſhop and Prince of Munſter, have concurr'd, and
'joyned themſelves in the ſaid Declaration: And
'whereas His Sacred Imperial Maſteſty, Her Royal
'Maſteſty the Queen of Great Britain, and the
'Lords States-General of the United Netherlands,
'are not only firmly perſuaded, That their Decla-
'ration aforeſaid ought to be maintained, but fur-
'ther, That they ought not to content themſelves
'with the ſame, but alſo think it abſolutely neceſ-
'ſary to take convenient Meaſures for effecting
'what is intended by the ſaid Declaration; therefore
'the Plenipotentiaries and Deputies of his Imperial
'Maſteſty aforeſaid, Her Royal Maſteſty the Queen
'of Great Britain, and the Lords States-General of
'the United Netherlands, having conſerr'd with the
'Ministers and Plenipotentiaries of the King of
'Prussia, the Electors Palatine and Brunſwick Lunen-
'burgh, and the Biſhop and Prince of Munſter, as
'alſo with the Ministers and Plenipotentiaries of the

A. C.

1710.



the Elector of *Mentz*, and the Dukes of *Brunswick-Lunenburgh* of *Wolfembuttel*, *Mecklenburgh*, and the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, who have joyn'd and concurr'd with them in this Affair, have thought it necessary, and resolv'd, that an Army of 15 or 16000 Men shall be assembled in a certain Place, as soon as it will be possible, for maintaining and making good the Declaration of the 31st of *March* last, and for preserving the Peace and Tranquility of the Empire, according to the Tenor of the said Declaration.

For making up and assembling the intended Army, as aforesaid, his Sacred Imperial Majesty shall contribute two Regiments of Horse, each of 1000 Men, making 2000 Men; and the Queen of *Great-Britain*, and the States General, 12 Battalions, each of 700 Men, making 8400 Men.

And whereas 'tis not doubted but the other Princes, who have concurr'd in the said Declaration, or express'd, that they have at Heart the Neutrality of the Empire, 'tis hop'd they will contribute some Forces for making up the intended Army, as aforesaid, in the following Manner, viz. The King of *Prussia* 500 Horse, and Three Battalions, making 2100 Men; the Elector of *Mentz* a Battalion; the Elector *Palatine* one Squadron, and two Battalions; the Elector of *Brunswick-Lunenburgh* 500 Horse, and three Battalions, making 2100 Men; the Bishop of *Munster* 700 Foot; the Duke of *Brunswick-Lunenburgh* of *Wolfembuttel*, 700 Foot; the Duke of *Mecklenburgh* 700 Foot, and the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel* likewise a Battalion of 700 Men.

In order thereunto, this further Declaration shall be Communicated to them, and they shall be desired to concur in the same, and likewise all other Princes who are concern'd in the Preservation of the Neutrality in the Empire, as aforesaid, shall be desired to joyn in the said Declaration with a certain Number of Troops.

All these Squadrons and Battalions shall be held in the most convenient Places in a Readiness to march without any Delay, either towards the *Oder*, or the *Elbe*, or any where else, where Oc-

casion

‘ cation shall require, to assemble all together in
‘ one Body. Every one shall send, and maintain at
‘ their own Charge, the Forces aforesaid, which
‘ shall be respectively provided with a Field Artil-
‘ lery and Ammunition.

‘ And whereas the Electors, Princes, and States
‘ of the Empire assembled at *Ratisbon*, have, in their
‘ Decrees, confirm’d by his Imperial Majesty, de-
‘ clar’d their Resolution for preserving the Peace
‘ and Neutrality within the Dominions of the Em-
‘ pire, in respect to the War in the North; and de-
‘ clar’d, that they will be ready to maintain the
‘ same. his Sacred Imperial Majesty shall exhort the
‘ said Electors, Princes, and States, jointly, and the
‘ Directors and States of the Circles, in such a way
‘ as he shall think most effectual, to augment, in
‘ case of Need, the Number of Forces aforesaid,
‘ and furnish whatever will be necessary for ena-
‘ bling the Army aforesaid, to act according to the
‘ Intent aforesaid.

‘ His Sacred Imperial Majesty shall likewise ex-
‘ hort and oblige the Imperial Cities of *Lubeck*, *Bre-
‘ men*, *Hamburg*, and such others as shall be thought
‘ advisable, to furnish Artillery and Ammunition,
‘ with Gunners, and other Necessaries. Further-
‘ more, the Princes, and States who Interest them-
‘ selves in the Repose and Tranquility of the Em-
‘ pire, shall, in Process of Time, and as Occasion
‘ shall require, concert, and take such further Mea-
‘ sures as shall appear necessary for preserving the
‘ said Tranquility in the Empire, according to the
‘ Declaration aforesaid. In Testimony whereof,
‘ we under-written Plenipotentiaries and Deputies
‘ of his Sacred Imperial Majesty, her Royal Sacred
‘ Majesty of *Great-Britain*, and the High and Migh-
‘ ty Lords, the States-General of the United *Nether-
‘ lands*, have signed these Presents with our own
‘ Hands, and sealed the same with our Arms: At
‘ the *Hague*, August 4. 1710.

August 7.

N. S.

The Con-

Three Days after, the Lord Townshend, Embas-
sador and Plenipotentiary of the Queen of *Great-
Britain*, presented a Memorial to the States-General,
to acquaint them, That her Majesty did entirely
approve their Resolution, in Answer to the Letter

of the
States-Ge-
neral ap-
proved by
the Queen
of En-
gland.

A. C.
1710.



But some
Persons en-
ertain
Jealousies
of the
Dutch.

Campaign
in Flan-
ders.

* April
14th, N. S.

Mortaigne
taken
by the Al-
lies.

Retaken by
the French
Apr. 15.
See the Ap-
pendix,
Numb.
IV.

Taken a
second time
by the Al-
lies., Apr.
18.

of the *French* Plenipotentiaries, and all the Steps they had made during the late Negotiations. This Authentick Approbation was very acceptable to the States, as were also the new Assurances the *British* Minister gave them, of the Queen's firm Resolution to prosecute this War with all possible Vigour, 'till the Enemy were brought to accept such Terms of Peace, as might secure the Tranquility of the Christian World. Notwithstanding this publick Declaration, on the Part of her *Britannick* Majesty, many Persons in *England* entertain'd Jealousies, of the *Dutch* being sole Managers of the late Negotiation: Which whether ill, or well-grounded, I shall not pretend to determine.

By this Time the Confederate Army, under the Command of Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlbrough*, had made a considerable Progress in *Flanders*. The Day * before those two Princes set out from the *Hague*, in their Way to *Tournay*, the Earl of *Albemarle*, Governor of this last Place, in concert with Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*, caus'd an Attack to be made on the Castle of *Mortaigne*, which was made with so much Success, that after a small Resistance, the Garrison, consisting of a Captain, Four Subalterns, Five Sergeants, and 65 private Men, surrender'd Prisoners of War. The Enemy, by means of the Gallies they had at *Condé*, attack'd that Post the next Morning, and retook the same, with about 60 Men that were left therein: But the Earl of *Albemarle* and General *Cadogan*, considering the Importance of that Post, resolv'd to make themselves Masters of it a second Time; and having view'd it the 16th of *April*, caus'd it to be attack'd again the 18th, by 600 Men of the Garrison of *Tournay*, with some Vessels and Cannon. Tho' the *French* Garrison, which now consisted of Four Captains, Six Lieutenants, several Sergeants, and 200 Grenadiers, were assisted in the Defence of the Place by 12 or 15 Gallies from *Condé*, yet the Confederate Troops being supported by a Detachment from the Body of Count *Feltz*, and favour'd by the Cannon they had planted on the Heights of *Murde*, the Enemy were obliged to surrender Prisoners of War.

Prince

Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough being come, the 15th of April to Antwerp, and having received there the Compliment of the States of Brabant, proceeded towards Tournay, where they arriv'd the 17th, and the same Day began to confer with the Count de Tilly, and Monsieur de Claerbergen, one of the States Deputies, on the opening of the Campaign. It was resolv'd that all the Troops which had their Winter-Quarters in Flanders, Brabant, and other Places on this side the Maese, and were now assembled and encamp't in the Neighbourhood of Tournay, should provide themselves with Bread and Forrage till the 23d. The other necessary Dispositions for advancing towards the Enemies Lines being made, the Army began their March the 20th, at Five a-Clock in the Afternoon, in Two Columns, the Right commanded by the Duke of Marlborough to Pont-à-vendin, and the rest by Prince Eugene, to Pont Oby, on the Deulle. This March was so well contriv'd, and so sudden, that notwithstanding the great Preparations the French had made for fortifying and defending their Lines, the Chevalier de Luxembourg being for that purpose encamp'd with about 4000 Men near St. Amand, and the Marshal de Montesquion (or D'Artagnan) having assembled about Forty Battalions, and Sixty Squadrons, near Lens and Bethune: Yet the next Day about Six-a-Clock in the Morning, the Prince of Wirtemberg, and Lieutenant General Cadogan, with a Detachment of Fifteen Battalions and Fifty Squadrons from the Duke of Marlborough's Column, enter'd these Lines at Pont à Vendin, without any Opposition; the few Troops that guarded that Post being surpriz'd, and retiring at the Approach of the Confederates, without firing one Shot. Upon this unexpected Success, the whole Confederate Army pass'd the Lines, the Right at Pont-à-Vendin, and the Left at Courrieres, which struck such an Alarm among the Enemies Troops assembled near Lens, that they made likewise a speedy Retreat, partly towards Arras, and partly towards Douay. The Allies encamp'd that Night in the Plain of Lens, and the next * Morning march'd again very early to dislodge the French, who having assembled their Troops near Vitry, behind the Scarpe, made a

A. C.

1710.

Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough arrive at Tournay.

The Confederates enter the French Lines, April. 21. N. S.

See the Appendix, Numb. IV.

* Apr. 22.

Shew

A. C. 1710. Shew of disputing the Passage of that River: For which purpose the Chevalier *de Luxembourg*, and the Horse from *Arras* and *Bethune*, had, the Night before, join'd the Mareschal *de Montesquiou*; but tho' they were advantageously posted, yet being much inferior in Number, and the Soldiers not having yet recover'd their Surprize and Consternation, they retir'd towards *Cambrai* with great Precipitation on the Approach of the Confederate Troops; leaving behind them Part of their Tents and Baggage. The Allies having laid their Bridges over the *Scarpe*, the Prince of *Hesse-Cassel* was detach'd with Twelve Squadrons, to fall on the Enemies Rear; but they broke down so many Bridges, and retired so fast, that his Highness overtook only some few of them, who were made Prisoners. That

* Apr. 22. Night the Army, under the Duke of *Marlborough*, pass'd the *Scarpe*, his Grace encamping his Right near *Vitry*, on the same River, his Left at *Gouy*, and fixing his Quarters at the Extremity of his Left at *Goulessin*; whilst the Army under Prince *Eugene*, remain'd on the other side the *Scarpe*, between that River and the Canal, in order to invest *Douay*, the Siege of which Place had been resolv'd upon.

The Siege
of *Douay*
resolv'd
upon.

Importance
of that Con-
quest.

Nor could the Allies at this Juncture, have aim'd at a more important Conquest: For as it cover'd the Enemies Frontiers, and laid the *Spanish Netherlands* open to their Invasions; so, ever since the Reign of *Henry II.* the *French* left no Means untry'd to get Possession of it; in which having, at last, succeeded in 1667, they immediately added new Works to the Fortifications, made it a Place of Arms, erected Magazines, and a Foundry therein, and cut a Canal for uniting the *Deule* and *Scarpe*; which gave them an easie Entrance into the *Spanish* Provinces. On the other hand, it was wisely consider'd, that the Chastelenie of *Lisle*, which was still partly possess'd by the Enemy, would, by the taking of *Douay*, be wholly reduc'd under one single Power; that *Lisle* it self, *Tournay*, and other Places along the *Scheld* and the *Lys*, as far as *Ghent*, would be more and more secur'd; and that a Passage for transporting by Water, the Necessaries from that Province into *Artois*, would thereby be open'd, which would afford a Conveniency for maintain-

ing

ing numerous Garrisons in those Parts, and an Opportunity to make further Progress into the Enemy's Country.

A. C.

1710.



Pursuant to this Resolution, General Cadogan was detach'd the 23d of April, in the Morning, to take Post at *Pont-à-Rache*, (or *Pont-à-Rais*) and other Detachments were made, to open the Communication over the *Lower-Scarpe*, with *Lisle* and *Tournay*; wherein they met with no Difficulty; the Allies being already Masters of *Martaigue*, and the Enemy having quitted *St. Amand*, *Marchienne*, and the Abbey of *Hafnon*, below *Douay*, upon the News that the Confederates had pass'd the *Scarpe* at *Vitry*. The same Day, both Armies made a Motion to invest *Douay*: That under Prince *Eugene* reaching from *Vitry*, on the *Scarpe*, to *Pont Oby*, or *Oppy*, and that under the Duke of *Marlborough*, from the other Side of the *Scarpe*, over-against *Vitry*, to *Pont-à-Rache*, on the *Lower-Scarpe*. The 24th was spent in laying several Bridges below and above *Douay*, on the *Scarpe* and the *Canal*; and on the 25th the Besiegers began to work on the Lines of Circumvallation; two Days before an Express was dispatch'd to hasten the March of the *Hessians*, *Palatines*, and other Troops, in order to joyn the Confederate Army; and the Deputies of the States of *Artois* arrived in the Camp, to desire the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Protection. The 28th, the Horse and Foot of both Armies made some Motion, and the Duke of *Marlborough* changed his Quarters to the Abbey of *Flines*. The 29th the Besiegers continued perfecting the Line of Circumvallation, which begun at *Dechy*, and ended at *Pont-Oppy*; and Detachments were made for securing the March of the Artillery from *Lisle* and *Tournay*. The 30th, the Troops were provided with a good Number of Fascines, and Gabions; and the same Day, the Sluices, which the Enemy had broke down on the *Upper-Deule*, and which the Duke of *Marlborough* had order'd to be repair'd, were brought into such a Condition, as render'd the River navigable as far as *Oppy*; which proved of great Service for the Transportation of Forrage, Ammunition, and other Necessaries.

Douay invested

April 23.

N. S.

A. G.
1710.

The Castle
of Pignonville
taken.

Strength of
the Garrison
of
Douay.

* Viz.
E. Ork-
ney, Wi-
thers,
Pr. Hol-
stein-
Beck, and
C. Dhona.

The
Trenches
open'd
May 5.

On the 1st of May, N. S. Eight Hundred Men were detach'd from Prince Eugene's Army, to attack the Castle of *Pignonville*, near the Fort *Scarpe*, which would have annoy'd the Besiegers in their Approaches; and after an Hour's Resistance, the Garrison, consisting of about One Hundred Men, surrendred Prisoners of War. The same Morning the Duke of *Marlborough* order'd Lieutenant-General *Cadogan* to view the Plains between *Lens* and *Esquerchien*; and to mark a proper Place for ranging the Army on a Line of Battle, in case the Enemy should attempt to disturb the Siege: But either for want of Forrage, or other Necessaries, the French were not yet in a Condition to take the Field; and the *Mareschal d'Artagnan* having put most of his Troops into Garrisons, was retir'd to *Cambray* with the rest; tho' not without Hopes that the Town of *Douay* would hold out a sufficient Time, to give the French Forces an Opportunity to assemble, in order to relieve the Place. Nor was this Expectation altogether ill-grounded; for the Garrison consisted of Sixteen Battalions, Six Companies of Invalids, and Three Squadrons of Dragoons, besides Three other Battalions in Fort *Scarpe*: The whole under the Command of General *Albergotti*, an Officer of try'd Valour and consummate Experience: But as the Enemy did not expect to be so soon invested, a great Number of Officers were absent from their respective Posts; some of whom were taken, as they endeavour'd to get into the Place.

The necessary Preparations for the Attack of *Douay* being made, and Forty Battalions appointed for that Service, under the Command of the Prince of *Anhalt Dasselau*, and the Prince of *Nassau Friesland*, both Generals of the Foot, with Four * Lieutenant-Generals, Eight Major-Generals, and Eight Brigadiers under them: The Night between the 4th and 5th of May, N. S. the Trenches were open'd, at Two Attacks, on the North-side of the *Scarpe*, between the Gates of *Ocre* and *Esquerchien*, the rest of the Place being cover'd by Inundations. Four Battalions and 3000 Workmen were commanded for each Attack; and the Work was begun in so good Order, and carried on with so good Success

Success, that the Men were cover'd before they were perceiv'd from the Town, which was about Three a Clock in the Morning; and all the Fire the Enemy then made, had no other Effect, than wounding a Serjeant and Two private Men. The Day before the Rector of the *English* College at *Donay*, having obtain'd Leave of the Duke of *Marlborough*, to retire to *Lisse* during the Siege, was conducted thither with his Students, to the Number of Sixty. The Siege was carried on in the ordinary Methods, till the 7th of May, when, about Ten at Night, the Besieged, to the Number of a Thousand Foot, most Grenadiers, and 200 Dragoons, made a vigorous Salley, under the Command of the Duke of *Mortemar*, a Brigadier, against the Left Attack, commanded by the Prince of *Nassau*; put the Workmen into great Disorder, and levell'd some Paces of the Parallel. Colonel *Sutton's* Regiment, which was the first that supported the Workmen, suffer'd very much; but Major-General *Mackartney*, with the other Regiments in the Trenches, coming up to their Relief, the Enemy were repuls'd with considerable Loss, and pursued to their Counterscarp. The Action was very hot; insomuch, that the Allies had above 300 Men either kill'd or wounded; and among the latter, Lieutenant-Colonel *Gledhill*, of *Sutton's* Regiment, who being taken Prisoner, and carried into the Town, was very civilly used by the Governor. The Damage made in the Parallel was repair'd the same Night, and the Approaches were carried on with so great Application and Success, that on the 12th the Besiegers advanc'd to the first Ditch the Enemy had made since the taking of *Tournay*.

A. C.
1710.

*The Besieged
make a vi-
gorous Sal-
ley.
May 7.
N. S.*

All this while, the Enemy's Troops began to assemble in different Bodies, near *Bethune*, *Bapaume*, *Arras*, *Cambray*, *Landrecy*, and behind the River *Somme*; and the *Mareschal de Villars*, whom the French Court had appointed to command their Forces in the *Netherlands*, being arrived at *Peronne*, on the 14th of May, a Report was spread, That he design'd to pass the *Scheld* between *Bouchain* and *Demain*, in order to advance towards the Confederates, by the Plain of *Ostrevant*, between the *Scheld*

*The En-
emy's Force
begin to
assemble.*

A. C. *Scheld and the Lower Scarpe.* Hereupon Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough went, the 15th in the Morning, to view the Post of *Arleux*, as also to survey the Ground between that Place and the *Lower Scarpe*, and give Directions for the marking a Field of Battle on the Plains towards *Valenciennes*, in case the Enemy should attempt to succour *Douay* on that Side. On the 17th of May, in the Morning, the Besieged in *Douay* made a second Salley with Nine Companies of Grenadiers, and a Detachment of Dragoons, towards the Left of the Left Attack; but Collonel *Preston* who commanded there, gave them so warm a Reception, that upon the first Firing of his Men, the Enemy retired in great Confusion. The 19th, upon Advice that the French Forces were in Motion, Count de *Feltz*, General of the Imperial Horse, and Lieutenant-General *Cadogan* were detach'd with Four thousand Horse, towards *Arras*, both to view the Posts and Ground about that Place; and to get Intelligence of the Enemy; and being return'd the 20th, reported, That they had seen about Twenty French Squadrons drawn out under the Cannon of *Arras*; and were inform'd, that all the Infantry that was in that Place, march'd that Morning towards *Dourlens*, in their Rout to *Peronne*. The 21st at Night, the Besieged made another Salley on the Left, wherein several Men were kill'd on both Sides; and notwithstanding their Disappointment, the Enemy made a Fourth Attempt on the Trenches the 23d at Night: But the Besiegers, who had notice of it, having kill'd about Twenty of their Men, upon the first Discharge, the rest retir'd with Precipitation. Three Days after the Earl of Stair was invested by the Duke of Marlborough with the most noble Order of the *Thistle*, by Virtue of a Special Commission from Her Britanick Majesty to his Grace for the purpose. His Lordship was ushered into the Room, appointed for that Ceremony, by the Marquess of *Harwich*, and supported by the Earls of *Orkney* and *Orrery*, Two Knights Brethren of that Order. As soon as the Commission was read, his Grace conferr'd upon his Lordship the Honour of Knighthood; and then having given him the usual Oath of the Order, and deliver'd him the Statutes,

The Besieged make a second Salley.
May 17.
N. S.

M. also on the 21st and 23d.

The Earl of Stair invested with the Order of the Thistle.
May 26.
N. S.

Three Days after the Earl of Stair was invested by the Duke of Marlborough with the most noble Order of the *Thistle*, by Virtue of a Special Commission from Her Britanick Majesty to his Grace for the purpose. His Lordship was ushered into the Room, appointed for that Ceremony, by the Marquess of *Harwich*, and supported by the Earls of *Orkney* and *Orrery*, Two Knights Brethren of that Order. As soon as the Commission was read, his Grace conferr'd upon his Lordship the Honour of Knighthood; and then having given him the usual Oath of the Order, and deliver'd him the Statutes,

Statutes, his Grace put the Ribbon, with the Medal of the Order; over the Earl's Neck, his Lordship receiving the same Kneeling. The Ceremony was perform'd in the Presence of a great Number of the General Officers of the Army, who were afterwards entertained at Dinner by his Grace.

A. C.
1710.



The Mareschal de Villars set out from Peronne the 19th of May, with the pretended King of England, under the borrow'd Name of Chevalier de St. George and the Duke de Bourbon, and arriv'd the same Day at Cambray; where the Mareschals of Berwick, Bazons, and Montesquiou, and the Bavarian Mareschal, Count d'Arco, having met him, held a grand Council of War, in which it was resolv'd, forth-

*The French
Generals
held a great
Council of
War at
Cambray.*

with to assemble the French Army, in order to attempt the Relief of Douay. Pursuant to this Resolution, the Mareschal de Villars sent Expresses to the Reinforcements that were commanded to join him from the Upper Rhine, to advance with the utmost Diligence; and having drawn all his Troops together, pass'd the Scheld the 22d, and encamp'd with his Right near Bouchain, and his Left at Ribecourt. Upon Advice of this Motion, Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough thought fit to alter the Disposition of their Forces, except Thirty Battalions left at the Siege, and Twelve Squadrons at Pont-à-Rache. Accordingly, the 24th in the Morning, all the Cavalry of my Lord Duke's Army march'd over the Scarpe, and took their former Camp near Goulessin, (or Goulexzin) and, the next Day, the Infantry mov'd the same Way, encamping with the Right over-against Vitry, and the Left near Arleux. At the same Time, the Prince of Savoy made a Motion with his Army, placing his Right at Isle les Esquerchien: By which Situation they were ready to repair immediately to either of the Fields of Battle already mark'd out, according to the next Motions of the Enemy, for which purpose Roads were made for the Armies to march in four Columns, either Way. The 25th Bridges were laid in several Places over the Scarpe, which parted the Two Armies, for the more easy Communication of the Troops; and the same Day, upon Advice that the Enemy were in Motion; all

*Motions of
their Army.*

*And of the
Confederates.*

A. C. the Troops were order'd to be in a Readiness to
 1710. march. The next * Day, upon Intelligence, that
 the Enemy extended their Line nearer to *Arras*, pla-
 May 26. cing their Left within a League of that Place, and
 N. S. their Right at *Oisy*, the Confederate Generals right-
 ly conjectur'd, that they thought it not practicable
 to attack the Allies on the side of *Arleux*, but rather
 intended to march into the Plain of *Lens*, and try
 what they could do on that side. Accordingly, on
 the 28th the French march'd by *Blangis*, *Arras*, and
Mont St. Eloy: Whereupon Prince *Eugene* extended
 the Right of his Army to *Henin Lietard*; and the
 Duke of *Marlborough* repass'd the *Scarpe* with the
 Right Wing of his Army, encamping very near
 the Left of the Prince of *Savoy*, and taking his
 Quarters at *Esquerchion*: Which Motion brought the
 Two Armies very near the strong Camp mark'd out
 from *Vitry* to *Montigny*, beyond *Henin Lietard*, ha-
 ving the Village of *Bois-Bernard* in Front, and that
 of *Beaumont* in the Rear; for the greater Security of
 which several Redoubts were erected, and Cannon
 drawn from the Lines of Circumvallation, to be
 placed on the Batteries.

On the 29th of May, N. S. the French Army pas-
 sed the *Scarpe*, and encamp'd with the Right at
Roquelinourt; near *Arras*, and their Left at
St. Eloy, having the Hills before them: Where-
 upon the Dutch Infantry, left between *Vitry* and
Arleux, on the other side the *Scarpe*, under the
 Command of Count *Tilly*, was, on the 30th in the
 Morning, order'd to joyn the Duke of *Marlbo-*
rough's Army; which by this Time was reinforce'd
 by the Arrival of the *Prussians*, *Palatines*, and *Hes-*
sians, and the recalling of several Detachments.
 The Allies had great Reason to expect being
 attack'd, upon Intelligence, That the *Mareschal*
de Villars having positive Orders from Court to
 fight, had harangued the several Brigades of his
 Army, and represented to his Men, That Things
 were come to that Pass, that they must either van-
 quish, or die; and that, for the greater Encou-
 ragement, he had order'd the Chaplains of his
 Army to give a general Absolution to the Troops.
 The Expectation of a sudden Engagement ex-
 May 30. creased, when the next * Day, about Eight a
 Clock

*The French
 march into
 the Plain
 of Lens,
 and make
 a shew of
 attacking
 the Confe-
 derates.*

Clock in the Morning, the French Army decamp'd from Roquelincourt, and Mont-St.-Eloy; march'd, in order of Battle, between Fresne and Lens; and one of their Columns advanced to Bertricourt, with all their Generals, to view the Scituation of the Allies: Whereupon all the Confederate Generals repair'd to their respective Posts; the Cannon was placed on the Batteries that defended the Avenues to their Camp; the Prince of Nassau, with Twenty Battalions from the Siege, and Eleven others from the Intrenchments between Dechy and Fierin, joyn'd the Grand Army; and all other necessary Dispositions were made to receive the Enemy. But the Marechal de Villars having, for some time, continued at Bertricourt, within Musket-shot of the Confederate Army, did not think his Superiority in Numbers, (having about a Hundred and ten Thousand Men, whereas the Allies could scarce muster One hundred Thousand) sufficient to ballance the Advantage of the Ground, which the Confederates had on their Side: And so march'd back, and joyn'd the Center of his Army, between Lens and Fresne, his Right extending towards Montauban, and his Left towards Noyelles, within about half a League from the Confederate Camp. Soon after his Return, he made a Motion towards his Left; and encamp'd between Noyelles Sous-Lens, and the Heights of St. Laurens: From whence the Confederate Generals judging, that he had no other Design than to retard the Siege, thought fit to send back the Troops they had drawn from before Dauay; those under General Fagel return'd into the Lines on the other side of the Scarpe; and to prevent any Surprize from the Enemy, Orders were given to joyn the several Redoubts made before the Front of the Camp, by an Intrenchment from Montigny, at the Extremity of the Right of Prince Eugene's Army, to Vitry on the Scarpe. On the other Hand, Count Vehlen, General of the Palatines, was sent with a Detachment of Eight Battalions, and Ten Squadrons, to secure the Post of Pont-à-Vendin, that the Enemy might send no Parties into the Chastellenie of Lisle.

But dares
not to at-
tempt it.

A. C. The Communication with that City, and *Tournay*, being thus secured, the Siege of *Donay*, which, by all these Motions, had been retarded, was carried on with all possible Application and Vigour: Notwithstanding all the Obstacles the Allies met with in their Approaches, both from the Difficulties of the Ground, and the resolute Defence of the Garrison. On the 20th of *May*, the Besieged made a Fifth Sally on the Right Attack, and penetrated into the Trenches; but, after a bloody Conflict, they were repulsed, with the Loss of about a Hundred Men, and Twenty Five Officers. They sent to desire a Cessation of Arms for Burying their Dead, but upon a Suspicion that their chief Design was to make use of that Interval to perfect some Works, their Demand was denied. The next *
 1710. *The Besieged make vigorous Sal- lies.* Day, a Parry of the Garrison of Fort *Scarpe*, made a Salley, and advanced towards *Pont-à-Rache*, with a Design to intercept the Bread-Waggons of the Allies; but Colonel *Caldwell*, who commanded there with Three Hundred Dragoons, vigorously repuls'd them: Though in the Pursuit, he had the Misfortune to be wounded in one of his Arms. On the last Day of *May*, the Garrison of the Town made another vigorous Salley; burnt the Villages of *Derchy*, *Sains*, *Naxieres*, *Fieren*, and *Pont-à-Rache*, and took part of the Equipage of General *Fagel*, which he had left at *Derchy*, and returned into the Town with it, and a good Number of Cattle.

The Post of Bioche taken by the French; and then abandon'd. The Duke of *Marlborough* suspecting that the Enemy might attempt to seize the Post of *Bioche*, on the *Scarpe*, about half a League from *Vitry*, French; went thither the 2d of *June*, with Count *Tilly*; and reinforced the Troops posted there with 80 Men, giving positive Orders to the commanding Officer to defend himself to the last Extremity, and assuring him that he would be supported in time; but the same Night about Nine, he surrender'd the same upon the Approach of the Enemy, and two Captains, two Lieutenants, and two Ensigns, with 150 Men were taken Prisoners. The *French* being sensible that they could not maintain that Post, quitted the same the next Day, early in the Morning, having ruin'd, in a great Measure, the Sluice that

that is there, and stopp'd the new Canal made from the *Scarpe*, to the River *Sanfet*. The Allies posted again some Troops there, and immediately open'd the new Canal, whereby the Waters of the *Scarpe* have their free Course toward the *Sanfet* and *Bouchain*, as they had since the beginning of the Siege of *Douay*, and the Inundation of the Allies received thereby no manner of Damage. The same Morning the Generals of the *French* Army came with about 200 Officers to take a View of that Inundation on the other side of the *Scarpe*, that is, between that River and *Bouchain*; and the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel* happening to be there, Monsieur *de Villars* sent to know, Whether he would give him leave to salute him? His Highness having consented thereto, advanced with some Officers to meet the *Mareschal de Villars*, and told him, That he was very glad to be acquainted with him. They exchanged several Compliments, and Monsieur *de Villars* presented to him the *Mareschals* of *Berwick*, *d'Arco*, and *Montesquiou*, the Duke of *Bourbon*, and the *Chevalier de St. George*; telling him in presenting the latter, *This is the Chevalier de St. George*; adding smiling, *You know well enough who he is*. Monsieur *de Villars* observing that Six Squadrons were drawn up pretty near, asked the Prince the Reason why that Horse was there; and being answered, That it was out of Respect and Civility to him; he replied, That he knew very well that Cavalry, and their Gallantry. He invited his Highness to come to his Camp, and honour him with his Company at Dinner; adding, That he would command his Army to their Arms, and shew him the same; but the Prince answer'd, That he could not accept his Compliment at present; but that it might happen upon another Opportunity; concluding, *That it only depended on the King of France, shortly to procure the same*. They parted thereupon with mutual Civilities, and the Prince returned to his Post, and the *French* Generals to their Camp.

A Military Interview between the Hereditary Prince of Hesse-Cassel, and Mareschal de Villars.

Though Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlborough*, were, by this time, pretty secure, that the *French* would not venture to attack them in their advantageous Post; yet they had Reason to con-

A. C.
1710.

The
French
Army re-
tires, June
the 4th.

jesture, that the Enemy design'd to continue in their Camp between *Montauban* and *Noyelles-Sous-Lens*, and thereby keep the Confederates in perpetual Alarm: The rather, because they had began to cast up Intrenchments to cover their Left. But having suffer'd there very much for want of Water, they made a Motion (on the Fourth of June, N. S.) about a League backwards, encamping with their Right at *Pampoux*, and their Left at Mount *Vimin*, where they consumed all the Forrage in the Neighbourhood of *Arras*.

A Project
of surprizing
Ypres
proves un-
successful.

Whilst the Garrison of *Douay* defended their Outworks with all possible Obstinacy, daily springing several Mines, throwing abundance of Bombs, or making Sallies, Prince *Eugene*, whose Genius lies, in a particular manner, in Stratagem, considering, that the Enemy, upon the Assembling of their Army, had strengthen'd it by Troops drawn out of the Frontier Towns, and thereby had left very weak Garrisons in those Places: form'd the Project of surprizing *Ypres*. A Detachment being for that Purpose sent from the Army, under Pretence of reinforcing the Posts of *Warneton* and *Commines*, and strengthening the Garrisons of *Lille* and *Menin*; the Troops appointed to put the Design in Execution, march'd accordingly from those Places on Monday, the 9th of June, N. S. at Night; and about Two in the Morning the advanc'd Party, that was to have secured the Gate, had it open'd to them, as was concerted: But finding the Enemy within ready to receive them, they were oblig'd to retire, and the whole Detachment return'd to their former Posts. On the 12th of June, the Duke of *Marlborough* review'd the *British* Horse and Dragoons, which appear'd compleat, and in very good Order.

The Siege of
Douay
carried on
with Vigor.

The Confederate Troops before *Douay* pushing on the Siege, with Vigour and Resolution, equal, if not superior, to the Obstinacy of the Garrison; and having on the 16th of June, sprung Two Mines, with so good Effect, that they lodg'd themselves on the Cover'd Way, at both Attacks; oblig'd the Enemy to abandon all their Places of Arms; and made the necessary Dispositions for storming the Ravelins; the Besieged made several

Signals

Signals of Distress. The Mareschal de Villars having, upon Notice thereof, repass'd the Scarpe near Arras, on the 17th of June, and being return'd to the Camp he was in the 28th of May, with his Left towards Arras, and his Right to Ossy near Arleux, the Horse of the Army commanded by the Duke of Marlborough, decamp'd the same Evening, and having pass'd the Scarpe at Vitry, possess'd themselves of the same Camp they had before, between Vitry and Arleux. The next Morning, the Horse was follow'd by the Foot; the Prince of Savoy remaining on the other side of the Scarpe to guard the Intrenchments, but in a Readiness to march and join the Duke upon the first Motion of the Enemy, whose Generals still gave out, that they were resolv'd to attack the Confederates, in order to relieve Douay. However this Report appear'd very unlikely, not only by Reason of the sudden Departure of the Mareschal of Berwick, with Orders to repair with all Diligence to Dauphiné, but also because the Mareschal de Villars thought fit to detach several Battalions from his Army, to reinforce the Garrisons of such Places, as, upon the Reduction of Douay, would lie most expos'd to the Attempts of the Confederates.

A. C.

1710.

Motions of both Armies.

June 18, N. S.

On the 22d of May, the Cardinal de Bouillon, who, upon several Disgusts he had receiv'd from the Court of France, had privately withdrawn himself from that Kingdom, arriv'd in the Confederate Camp before Douay. His Eminence lodg'd at the Prince of Savoy's Quarters, where the Duke of Marlborough paid him a Visit the 23d, which he return'd the next Morning, and in the Evening went to Tournay, where, by particular Orders of the Generals, and of the States-Deputies, he was receiv'd and entertain'd with all the Respect due to his Birth and Quality. On the 17th of June his Eminence came a second Time to the Camp before Douay; din'd the 18th with the Duke of Marlborough, and the same Evening went back to Tournay.

The Cardinal de Bouillon withdraws from France, and comes twice to the Confederate Camp.

All Things being in a Readiness the 19th, to storm two Ravelins at the Left Attack, the Troops commanded for that Service, perform'd it with a great deal of Bravery, but met with so vigorous Resistance, that a great many Men were kill'd on

Two Ravelins storm'd at the Left Attack, June 19 both N. S.

A. C. both sides. At last, the Besiegers took Post on the Ravelin of Earth, above the Breach on the Rampart; but at the other Ravelin of Stone-Work, they could not lodge themselves further than the Top of the Breach, and the Sappers found it very difficult to work there, by reason of several Wool-Packs that were burning, being set on fire by the springing of Six Mines, by which many of the Confederates were blown up. The Besiegers continu'd enlarging their Lodgments, carrying on the Saps, and laying of Bridges, 'till the 24th of June, about Three a-clock in the Morning, when all the Dispositions for attacking the two Ravelins at the Right Attack, being made the Night before, the Prince of Anhalt caus'd the same to be storm'd. This Attack prov'd more successful and less bloody than the former; for, after a small Resistance, the Allies lodg'd themselves on those Ravelins; and in the Night began to fill up the capital Ditch, and to make Galleries over it.

And two
other at
the Right.
June 24.

The Garri-
son of
Douay
beats a Par-
ley, June
25; N. S.

Things being thus brought to the last Extremity, on the 25th of June, at Two a-clock in the Afternoon, the Garrison of Douay thought fit to beat a Parley, offering to capitulate for the Town only, without including Fort Scarpe; but this being refus'd, they sent Hostages to both Attacks, viz. Monsieur de Vallory, Marechal de Camp, with a Collonel and a Lieutenant-Collonel, to the Prince of Anhalt, who sent into the Town Major-General du Trouf-sel, Collonel Bewere. and Lieutenant-Collonel Morewitz. They sent at the same Time to the Prince of Nassau, at the other Attack, the Sieur Brandelet, Marechal de Camp, a Collonel and a Lieutenant Collonel, and his Highness sent into the Town Major-General Wassenear, a Collonel, and a Lieutenant-Collonel of the Troops that were in the Trenches. The French Hostages were conducted to the Quarters of the Duke of Marlborough, where they were again told, that no Capitulation could be granted to the Town, without including Fort Scarpe: Whereupon they wrote to Monsieur Albergotti; and, in the mean time, Orders were given to the Troops in the Trenches, to hold themselves in a Readiness to renew the Hostilities upon the first Orders; but the 26th in the Morning, Monsieur Al-

bergotti

Albergotti signify'd, that he was willing to surrender that Fort at the same Time as the Town, but that the same being not attack'd, he pretended to remove all the Provisions and Ammunition that were in the same: This Pretension occasioned a Conference in the Quarters of Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, and at last the Capitulation for the Town and Fort *Scarpe*, were agreed upon the 26th, and sign'd the next Morning, by the Princes of *Savoy* and *Marlborough*, and the Field Deputies of the States on one part, and Monsieur *Albergotti* on the other. The Articles were, in Substance, as follows, *viz.*

A. C.

1710.

The Capitulation agreed on and sign'd June 27.

1. That the *Papish* Religion should continue there without Alteration.
2. That the Gate of *Morel* should be delivered the 27th of June to the Allies, and the Garrison march out the 29th.
3. That there should be a Cessation of Arms during that Time.
4. None of the Allies should come into the Town till the 29th.
5. That all Officers, Military and Civil, should march out the 29th, with the usual Marks of Honour, six Cannon, and Two Mortars, and Two Days Provisions, to be conducted to *Cambray*.
6. All the *French* King's Servants to be allowed to march out, or to stay 3 Months to settle their Affairs.
7. The Allies to furnish 100 Waggon, and 600 Horses, for the Use of the Garrison.
8. That the Sick and Wounded should stay where they were, till cur'd, and be furnish'd with Carriages, when they went out.
9. That the Garrison should have Six cover'd Waggon which were not to be visited.
10. That no Soldiers should be taken out of his Rank as they march out, except Deserters; but any that pleased, might take Service under the Allies.
11. That no Man in the *French* King's Service, should have his Person or Goods arrested for Debt, provided he gave good Security for paying it.
12. That the Garrison should carry out what Cattle they had paid for.
13. The Wives and Children of the *French* Officers to be allow'd to stay Three Months in the City, and have Passports *gratis*.
14. That those belonging to the King's Works, should have the same Liberty.
15. That for such Houses as had been burnt or broke down by the Garrison, the Damages should be settled according to the

The Substance of it.

Capitulation

A. C.
1710.



Capitulation of Lifle. 16. That no Horses taken by Parties, and sold to the Townsmen, should be taken from them. 17. That all Arms, Cloaths, and other Things belonging to the Garrison, should, in Two Months, be sent whither they thought fit, without paying any Thing but for Carriage. 18. That none of the King's Servants be detained for his Debt, provided they left Hostages. 19. That upon delivering up the Gate, the Governor should have Passports for such Couriers as he sent to the *Mareschal de Villars*, or the King. 20. That the Hostages on both Sides should be exchange'd, on fulfilling the Capitulation. 21. That the Magistrates and Burghers should give an Account of any Bonds from the Garrison to them. 22. The Inhabitants to have Liberty to stay Three Months, or to go whither they pleased, with their Effects. 23. That all Officers and Soldiers taken on both Sides, be exchanged, with those of their own Rank, and an Equivalent given for Lieutenant *Gbedill*, who was to be exchange'd with Collonel *St. Mark*. 24. That what belongs to the University, Colleges, Schools, Magistrates, Revenues, &c. should be given an Account of by the Citizens, and the like as to the Manufacture of *Mr. Hustin*. Moreover, it was demanded by the Allies, and agreed, that Commissary *Bermont* should remain Hostage for the King's Debts, and the Magazines and Mines be deliver'd up: That those who had any Effects in *France*, should have Liberty to go and look after them; and all Prisoners in general to be given up on both Sides. The Garrison of *Fort Scarpe* to march out at the same time, with Two Cannon, Two cover'd Waggons, Twenty others, Two Days Provisions, and leave their Muskets in the Magazine.

Donay
surrender'd

Pursuant to this Capitulation, a Gate of the Town call'd *Morel*, and the Outworks of *Fort Scarpe*, were, on the 27th of *June*, delivered up to the Confederate Troops, and Commissioners appointed to take Possession of the Magazines, and see the Mines that were to be discover'd by the Garrison. The same Day, General *Albergotti*, who, besides his former Actions, had gain'd immortal Honour by the vigorous Defence of the Place, was entertain'd

Queen ANNE's Reign.

79

ertain'd at Dinner by the Prince of Nassau Frieze-land; as he was the 28th by the Duke of Marlborough; who, on this Occasion, wrote the following Letter to the States-General,

A. C.
1716.

The Duke of
Marlbo-
rough's
Letter to
the States-
General.

High and Mighty Lords.

YOUR High Mightinesses will be pleas'd to allow me the Honour to congratulate You upon the Surrender of the Town of *Donay*, and also of Fort *Scarpe*, according to the Articles which your High Mightinesses will receive from your Deputies. 'Tis to be wish'd, that this new Conquest, with which it has pleas'd God to bless the Arms of the High Allies, may induce *France* to a just and reasonable Peace, for the Quiet of Europe. I am with very great Respect,

From the Camp
before *Donay*.
June 27, 1710.

High and Mighty Lords,
Your High Mightinesses
Most Humble
And Most Obedient Servant

The Prince and Duke of MARLBOROUGH.

On the 29th, about Ten in the Morning, Monsieur *Albergotti* march'd out of *Donay*, at the Head of his Garrison, which was reduc'd to 4527 effective Men; and having saluted the Princes of *Savoy* and *Marlborough*, and march'd to some Distance, he came back and continued with their Highnesses 'till all his Troops were march'd off; and having dined with the Duke of *Marlborough*, follow'd his Garrison, which was conducted to *Cambray*, under a Guard of 250 Dutch Horse of *S'Gravenoer's* Regiment. As soon as the French were gone off, Five Dutch Battalions and One *Saxon* march'd into the Place, of which Lieutenant-General *Hompesch* took Possession as Governor; and Brigadier *Des Roques*, Engineer-General of the States, being appointed Governor of Fort *Scarpe*, took Possession of it, at the same Time. The Generals went afterwards to view the Place, in which they found 40 Pieces of Brass-Cannon, 200 of Iron, 8 Mortars, with Ammunition and small Arms, but a very small Store of Provisions.

The Garrison
was
29, N. S.
General
Hom-
pesch
made Go-
vernor of
and Brig-
adier Des
Roques,
of Fort
The Scarpe.

A. C.

1710.

* June 30.

The next * Day the Princes of *Savoy* and *Marlborough*, and the States-Deputies being gone into the Town in order to view it again, they were met and severally complimented by the University in a Body. Messire *Adrian Delcourt*, Provost of *St. Peter*, and Chancellor of the said University. address'd himself to the Duke of *Marlborough* in the following Speech :

My LORD,

Complement of the
University
of Douay,
to the Duke
of Marl-
borough.

WE come to assure your Highness of our most humble Respects, and of the inviolable Fidelity we shall have towards our new Sovereign. 'Tis with much Joy and Justice that we pay you our Devoirs. We cannot sufficiently respect a Sovereign Prince of the Empire, a Duke, a Generalissimo of the Armies of *Great Britain*; a Hero whose Victories and Conquests have amaz'd the World. *Germany* and the *Netherlands* are, My Lord, Eye-Witnesses of your Heroick Actions. You have beaten your Enemies at *Hochstet*, *Ramillies*, *Oudenarde* and *Blangies*: You have forc'd Lines in *Germany*, which seem'd impenetrable, and in *Brabant* you have broken into others by a singular Conduct, in Sight of a powerful Army, which you put into Confusion: You have conquer'd the Country of *Liege*, the *Spanish Gelderland*, *Brabant*, *Flanders*, and Part of *Hainault*: You go from Conquest to Conquest, and the least Step you advance further, you subdue a whole Kingdom. We do not compare you, My Lord, with Heroes of Antiquity, whose great Actions were sullied with all manner of Vices. You are a Hero, Wise, Moderate, Just, Gracious, Generous, and equally averse to Cruelty and Debauchery. No wonder then, that the Emperor has made you a Prince of the Empire; that the Queen of *Great Britain* has conferr'd the highest Honours, and multiply'd Favours upon you; that Her Parliaments have given you all possible Proofs of Esteem and Affection; and that the *French* themselves have, on a thousand Occasions, proclaim'd your Praises. We should never have done, My Lord, should we enter into a more particular Survey of all your Heroick Actions, and your admirable Qualities; but we must consider that we ought



'ought not to detain too long a Prince, whose Moments are so precious. Give us Leave only to desire the Protection of your Highness for our University, which stands in great need of it. We might in a Revolution, be expos'd to some Storm inconsistent with that Peace and Tranquility which are so necessary to make the Sciences flourish; but we shall have no Cause to entertain any Fear, if you are pleas'd to grant us the Favour we most humbly ask. We shall be infinitely obliged to you, my Lord, for it, and shall offer up our Prayers to God for the Queen of Great Britain, your Highness, and the happy Success to all your Enterprizes.

The Compliment made by the same Person to Prince Eugene, was as follows:

And to
Prince Eugene.

'WE come to make our most humble Submission to your most Serene Highness, and to assure you of the inviolable Fidelity, which we shall have for our new Sovereign. Our Fathers, of whom several are still alive, have been very faithful to the House of Austria; we have been so to the most Christian King; and it shall be the same with Respect to our new Master.

'We should with Pleasure have set forth the Reasons, my Lord, which induce us to pay our Respects to you. Your Royal Birth, your Victories, your Conquests, and all your good Qualities, which are famous all the World over, had been our Theme: We had represented you, without Flattery, as an incomparable Hero; but we understand, That your most Serene Highness cannot endure either Harangue, or Compliment, wherein your Praises are set forth. Suffer us, at least, to demand the Honour of your Protection for our University, which was founded by one of the greatest Kings in the World, from whom you are descended, my Lord, by Katharine Michaelle of Austria, his Daughter; I mean, Philip II. of Spain. We hope, you will be pleas'd to grant it us; the rather, because we know, that you take an extraordinary Delight in the Sciences, and that there are scarce any good Books, of History

A. C.
1710.



‘Story or Religion, but you have read them with
‘Pleasure. We shall be infinitely oblig’d to you, my
‘Lord, for it. We shall put up Prayers to Hea-
‘ven for your Health, for that of the Empe-
‘ror, and for the happy Success of all your Enter-
‘prizes.

*As also to
the States
Deputies.*

*The Compliment made in the Name of the University
of Douay, to the Deputies of their High Mighti-
nesses, &c. by the Sieur Briffault, Professor in Law,
was to this Effect:*

My Lords,

‘The more the University of *Douay* considers the
‘Birth and happy Progress of your Trium-
‘phant Republick, the more we find our selves en-
‘gag’d to admire the Superior Genius, that go-
‘verns it, with so much Glory and Success. Who
‘would have believ’d, my Lords, that your Repub-
‘lick was establish’d to be one Day the most
‘powerful Support of the August House of *Austria*,
‘and to secure to her the great Number of tottering
‘Crowns, which she has always worn with Distin-
‘ction? So great a Work cannot receive its finish-
‘ing Stroke, but by Men of so rare a Merit as
‘your Excellencies. The Town of *Douay* has been
‘some time under another Master; but the Uni-
‘versity has never forgot, even for one Moment,
‘the infinite Advantages it receiv’d from *Philip II.*
‘King of *Spain*, its glorious Founder. Your Ex-
‘cellencies will easily judge by these Declarations,
‘that you may promise your selves any Thing
‘from the inviolable Fidelity and Affection of the
‘University, for their High Mightinesses Service.
‘We hope, your Excellencies will not refuse it,
‘the Honour of your most powerful Protection,
‘which it makes bold to demand of you, but with
‘the Submission and Respect due to illustrious
‘Persons, who render their Republick so venerable
‘for its Justice, Valour, Moderation, and Plenty,
‘that it may justly be call’d the Wonder, and the
‘*Reme* of our Age.

The Allies paid certainly very dear for this im-
portant Conquest, but their Loss being very much
magnified

magnified by the Enemy, the first thought fit to publish the following exact List of their kill'd and wounded at both Attacks.

A. C.
1710.



Three Lieutenant-Colonels, Three Majors, 23 Captains, 35 Subalterns, 100 Serjeants, and 1809 private Men kill'd; and two Lieutenant-Colonels, 4 Majors, 59 Captains, 152 Subalterns, 249 Serjeants, and 5267 private Men wounded. Of the Artillery, 54 kill'd, and 96 wounded. Engineers, 13 kill'd, and 33 wounded. Miners, twelve kill'd, and twelve wounded. Total kill'd at both Attacks, 2142 Men, and 5865 wounded; whereof the *English* lost, of Lieutenant-General Erle's Regiment, three Serjeants, and 91 private Men kill'd; one Major, two Captains, eight Subalterns, ten Serjeants, and 197 Soldiers wounded. *Mordaunt's*, one Subaltern, seven Serjeants, and 42 Soldiers kill'd; and two Captains, five Subalterns, nine Serjeants, and 173 Soldiers wounded. *Sabine's*, one Captain, one Subaltern, five Serjeants, and 49 Soldiers kill'd, and two Captains, seven Subalterns, ten Serjeants, and 137 Soldiers wounded. *Primrose's*, one Captain, six Serjeants, and twenty-nine Soldiers kill'd; and two Captains, seven Subalterns, six Serjeants, and 142 Soldier wounded. *Preston's*, one Captain, three Serjeants, and 47 Soldiers kill'd; and one Captain, five Subalterns, 11 Serjeants, and 175 Soldiers wounded. *Hamilton's*, one Subaltern, six Serjeants, and 75 Soldiers kill'd; and two Captains, three Subalterns, five Serjeants, and 120 Soldiers wounded. *Sutton's*, one Major, three Captains, one Subaltern, and 110 Soldiers kill'd; and one Lieutenant Colonel, three Captains, four Subalterns, nine Serjeants, and 104 Soldiers wounded. *Honeywood's*, two Subalterns, eight Serjeants, and Seventy Soldiers killed; three Captains, three Subalterns, six Serjeants, and 164 Soldiers wounded. Total of the *English* Men kill'd, 579, and 1339 wounded.

On the 27th of July, the Prince d' Auvergne, Ne-
phew to the Cardinal de Bouillon, a Lieutenant-
General in the Service of the States, died of the
Small Pox at Douay, in the 34th Year of his Age,
being

The Prince
d' Au-
vergne
dies July
the 27th.

A. C. 1710. being very much lamented by all the Confederate Generals. He was a Native of *France*, being only Son to *Frederick Maurice de la Tour, Count d' Auvergne*, General of the *French Cavalry*, and in Right of his Mother, was Lord of *Bergen-op-zoom*. In order to enjoy the Revenues of this Lordship, which the *Dutch* had seized, by way of Reprisals, for the Principality of *Orange*; and upon some Disgust given him, the Prince d' *Auvergne* quitted the Service of *France*, and served the States-General, with a great deal of Zeal, and untainted Fidelity to his Death.

The Confederate Armies continued a few Days in their respective Camps near *Douay*; both to give the Soldiers that had been employ'd in the Siege, some Refreshment; and to see the Trenches, and other Works, made before that Place, levell'd. This done, and all the detach'd Troops being come into the Line, the two Armies march'd the 10th of July, N. S. in the Morning; and that commanded by the Duke of *Marlborough*, encamp'd at *Vitry*, with the Left at *Montauban*, and the Right at *Telu*; and the Prince of *Savoy's* Forces extended from the Left at *Telu*, to the Right at the opening of the Plain, between the *Scarpe*, and the River of *Lens*. Here they were obliged to halt the next Day, for the coming up of their Baggage, and Bread-Waggons, which had been retarded on their March by the Badness of the Roads, occasion'd by the Rains that fell for several Days successively. On the 12th, the Armies march'd from *Vitry* to the Camp at *Villers-Brulin*, extending from the Right, upon the Source of the *Lave*, to the Left upon the River of *Lens*, having the *Scarpe* before them: By which Situation, their Parties were at Liberty to make Excursions into the Enemy's Country, from the *Boulonnois* to *Picardy*.

Had the *French* been now as willing to fight, as they seem'd to be Six Weeks before, the Generals of the Allies would not have declined an Engagement: But though the *Mareschal de Villars* was re-joined by the Detachments he had sent out, under the Command of the *Chevalier de Luxembourg*, and *Monsieur de Broglio*, and had likewise drawn out the Garrisons of *Condé*, *Quesnoy*, *Valenciennes*, and *Cambray*:

bray: Yet, instead of expecting the Confederates in his Camp between *Arras* and *Oisy*, he made a Motion, and retired behind his new Lines from *Arras*, along the *Crinchon*, towards *Mitramont*. The Enemy having by this Scituation made it impracticable for the Allies, either to attack them, or invest *Arras*, Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlborough* resolved to turn their victorious Arms against *Bethune*, which was accordingly invested on the 15th of *July*, N. S. by 25 Battalions, and 18 Squadrons. The necessary Preparations being made for that Siege, the Trenches were open'd the 23d, and two Attacks carried on, under the Command of Monsieur *Schuylenburgh*, General of the Saxon Troops, and of Baron *Fagel*, General of the Dutch Infantry. The 24th the Garrison made a vigorous Salley, which occasion'd a sharp Dispute, in which about a Hundred Men on each Side, were killed, and a great many wounded.

A. C.

1710.

The French retire with new Lines near Arras. Bethune invested July 15. The Trenches open'd July 23.

The French had so positively given out, that they would fight the Confederates, if they attempted another Siege. That on the 31st of *July*, when their Army march'd out of their Intrenchments, it was believ'd the Intrepid *Villars*, for so that *Mareschal* was call'd in *France*, would attack the Allies, who lying in a Camp, without any Intrenchment, gave him a fair Opportunity for an Engagement. Hereupon the Princes of *Savoy* and *Marlborough*, drew their Army in Order of Battle, and recall'd the Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, who, with a strong Detachment, was posted between *Lens* and *la Bassée*, to secure the Convoys from *Lisle* and *Tournay*: But on the first of *August*, when the Duke of *Marlborough* advanc'd with a Detachment to observe the French Army, he found that the Enemy, instead of preparing to fight, were casting up a new Line and Intrenchments, from the River *Ugy*, that falls into the *Scarpe*, near *Arras*, to the Source of the River *Canche*, having their Right at *Agnay*, on the *Ugy*, their Center at *Avesnes-le-Comte*, and their Left behind *la Comte*, at *Bertancourt*; By which it appeared, that they did not design to disturb the Siege of *Bethune*.

The French Army, instead of engaging the Allies, cast up new Intrenchments.

A. C. About this time a Silver Medal was dispers'd in
 1710. the Netherlands, as 'twas rightly suppos'd by the
 Chevalier de St. George's Order, having on the
 Right Side that Prince's Head, and over it these
 Words, *Cujus Est?* Which are the same our Sa-
 viour us'd, when taking in his Hand the Tribute-
 Money, he ask'd *whose Image that was?* The
 Reverse of the Medal represented the Kingdom of
 Great-Britain and Ireland, with this Motto over it,
 REDDITE: Being the first Word of our Saviour's
 Solution of the Question, about the Lawfulness of
 paying Tribute, or Obedience to *Cæsar*, *Render (or*
Restore) therefore, &c. It was the general Opinion,
 that this Medal was struck upon the fond Hopes
 given by the Jacobites in England, to their Corre-
 spondents in France, that the British Nation was
 ripe for a Revolt against the present Government,
 and ready to declare for the Pretender: To which
 the Distractions occasioned by Dr. Sacheverell's Trial,
 and the asserting the Doctrine of Divine Hereditary
 Right, and of Absolute Passive Obedience, which
 seem'd diametrically opposit, both to the late
 Revolution, and the Protestant Succession, seem'd to
 give an Air of Probability. But the Event proved,
 That the Pretender's Friends were no less mistaken
 on this, than they had been on many other Oc-
 casions.

*The Hopes
 of the Pre-
 tender's
 Friends dis-
 appointed.*

On the 24th of August, in the Morning, the
 Right Wing of Prince Eugene's Army foraged in
 the Front towards St. Pol, near the Enemy's Camp,
 under a Guard of 500 Horse, and 1000 Danish and
 Hessian Foot; but the Marechal de Villars having
 notice of it the Night before, detach'd 30 Squadrons
 under the Count de Broglie, to attack the Foragers,
 and follow'd in Person to be an Eye-witness of that
 Action. That General being arrived on the Mount
 of St. Pol, ordered the Foragers to be attack'd on
 that Side by Four Squadrons of Carabiniers, while
 some other Squadrons were advancing to attack
 them another way. They fell upon Three Squa-
 drons of the Allies, which gave Way; but the
 Foragers joining with their Guard, beat the Enemy
 back with great Slaughter. However, the
 Enemy growing too numerous, they retired in
 very good Order to the Village of Ligni St. Flochel,
 and

*The
 French
 attack
 Prince Eu-
 gene's Fo-
 ragers; but
 are repuls'd
 with Loss.
 Aug. 24.
 N. S.*

and sent an Account of it to the Camp. Monsieur *de Villars* advanc'd in Person, and having in a manner surrounded that Post, summon'd the Infantry to surrender, and upon their Refusal, order'd part of his Horse to dismount to attack them; but they were so warmly receiv'd by the *Hessian* Foot posted there, that they retired in Disorder; and in the mean time the Piquet-Guard of the Army advancing, and the Prince of *Savoy* marching with part of his Cavalry, Monsieur *de Villars* thought fit to retire with Precipitation, lest this Skirmish should draw on a general Engagement; having, in this fruitless Attempt, lost a great many Men, besides a Colonel, 20 other Officers, with 300 private Soldiers, that were made Prisoners, and 150 Horses taken. The Allies lost on their Side, the Major of *Mercy's* Regiment, two Captains of *Hussars*, and a few private Men.

In the mean time, the Siege of *Bethune* was carried on with all possible Vigour; but the Place being strong, both by Art and Nature, and the Garrison numerous, Monsieur *du Puy Vauban*, Nephew to the late famous Engineer of that Name, who commanded there, made a very brave Defence, till the 28th of *August*, N. S. when the Counterscarp being taken Sword in Hand, he desir'd to capitulate; and the next Day surrendered the Town, on honourable Terms. The 31st of *August* the Garrison march'd out, with two Pieces of Cannon, and all the other usual Marks of Honour, in order to be conducted to *St. Omer*; to the Number of about 1700 Men, having lost near 2000 in the Defence of *Bethune*, in which Place the Allies put Three Battalions, under the Command of Major-General *Kepel*, Brother to the Earl of *Albemarle*. It is observable, that the Confederate Generals received the News of the Garrison of *Bethune's* beating the *Chamade*, at the very time that a triple Discharge of the Artillery and small Arms were making in their Camp at *Villers-Brulin*, for King *Charles's* Victory in *Catalonia*.

The French Army still declining an Engagement, Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, resolv'd to improve the remaining Part of the fair Season, by laying Siege to *Aire*, and *St. Venant*, at

A. C.

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The Confe-
derate Ar-
mies on
Motion.

the same time. In Order to that, on the 2d of September, the two Armies marched from their respective Camps of *Villers Brulin*, and *Rebreuvore*; and Prince *Eugene* extended his Right to *Etrée-Blanche*, and *Linghem*, on the little River *Laquette*, and the Left of the Duke of *Marlborough's* to *Division* on the *Lave*, his Grace taking his Quarters in the Castle of *Liere*. The 3d a Detachment was made to secure several Posts about *Aire*, which took in the Castle of *Isbergue*, a Captain, a Lieutenant, and 70 private Men Prisoners, besides a Captain, and 30 Grenadiers, in the Village of *Lambre*. The 4th a Detachment of 2000 Horse, and 6 Battalions march'd from the Camp to make Bridges over the *Lys* at *St. Quintin*, pass'd that River, and block'd up *Aire* on that Side; and the Armies march'd nearer that Place, encamping, the Right of the Prince of *Savoy* to the *Lys*, near *Terouanne*, and the Left of my Lord Duke to *Lillers*: The former Prince taking his Quarters in the Castle of *Bleffel*; and his Grace in the Monastery of *St. André*. According to the Resolution already taken, the Troops design'd for the Siege of *Aire* and *St. Venant*, march'd the 5th from the Camp, and the next Day invested those two Places.

Aire and
St. Venant
invested

Sep. 6.

N. S.

Forty Battalions were appointed for the Siege of *Aire*, under the Command of the Prince of *Anhalt*, who had under him Four Lieutenants-General, Eight Majors-General, and Eight Brigadiers; Twenty Battalions were order'd for the Attack of *St. Venant*, under the Command of the Prince of *Nassau Friezland*, with two Lieutenants-General, Four Majors-Generals, and Four Brigadiers; and the Horse that were to serve in these Two Sieges, consisted of 46 Squadrons, commanded by the Earl of *Albemarle*, one of the Generals of the *Dutch Cavalry*, having under him Two Lieutenants-General, Four Majors-General, and Four Brigadiers. On the 8th of September, the Quarter-Masters mark'd out a Field of Battle for the Confederate Armies, in case the *French* should make any Motions to disturb the Sieges, the Right at *Etrée Blanche*, and the Left to the Heights near *Liller*; and the next Day they mark'd another on the Side of *St. Omer*, for the same Purpose.

Troops and
Generals
appointed
for these
two Sieges.

The

The Allies being obliged to get the Provisions and Ammunition from *Lisle, Tournay, and Ghent*, the French form'd the Design of surprizing a Convoy of several Boats coming up the *Lys* from the last Place, under a Guard of 1200 Men, who were to be reforc'd by another Detachment; but Monsieur de Ravignan, with 4000 Men from *Ypres*, attack'd them with great Vigor the 19th of September, at *St. Eloy-Vive*, not far from *Courtray*; beat the Guard; kill'd about 200 Men; took 600 Prisoners; blew up some Boats laden with Ammunition: sunk some others laden with Cannon-Ball, and Bomb-Shells, to interrupt the Navigation of the *Lys*; and then retired with so much Diligence and Precaution, that a Detachment of the Allies, sent out to cut off his Retreat, could not effect it. Though no Time was lost in repairing the Damage occasion'd by this Misfortune, yet that Accident did not a little retard the Sieges, which the Confederate Armies were now employ'd in.

The Approaches of *St. Venant* being very difficult, the Besiegers could not break Ground before that Place till the 16th of September; but then the Attack was carried on with so much Vigour, that on the 29th, the Garrison beat a Parley, and the next Day delivered up a Gate; having obtain'd to march out with all Marks of Honour, Cannon only excepted, and to be conducted to *Arras*. The Sieur Bruyn, one of the Engineers of the States, who had the Direction of the Siege, was made Governor of the Place.

Though the Trenches were open'd four Days sooner, (*viz. September 12. N. S.*) before *Aire*, yet that Place being very strong, chiefly by its Situation among Morasses and Inundations, and defended by a very numerous Garrison, under the Command of Lieutenant-General de Goezbriant, that Siege proved extream difficult and tedious, and occasion'd the Loss of a great many Men.

On Sunday, the 21st of September, at Night, the Besieged sallied out 400 Fuzileers, and 200 Workmen, but were repuls'd with the Loss of 40 of their Men, without doing any Damage to the Works of the Besiegers. The next Day, there happen'd a vigorous Skirmish near the Village of *Rebeck*, on

A. C. the other side of the *Lys*. The *French* advanc'd with
 1710. a Thousand Horse to beat up the Quarters of the
 Confederate General Officers, on the Right of the
 A Party of said Villages, but were so warmly receiv'd by the
 1000 Guard, that the Piquet having had Time to come
 French up to the Assistance of the latter, about 450 of the
 Horse de- Enemy were kill'd on the Spot, Twelve Officers
 seated, and with 220 Troopers all mounted, made Prisoners,
 a great and 300 Horses taken; without any other Loss on
 many kill'd the side of the Allies, than 40 or 50 Men kill'd or
 and taken wounded. On the 23d the Besiegers attack'd a Re-
 Prisoners. doubt on the Right, and made themselves Masters
 Sept. 22. of it with little Resistance, and inconsiderable Loss.
 The Allies Upon Notice of this Attack, Monsieur de Godesbriant
 take a Re- sent out a Body of Troops to sustain the Men in
 doubt be- the Redoubt, and a great many Officers, who were
 fore Aire. then with him at Dinner, came out with them as
 Volunteers; but as they pass'd under the Fire of the
 Batteries and Parallel of the Allies, most of them
 were either kill'd or wounded, and a Colonel of Dra-
 goons was taken Prisoner.

The Cheva-
 lier de
 Luxem-
 bourg's
 Design of
 surprising
 Fort
 Scarpe,
 disappoint-
 ed.

On the 26th of September, the Chevalier de Lux-
 embourg laid a Design to surprize Fort Scarpe, and
 in order thereto, march'd from Beuchain with a
 strong Detachment to Pont-à-Rache, sent a 100 Men
 in the Night, into the Wood of Bellefonties, near the
 Fort, and had 2 Waggon's loaded with Hay, in
 which were hid some Grenadeers. These Waggon's
 were driven by some other Soldiers disguis'd as
 Boors, who were to seize the Barrier, and upon a
 Signal, to be supported by the others, and then by
 Monsieur Luxembourg himself; but Major-General
 Ammama, coming, at the same time, to visit General
 Hompesch, who having some Suspicion of the De-
 sign of the Enemy, was gone into the Fort to give
 the necessary Orders for its Security, left his Guard
 without the Barrier, who waking their Horses, and
 following the Waggon's by meer Chance, the Enie-
 my believed they were discover'd, and so run away,
 leaving the Captain and one of their Men Prisoners.
 The Day * before, the Marechal d'Harcourt ar-
 riv'd in the French Army, of which the Marechal
 de Villars resign'd the Command to him, and the
 same Day set out for France. It was then given out,
 and generally believ'd, that this Change happen'd
 upon

* Sept. 25,
 Marechal
 de Vil-
 lars resigns
 the Com-
 mand of the
 French
 Army to the
 Marechal
 d'Harcourt.

upon Monsieur de Villars's having desired Leave to go to the Waters of Bourbon, upon Account of his Health : But I have since been inform'd, that this was only the Pretence, and that the true Reason of his Removal from that Command, was owing to some Words that dropt from him the Day he attack'd it. Prince Eugene's Forragers; which reflecting on the Dutchess of Burgundy, some officious Pick-Thank reported the same to that Princess, who complaining to the King of France, the Marechal de Villars was suddenly recall'd. However, I relate this as a private Story, for which I have not yet sufficient Vouchers; and therefore would not have my Readers entirely rely on the Truth of it.

A. C.
1710.

The true Reason of

On the 5th of October, N. S. the Allies before Aire, having carry'd on their Approaches towards a Redoubt that cover'd the Causey of Bethune, took the same Sword in Hand, and on the 8th began to batter the Bastion of Arras. However, the great Rains and bad Weather, were no small Hindrance to the carrying on of the Saps and other Works; and, on the other Hand, the Place, through the Fault of the Ingeniers, being attack'd on the strongest side, and at the same Time very vigorously defended by the Garrison, it was the 8th of November, between 5 and 6 in the Evening, before the latter thought fit to beat a Parley, desiring to capitulate. Hostages were thereupon exchange'd about Ten; the Besieged sending out a Brigadier, a Colonel, a Lieutenant-Colonel, and a Major; and the Allies sending into the Town Four Officers of the like Quality. The former being come the next Morning to the Duke of Marlborough's Quarters; the Capitulation was sign'd in the Evening by the Princes of Savoy and Marlborough, and the States Deputies; the Articles being in Substance, 'That the Gate of Arras be immediately deliver'd; all Acts of Hostility to cease, and Care to be taken to prevent any Disorders from the Officers or Soldiers; that the Garrison should march out the 11th, with all the usual Marks of Honour; Four Pieces of Cannon, and Two Mortars, and be conducted to St. Omer; that whereas so many as desired it, had three Month's Time allow'd 'em to remain in the City, and dispose of their Effects:

The Siege of Aire carried on.

The Garrison bears a Parley, Nov. 8. N. S.

The Capitulation signed, Nov 9.

Substance of the Articles.

A. C.
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such of the Inhabitants of *Aire* as had lodg'd any of their Effects at *St. Omer*, or elsewhere, for their better Security, should, if they thought fit, have the same Space of Three Months, allow'd them to claim and recover them; that the Sick and Wounded remain in the Town, 'till their Recovery; the Garrison to be allow'd Six Covered-Waggons; Deserters to be deliver'd up on both Sides, and Prisoners exchanged; Hostages to be left for the Payment of the Debts of the Garrison; a faithful Discovery to be made of all the Mines, and the Keys of the Magazines deliver'd up to the Allies. On the 11th the *Dutch* Field-Deputies wrote the following Letter to the States-General.

The Dutch
Deputies
Letter to
the States
General,
dated from
the Camp
before *Aire*
Nov. 11

High and Mighty Lords,
AFTER the Garrison of *Aire* had beat a Parley on *Saturday* last in the Evening, and we with the Princes had subscribed Answers to the several Articles of the Capitulation demanded for the City and Fort *St. Francis*, the Governor made a further Request Yesterday, that Two Cannon more than he had at first demanded, might be granted him, which the Princes have condescended to do. Whereupon, to Day at Noon, the Capitulation was Sign'd by the Governor, and we have the Honour to send it here-with to your High Mightinesses by Captain *Smiffart* Adjutant of Major-General the Count de *Nassau-Woudenburg*: Which Count, pursuant to your High Mightinesses Resolution of the 23d of *October*, we have made Governor of this new Conquest; and having the Honour to congratulate your High Mightinesses upon this happy Conclusion of the Campaign, we remain with all Respect,

High and Mighty Lords,
Your High Mightinesses most humble
And most obedient Servants,
N. Pestfers. J. Tollius,
P. F. Vegelin van Klaerbergen.

The Garrison
marches
but, Nov.
12.

The Garrison of *Aire*, having upon the Solicitation of the Governor, a Day allow'd them more than was agreed to by the Capitulation, to provide Car-

Carriages and other Necessaries, march'd out the 12th of November in the Morning. The whole Body consisted of Fifteen Battalions of Foot, and Three Squadrons of Dragoons, amounting to no more than 3628 Men, their Numbers being much diminished by the Losses they sustain'd during the Siege; and besides those that were kill'd, there being above 1500 wounded left behind in the Town. As soon as the Enemy had evacuated the Place, the Count de Nassau Woudenburgh, Son to the late Velt-Marschal d'Auverquerque, and a Major-General, took Possession of it with Eight Battalions, appointed for the Winter-Garrison, and Men were immediately set on work to level the Trenches, clear the Breaches, and put the Town in a Posture of Defence; which done, the Confederate Armies broke up from before Aire, on the 15th of November; march'd that Day to Bethune, the next to Pont-à-Vendin, and so to the Plains of Lisle, whence the Troops design'd to quarter in that Place, Tournay and Douay, went to their respective Garrisons, and the rest of the Troops march'd towards the several Places assign'd them for their Winter-Quarters, the French having gone to theirs some time before. Thus ended the Campaign in the Netherlands, which, tho' not so glorious as those wherein the memorable Victories of Ramelies, Oudenarde, and Blaregnies were gain'd; was however, of great Advantage to the Allies, who in it made themselves Masters of Two Towns of vast Importance, viz. Douay and Aire, and two others of less Consideration, Bethune and St. Venant; tho' perhaps they paid a little too dear for one of these Conquests, I mean Aire; which not being so well attack'd at first, as it might have been, cost the Confederates about the same Number of Men as Douay. On the other hand, it must be acknowledged, that the French, after the surprising of their Lines, carry'd their principal Point, which was to cover Arras, and thereby to hinder the Allies from penetrating into Picardy. The Princes of Savoy and Marlborough left the Army the 16th of November, went the same Day to Tournay, the 19th to Ghent, the 20th to Brussels, where having adjusted several Difficulties about raising 1500000 Guilders to supply the Imperial and Palatine Troops with Bread and Forrage

Count Nassau Woudenburgh appointed Governor of Aire.

The Confederate Forces march into Winter-Quarters.

Reflection on the Campaign in the Netherlands.

The Princes of Savoy and Marlborough leave the Army.

A. C. Forrage during the Winter; they set out from
 1710. thence the 25th, and on the 28th arriv'd at the
Hague. The next Day their Highnesses were sever-
 ally complimented by the Foreign Ministers and
 other Persons of Distinction; and having held se-
 veral Conferences with the Great Pensionary, the
 States Deputies for Foreign Affairs, and the Fo-
 reign Ministers, about the several Parts of the War,

*They come
 to the
 Hague.*

*And set out
 the one for
 Vienna,
 the other
 for Lon-
 don.*

*Campaign
 on the
 Rhine in-
 considerable
 The Elector
 of Hano-
 ver lays
 down the
 Command
 of the Army
 of the Em-
 pire.*

*His Letter
 to the Em-
 peror about
 it.*

particularly that of *Spain*, Prince *Eugene* set out for
Vienna, the 11th of *December*, and the Duke of *Marl-
 borough* about Three Weeks after, for *England*.

The Campaign on the *Rhine*, afforded nothing
 material this Year; for the *French*, who in the Win-
 ter threatn'd the Empire with a new Invasion,
 were oblig'd to weaken their Forces on that side,
 to cover their own Frontiers, and strengthen their
 Armies in the *Netherlands*; and the *Germans* through
 the usual ill Management of their Affairs, were
 not in a Condition to improve that fair Opportu-
 nity of invading *France*; so that the Armies on
 both sides remain'd unactive, without molesting
 one another. I shall only take notice, that the
 Elector of *Hanover* did wisely lay down the Com-
 mand of the Empire, not thinking it fit to venture
 any more his Reputation on the Promises of such
 as had so grossly deceiv'd His Electoral Highness the
 preceding Campaigns: Upon which Occasion, he
 wrote a Letter to the Emperor, importing in Sub-
 stance, ' That his Electoral Highness had heartily
 wish'd that the Affairs of the Empire had been
 put into such a Condition, that he might have had
 ' Cause to promise himself some Honour in the Com-
 ' mand of the Imperial Army, and to procure some
 ' Advantage to the Common Cause, for which he
 ' would willingly, at any time, venture his Person;
 ' but that he had sufficient Reasons to believe, that
 ' the Duke of *Wirtemberg* would not be brought to
 ' acknowledge, that he had intrench'd on the Prero-
 ' gatives of his Electoral Highness, as *Generalissimo* of
 ' the Empire, and to give him due Satisfaction for
 ' the same, because the Minister of the said Duke,
 ' and those of the Circle of *Suabia*, had declar'd in
 ' the Dyet of *Ratisbon*, That they were so far from
 ' acknowledging the Pretensions of his Electoral
 ' Highness, that they were resolv'd to maintain
 what

what they had done: The Elector adds in the next Place, That the Reinforcement of 11000 Men, promised by his Imperial Majesty, must be look'd upon as uncertain, at least as to the Time of their coming into the Field, it being very well known, that the Regiments appointed for that Service, were not compleat, and it being hardly possible to recruit them time enough, to enable them to take the Field, and to act in Concert with the Confederate Forces in the *Netherlands*. That the Military Chest of the Empire would be this Year less provided with Money, than in the preceding Campaigns; because it was plain from the Proceedings of the Dyet of *Ratisbon*, that few, if any States, were willing freely to contribute towards it, and that it was not adviseable, and even not practicable, to compel by Military Execution, the several Potent Princes, who upon Pretence that they have Troops in the Service of the Allies, and other groundless Excuses, refuse to send their Quota of Men to the *Upper Rhine*, and furnish their respective Contingency of Money, without which it was impossible to carry on the Operations of War. His Electoral Highness concludes from these and some other Particulars, That their Deficiency of Troops and Money, will be as great, and greater than in the former Campaigns, and the Contradictions in the Command as disagreeable and prejudicial as ever, and therefore hopes, That his Imperial Majesty having duly weighed the same, will not insist that he should again take upon him a Command, from which he cannot promise himself any Honour, nor the Publick expect any Advantage.

This Letter being examined in Council, the Great Marechal of the Court, the Vice-Chancellor of the Empire, and Count *Wratisslaw*, had a Conference with the Evoy of *Hanover*, wherein they used many Arguments to persuade him, that there was still Reason to hope, that the Imperial Army would be put into a better Condition: That the Emperor had written to the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, and the Circle of *Suabia*, to induce them to give Satisfaction to the Elector; that the Imperial Re-

giments

A. C.

1713.



Count
Gronsfelt
Commands
the Army
of the Em-
pire.

Campaign
on the side
of Pied-
mont like-
wise incon-
siderable.
The Duke of
Savoy, and
his Two
Sons indis-
posed.
Velt-Ma-
chal, Count
Thaun
takes upon
him the
Command.

giments designed for the *Rhine*, were partly on their March; and that no Time would be lost to recruit them; and that the Dyet of the Empire having actually under Consideration, how to supply the Military Chest, it was hop'd they would Vote a sufficient Sum; upon which Considerations, they desired the Envoy, aforesaid, to use his good Offices with his Master, that he would be pleas'd to Command again the Imperial Army on the *Rhine*; adding, that as this would be a singular Service to the Common Cause, so would it advance the Interest his Electoral Highness had in the Empire. The Envoy answer'd, That these Reasons being the same that had already been offer'd to the Elector, and his Instructions being positive, he could not take upon him to write any farther to his Electoral Highness, on that Point. Hereupon Count Gronsfelt took upon him the Command of the Army of the Empire, as Imperial General, and about the beginning of May posted himself with some Troops, in the Lines of *Etlingen*, in order to observe the French, who about that Time pass'd the *Rhine* near *Fort-Kehl*, to consume the Forrage on that side. It was the Month of *July* before the Troops of the Circles were joyn'd by the Imperial Reinforcements, upon which the Imperial Army pass'd the *Rhine*; and at their Approach the Enemy, who were destroying the Country about *Landau*, retired within their Lines at *Croon-Weissenburgh*.

Nor was the Campaign on the side of *Piedmont* more considerable than on the *Rhine*. The March of the Confederate Troops met with such Difficulties and Delays, that the Army was not form'd till about the middle of *July*; and the Duke of *Savoy*, besides his former Pretences for not putting himself at the Head of the Army, had now an indispensable Excuse, being, at this very Juncture, indispos'd, as well as the Prince of *Piedmont* his eldest Son, and his Brother the Duke of *Aosta*. Hereupon Count *de Thaun*, Velt-Mareschal of the Imperial Forces, took upon him the Command of the Confederate Army, the *Piedmontese* Generals being directed to comply in every thing, with his Orders. But notwithstanding the Preparations made

made to pass the *Alps*, and penetrate into *Dauphiné*, the Zeal and Capacity of the General, and the Bravery of the Troops, they found it impossible to force their Way through the Mountains; so that after having dislodg'd the *French* from *Arches*, and some other Posts at the Entrance of the Valléy of *Barcelonette*, they gave over that Design, and the Army march'd to *Suza*, where they continued as long as the Season did permit; that the Duke of *Berwick* who commanded the Enemy's Forces, might not make any Detachments for *Spain*. The *French* were so apprehensive of an Invasion from the side of *Dauphiné*, that besides the Intrenchments they cast up in the Mountains, with prodigious Labour and Expence, they were oblig'd to keep there Seventy two Battalions, and a good Number of Horse.

The Imperial Reinforcements and Recruits design'd for *Catalonia*, to the Number of about 600 Horse and 4000 Foot, being embark'd at *Vado* the 11th of *June*, N. S. they sail'd the next Day, under Convoy of the Confederate Fleet commanded by the *English* and *Dutch* Admirals, (Sir *John*) *Norris* and *Somelsdyke*: But upon certain Advice, that the Duke of *Tursis* was sail'd with his Gallies and Land-Forces, to invade the Island of *Sardinia*, the Admirals resolv'd to go to the Assistance of that Island; and having detached some Men of War to convoy to *Barcelona* the Recruits, and the Horses, design'd to remount the Regiment of Dragoons of the Earl of *Rochford*, they sail'd with Two Imperial Regiments for *Sardinia*. The Abstract of the following Letter, written by one of the chief Officers of the Confederate Fleet, contains the Particulars of that Expedition:

The Confederate Fleet prevents the Invasion of the Island of *Sardinia*.

Particulars of that Expedition in

‘THE 13th we came before *la Bastie* in *Corfica*, and saw a little *French* Merchant-Ship, coming from the *Archipelago*, which, upon the Approach of our Fleet, retir'd under the Cannon of that Place; but Admiral *Norris* sent some Boats which brought away the Ship, but the Men had made their Escape on Shore. A Bark coming from the Shore, brought us Advice, That the Duke of *Tursis* having continued for some Days in *Porto Vechio*,

a Letter dated from on Board the Confederate Fleet in the Gulph of Ajazzo in *Corfica*, June 20. N. S.

A. C.

1710.



Vechio, was sail'd for *Bonifacio*, with a Design to execute his intended Enterprize against *Sardinia*; whereupon we sail'd again, and the 16th came into the Bay of *Terra Nova* in *Sardinia*, wherein we found Four Tartanes of the Enemy, which had landed there 400 Men, and 60 Officers, under the Command of the Count *de Castillo*. We took the same Day in the Evening those Four Ships, and understanding by the Prisoners, that the said Count with his Forces, was but Two Miles off of that Shore, the Admirals resolv'd to land some Forces to attack them, which was done the next Day. They march'd directly to *Terra Nova*, where the Enemy were posted, but the Count *de Castillo* seeing it was in vain for him to offer any Resistance, surrender'd at Discretion; so that we took 450 Soldiers Prisoners, with 60 Officers, and several Persons of Quality, Natives of *Sardinia*, who being disaffected to the present Government, had joyned the Enemy, or were gone with Count *Castillo*, in this Expedition, in hopes that their Interest would occasion an Insurrection in Favour of the Duke of *Anjou*. Our Enterprize having succeeded beyond Expectation, and there being no Danger of any Rebellion on that side, the Troops return'd on Board the 18th, and the Admirals resolv'd to go in Quest of the Duke of *Tursis*, who, according to the Report of the Prisoners, was gone into another Gulph on the other side of the Island, to land the rest of his Forces. The 19th we came, by favour of a fresh Gale, into the Canal of *Bonifacio*, where we were inform'd by a *Neapolitan* Felucca, that the Duke of *Tursis* was sail'd the Night before from *Bonifacio*, to retire into the Gulph of *Ajazzo* in *Corfica*; whereupon, we made all the Sail we could, in hopes to overtake him in that Bay. This Morning we came into the same, but were inform'd that the Duke of *Tursis* foreseeing that we would pursue him, was sail'd thence last Night with his Gallies, having left in this Gulph Eight large Barks with 500 Soldiers on Board, and the greatest part of his Ammunition, Artillery, and Provisions, in hopes that we would not take them in a Neutral Place; but Sir *John Norris* thought fit to seize them; and as we are inform'd,



is ordered to signify to the Republick of *Genoa*, That the Queen of *Great Britain*, his Mistress, cannot but express, on all Occasions, her highest Resentment against them, for having permitted the Duke of *Tursis*, one of their Subjects, to make in their Dominions such an Armament, design'd against one of the Kingdoms belonging to the King of *Spain*, Her Ally; and that looking upon their Permission or Connivance, as a Breach of their Neutrality, he would attack the Queen's Enemies in all their Harbours. We are told likewise, that Sir *John Norris* is to demand of the said Republick, the Confiscation of the Estate of the said Duke of *Tursis*. The Admiral having thus defeated the Designs of the Enemy upon *Sardinia* by his Diligence and Vigour, the Signal is given for the Fleet to sail this Day directly for *Catalonia*, where the Forces we have on Board are to be landed.

Let us follow these Troops into *Spain*, where the Campaign most memorable Events happen'd this Year, and in *Spain*. where the *Inconstancy of the Fortune of War*: or, to speak more Christian-like, the *Instability of Humane Prosperity*, appear'd in a most surprizing Manner; both Parties being *Conquerors and Conquer'd* by Turns. The Affairs of King *Charles* had but a dismal Aspect at the Opening of the Campaign; for the Arrival of the Reinforcements he expected from *Italy*, being retarded by the Difficulties that always attend great Imbarkations, his Competitor was in a Condition to take the Field before him. The Marquis de *Viladarius* assembled the *Spanish Army* near *Lerida*; and the Duke of *Anjou*, or King *Philip*, *K. Philip* (for an *Historian* ought to be *unpartial*, and not to take upon him to decide controverted Titles) having put himself at the Head of his Forces about the Middle of *May*; pass'd the *Segra* the 14th of that Month; advanc'd the 15th to *Balaguer*, and began to raise Batteries against that Place; but upon Advice of the Approach of Count *Staremberg*, that Prince thought fit to repass the *Segra*, and to retire towards *Lerida*, to expect the Conjunction of the *Spanish and Walloon Troops*, which had been detach'd

comes to
his Army,
May 12
N. S.

A. C. detach'd from the *Netherlands*, and some other Forces from *Valencia*, and other Parts.

1710. In the mean time, Lieutenant-General *Stanhope* being arriv'd at *Barcelona*, with a great Sum of Money, and 1000 Recruits from *Italy*, joyn'd the Army, then encamp'd near *Agramunt*, on the 29th of May, N. S. and King *Charles* having resolv'd to

meet his Competitor in the Field, and command his Forces in Person, arriv'd at the Camp near *Balaguer*, the 7th of June. The next Day his Catholic Majesty went on an Eminence, where he had a full View of the Troops, and was saluted with a Triple Discharge of the Artillery and Musquets, and then descending into the Plain, he took a general Review of the whole Army; as he did in particular, of the *Spaniards* the 9th, of the *Portuguese* and *Dutch* the 10th, and of the *English* the 11th; and was very well satisfied with the Appearance they made. On the other Hand, King *Philip*

having made himself Master of the Castle of *Estadilla*; and receiv'd the Reinforcements before-mention'd, repass'd the *Segra* the 10th: Upon Advice whereof King *Charles* expecting to be attac'd, sent his heavy Baggage to *Balaguer*. At the same time, it being consider'd that the Enemy were very much superior both in Horse and Foot, their Army consisting of Forty Battalions and Sixty Squadrons; whereas King *Charles* had only Thirty Battalions; and Forty three Squadrons; it was thought fit to fortify the Confederate Camp, by casting up Intrenchments in the Places most expos'd, and planting Cannon on the Eminences to scour the Plain. On the 12th King *Philip* advanc'd with his whole Army, with a seeming Resolution to attack his Competitor; but having observ'd his Disposition, he retir'd and encamp'd at *Belcayre*, after his Army had stood about two Hours in Battalia, within half League of the Allies. However, the latter lay on their Arms the following Night, and had Advice that General *Nebot* with Two Regiments of *Miquelets*, and some other regular Forces, pass'd the *Ebro* the 9th in the Night, and attacking the little Town of *Mora*, carry'd it after some Resistance, making the Garrison of

Mora taken by Col. Nebot.

200 Men, and 17 Officers, Prisoners of War. A. C.
 The 13th King Philip's Army advanc'd again in 1710.
 Order of Battle, within half Cannon Shot of
 the Confederate Camp, insomuch that about 300 King Phi-
 of their Men in the Right Wing, were kill'd and lip comes
 wounded, by the Cannon King Charles had placed within
 on his Left; which were answer'd by the Enemy's half Cannon
 Batteries: But after some Consultations with his shot of King
 Generals, King Philip thought it too dangerous to Charles's
 attack his Antagonist in so advantageous a Post, and Camp, but
 facing about, march'd back again to Belcayre, from dars not
 whence they march'd the next Day, and encamp'd King
 between Ibras and Barbens. Thereupon King Charles
 having caused a Bridge to be laid on the Segra, near Charles
 Balaguer, pass'd that River the same * Day; passes the
 march'd to the Noguera, and encamp'd between Por- Segra.
 tella, and Alguadira, in the Neighbourhood of N. S.
 Corbans. On the 18th, upon Advice that the Ene- And en-
 my, having drawn out of Lerida some pontoons, camps at
 and four Pieces of Cannon, design'd to make a Portella.
 Detachment to pass the Segra, and encamp between
 the Noguera and Balaguer, to cut off King Charles's
 Communication with that Town, which both
 secur'd his Retreat, and through which his Provi-
 sions must necessarily be brought to his Army, his
 Catholick Majesty sent a Detachment of Eight
 Companies of Grenadiers, and Eight Squadrons of
 Horse, to observe the Enemy's Motions, and op-
 pose their Designs. The Day before, King Charles
 received Advice, That the Enemy having at K. Philip's
 tempted to get into the Castle of Calaf, were re- Troops take
 puls'd with Loss: But being, on the 23d, return'd the Castle
 before that Place, with four Pieces of Cannon, they of Calaf.
 made themselves Masters of it. This small Con-
 quest was, however, of great Advantage to King
 Philip. For it gave an Opportunity to his Troops
 to raise Contributions in Catalonin, and incom-
 moded King Charles's Communication with Barce-
 lona; so that the latter finding it difficult to subsist
 at Portella, march'd back to his former Camp near K. Charles
 Balaguer, expecting the Reinforcements lately marches
 landed at Bartelona from Italy, and other Troops back to Ba-
 from the Lempourdon; upon the Arrival of which, laguer.
 it was resolv'd to march in quest of the Enemy.

A. C. In the mean time, to give the Enemy's Forces
 1710. in *Roussillon* a Diversion, and hinder them from
 joining King *Philip*, the Confederate Generals re-
 Design of a solved to put in Execution the Design of a Descent
 Descent on upon the Coast of *Languedoc*, which the Duke of
 the Coast of *Marlborough* had, some time before, concerted with
 Languedoc, Major-General *de Seissan*. This Gentleman, a Na-
 tive of *Languedoc*, whose Family is possess'd of an
 Estate near the Port of *Cette*, was a Colonel in the
 French Service; but being brow-beaten by the Mi-
 nisters of that Court, upon a Pique taken against
 him, resolv'd to distinguish himself by some bold
 Action, that might recommend him to the *French*
 King's Favour. In order to that, upon the invest-
 ing of the Town of *Tournay* by the Confederates,
 in the Year 1709, knowing that the Garrison
 wanted Officers to command them, he endeavour'd
 to throw himself into the Place, but had the Mis-
 fortune, shall I call it? Or rather the good Fortune,
 to be taken Prisoner by the Allies. Hereupon he
 wrote to the Court of *France*, to solicit his being
 exchange'd; but the *French* Ministers having return'd
 him very haughty and scornful Answers, intima-
 ting, that the King having no farther Occasion for his
 Service, he ought to shift for himself the best he
 could; he resolv'd to offer his Service to the Allies;
 and thereupon represented his hard Usage to the
 Duke of *Marlborough*. His Grace, who had enter-
 tain'd Monsieur *de Seissan*, with a great deal of Ci-
 vility, as his Prisoner, and who from his Conversa-
 tion, had conceiv'd no indifferent Opinion of his
 Parts and Merit, would have been inclin'd to procure
 him a Preferment in the Confederate Army in *Flan-
 ders*; but Monsieur *de Seissan*'s Religion, and other
 Considerations, diverted that Thought; and for his
 Grace was contented to recommend him to King
Augustus, who, thereupon, advanc'd him to the Post
 of a Major-General. Mr. *de Seissan* being, the last
 Winter, come over into *England*, the Duke of
Marlborough concerted with him the Design before-
 mentioned; which was executed in the Manner
 contained in the following Letter, from on Board the
Dutch Admiral, dated from the Confederate Fleet at
Vado, August the 7th, N. S.

THE Confederate Fleet being at *Barcelona*, a great Council of War was held, wherein it was agreed, that in order to give a Diversion to the Enemy in *Catalonia*, the Fleet should take some Land-Forces on board, and endeavour to make a Descent on the Coast of *Languedoc*, in hopes likewise that this Attempt might encourage an Insurrection of the *Camisars*. According to that Resolution, those Forces being embark'd, with a great Quantity of Arms and Ammunition to be distributed to the *Camisars*, in case they should be disposed to rise, the Fleet sail'd the 20th of July for the Gulph of *Narbonne*; and the 24th we came before the Port of *Cette*, and landed the same Night at the Old Mole, without any Opposition, 700 Men, besides some Marines, all under the Command of Major-General *Seissan*. The 25th, at break of Day, we made our selves Masters of the Town of *Cette*, and the Fort on the Mole, and having left a sufficient Number of Troops for securing the same, the Troops march'd the same Day to *Agde*, which surrender'd in the Night, between the 25th and 26th. The 27th Major-General *Seissan* receiv'd Advice, that the Duke of *Roquelaure*, with 400 Dragoons, and 2000 Men of the Militia, was marching with a Design to ford the Etang, or Lake, and retake Possession of *Cette*; whereupon he thought fit to leave 140 Men to secure the Bridge of *Agde*, and with the rest of the Forces march'd to oppose the Enemy, writing at the same time to the Admirals *Norris* and *Sommersdyke*, to desire them to send all the Boats of the Fleet, with as many Men as they could spare, into the Etang, or Lake, to attack the Enemy in their Passage through the same, which was done accordingly. The Duke of *Roquelaure*, seeing his Design prevented by these Precautions, return'd to *Meze*, and the Admirals and Generals detach'd a Major, with 150 Men to reinforce the Detachment left to secure the Bridge of *Agde*; but, at the same time, Advice came, that that important Post had been abandon'd upon a false Alarm. The 28th we were inform'd, that the Duke of *Noailles* was arriv'd at *Meze*, and that 2000 Horse, or Dragoons, having each a Foot Soldier behind

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were also arrived within Four Miles of *Agde*, and having not time to regain the Post of *Agde*, which was already possess'd by the Enemy, we gave over that Design, to think only of the Preservation of *Cette*. The 29th, in the Morning, the Enemy advanc'd with 200 Dragoons, follow'd at some Distance by 3000 Foot, and 2000 Horse, and sent a Detachment to attack 50 Men in an Out-Post, who had Orders to retire before they were attack'd; but the Officer being either surpriz'd, or mistaking his Orders, did not retire, and was obliged to surrender at Discretion. This obliged the Admirals to take the Resolution to withdraw the Land-Forces, and reimbarc them, but it was thought fit to leave 50 Grenadiers, and 12 Gunners, in the Fort on the *Môle*, wherein it was expected they might maintain themselves for some Days, because by means of our Boats, we might, at any time, assist them, and imbarc them when we pleased; but a Quarter of an Hour after Admiral *Norris* had left the Fort to return on Board his Ship, our Men left therein being threatened to have no Quarter, if they did not surrender, they delivered up that Post. It were to be wish'd, that we had had a greater Number of Troops; for this Diversion might have been of great Consequence, and perhaps occasioned a new Insurrection in the *Cevennes*. All the Troops being returned on Board, without any other Loss, than what has been mentioned, the Fleet sailed, the 30th, from before *Cette*. The 31st, three Frigots were detached to Convoy to *Barcelona*, and Port *Mahon*, the Land-Forces which had been employ'd in this Expedition, and the Fleet sailed towards the Cape of *Toulon*, to meet at the Rendezvous the Squadron that was Cruising on that Coast. The 4th, we came to the Isles of *Hyères*, where we found a French Man of War of 50 Guns, which the French King had put into the Service of Merchants, and was the Day before arrived from *Scanderoon*, with a rich Cargo. That Ship was at an Anchor under the Castle of Port *Gros*, but the Enemy seeing our Preparations to attack the said Ship, and batter the Castle, they burnt the same to prevent her falling into our Hands. The Wind being fair for

for *Vado*, and the Ships wanting fresh Water, we sailed for that Place, where we arrived this Day.

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Though the Attempt upon the Coast of *France*, had not all the Success that was at first expected from it, yet it had this immediate desired good Effect, that it hindred the Duke of *Noailles* from joining King *Philip*, and at the same Time gave the Confederate Troops, in the Neighbourhood of *Gironne*, an Opportunity of Reinforcing King *Charles*, which made Way for the two Victories, his Catholick Majesty obtain'd soon after. The Account of the first brought to *Whitehall* (on the 26th of *August*, O. S.) by Colonel *Crofts*, who was sent Express by Lieutenant-General *Stanhope*, is as follows.

On the 25th of *July*, his Catholick Majesty having received Advice, That the Baron de *Wetzel*, a Lieutenant-General in the Service of his Imperial Majesty, was advanc'd as far as *Camarasi*, three Leagues distant from *Balaguer*, with Reinforcements drawn from the *Lampurdan*, and the Troops lately transported from *Italy*, sent him Orders to pursue his March the next Morning, and to join the Army. On the 26th some of our Parties that were on the *Patrouille*, sent us Intelligence, as soon as it was Light, That they observed a great Fire in the Enemy's Camp, and at Sunrise we were informed, that they were marching in three Columns towards *Lerida*; whereupon several Parties of *Hussars*, and other Detachments, were sent out to observe the Enemy, and disturb their March. The same Morning our Army Decamp'd by the Dawn of the Day, pass'd the River *Scio*, and took Post in the new Camp that was mark'd out before *Balaguer*, near the Bridge of that City. General *Wetzel* joyn'd the Army before Noon, and all the Detachments returned to the Camp. After which, his Catholick Majesty being advised by his Parties, by Prisoners, Deserters, and Spies, that the Enemy had pitched their Tents in the Neighbouring Gardens of *Lerida*, immediately held a Council of War; and after all the Generals of the Allies had given their Opinions; he ordered the whole to strike their Tents

Relation of
the Battle
of Almer-
nara.
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at Sun-set, and be in a Readiness to march. Accordingly the Army decamp'd that Evening, pass'd over the Bridge of *Balaguer*, and took the Route towards *Alfaras*, which is situated on the other side of the *Noguera*, five Leagues distant from *Balaguer*. For the Execution of the projected Design, Lieutenant-General *Stanhope* was commanded to advance with the utmost Expedition, having Orders to lay a Bridge over the *Noguera*, to secure the Passes near *Alfaras*, and prevent the March of the Enemy. For this Service, he had under his Command Major-General *Pepper*, with four Regiments of Dragoons belonging to the Left Wing, two of which were *English*, and two *Dutch*, viz. one Regiment of Guards, and those of *Pepper*, *Mattha* and *Schlippenbach*; and also Count *d' Eck*, Major-General of the Infantry, in the Service of the Emperor, with twenty Companies of Grenadiers, six Pieces of Cannon, and the necessary pontoons. This Disposition being made for our March, those Forces were immediately followed by the whole Army. The Foot marched in Front, filing off from the Left, till both Lines had pass'd the River, who were follow'd by the Infantry on the Right, the Remainder of the Horse of the Left moving after the Foot of the same Wing. The Artillery marched after the Horse of the Left. The Cavalry of the Right Wing brought up the Rear. The whole Army was obliged to pass the River over the Stone-Bridge of *Balaguer*, the *Segra* not being fordable, and the pontoons being sent before; but these Difficulties were surmounted by the Diligence of the Officers, and the Ardor of the Troops; for before Eight in the Morning, of the 27th, the whole Army had pass'd that single Bridge. As we were to take the Route through the *Sarsana*, we were obliged to march over another single Bridge, which was executed in the same Order, and with equal Expedition. On the other side of that Bridge, we halted two Hours on the Banks of the River, as well to refresh the Troops, as to give the Horse time to come up, that they might march in the Front. The Cavalry having pass'd the *Sarsana*, advanc'd in Two Columns, towards *Alfaras*, being follow'd

in two other Columns by the Infantry. Near A. C.
Algeri, within a League of *Alfaras*, we received 1710.
 Advice from General *Stanhope*, That he had not
 only pass'd the *Noguera* with the Detachment under
 his Command, and possess'd himself of the
 most advantageous Situation near *Alfaras*; but
 that he had also laid a Bridge over the River. At
 the same time he advis'd, That the Waters were
 so low, that the Cavalry and Artillery might pass
 through the River it self; adding, That if it
 should be thought necessary, it was fordable even
 by the Infantry. General *Stanhope* also acquainted
 us, That he had then no Intelligence of the En-
 emy; but within half an Hour he dispatch'd an
 Officer to inform us, That his advanc'd Guards
 had discover'd Nineteen of the Enemy's Squadrons,
 and some Infantry, marching towards *Almenara*,
 and a Cloud of Dust rising behind them; upon
 which, he had possess'd himself of the rising
 Ground on that side; and at the same time the
 Front of our Cavalry had pass'd the *Noguera*.
 While our Army was advancing, the Enemy be-
 gan to form themselves near *Alinenara*, being two
 Brigades of Foot, besides the Nineteen Squadrons.
 According to the Account given by the Prisoners,
 those Troops were detach'd the Night before, to
 take Possession of those Passes, and to prevent our
 March; but that Design being frustrated by the
 Diligence of General *Stanhope*, they resolv'd to
 maintain themselves in the Posts they had taken
 near *Almenara*, until their whole Army came up,
 which was marching in two Columns to sustain
 them: They advanc'd with the greatest Dili-
 gence; but our Forces having entirely pass'd the
Noguera before Six in the Evening, had the Ad-
 vantage to prevent the Enemy; for although they
 had form'd the whole Body of their Horse in two
 Lines, and were supported by Eight or Ten Batta-
 lions, yet the rest of their Infantry was still on the
 March, in two Lines. Notwithstanding our Si-
 tuation was such, that we could not extend our
 Forces, but were oblig'd to form the two Wings
 of our Cavalry one behind another, and to divide
 each into two Lines; so that the whole consisted
 of four, and the Left-Wing made the advanc'd
 Guard.

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Guard, as being first come up, and that we could only draw up our Infantry in four Lines, behind each other; yet his Catholick Majesty took a Resolution to attack the Enemy immediately for these Reasons; first, because it being then Seven, in the Evening, he supposed they would take the Advantage of the Night to remove to a stronger Camp, or retire: And secondly, he observed that the Enemy were discourag'd, because of their ill Situation; for which End, that he might take the Advantage of these happy Conjunctions, he commanded a Battery of fourteen pieces of Cannon to be erected on an Eminence which commanded that where the Enemy were posted. The Majors-General *Franquénbergh* and *Pepper*, began the Attack with such Resolution and Bravery, that the whole Cavalry of the Enemy was routed, even before the Assailants could be joyned by our Right-Wing: Though they pushed on with the highest Warmth, and expressed an ardent Desire to joyn in the Battle, only a few Regiments of it commanded by the Count d' *Atalaya* were so fortunate, as to share in the Glory of this Action. The first Line of the Enemy made very little Resistance, excepting some particular Regiments which behaved themselves with great Bravery. Our Infantry came on with great Intrepidity; but though they pursued the Enemy two Hours in the Night, till it was so dark, that our Troops could not distinguish the Faces of each other, it was impossible to come up with them.

Although this Action can properly be call'd an Engagement only of the Horse, yet it was so furious, that not only their whole Cavalry was overthrown and routed with the utmost Confusion; but all the Infantry fled with the same Precipitation: The Foot retir'd intermingled with their Horse, observing no Order of Retreat, but many throwing down their Arms in their Flight; the Army it self leaving behind them their Cannon and Loads of Ammunition, as well as abandoning their Baggage and Equipage to the Peasants. The Advantage obtain'd, seems to be of the same Consequence as an entire Victory, which was prevented

vented only by the Darkness of the Night. On our side about Four Hundred Men were kill'd and wounded; of whom the Regiment of *George* lost Fifteen; the *English* Regiment of *Harvey*, *Rochfort*, *Pepper*, and *Nassau* * about Two Hundred; the *Dutch* Regiments of *Mattha* and *Schlippenbach*, each Fifteen; the Regiment of *Orniborn* Thirty Nine; that of *Spee*, and two other Regiments of *Palatines*, One Hundred. The Lord *Rochfort* and the Count *de Nassau* are among the Slain, who being Officers of great Merit and Distinction, their Loss is universally lamented in the Army. On the Enemy's side the Duke *de Sarna*, a Lieutenant-General, was found among the Slain; what other considerable Officers were kill'd, we have not yet an Account, but there must be a great Number, in regard that the Rout was general. We have taken Prisoners Lieutenant-General *Verboon*, *Don Vito Parisio*, Colonel of the Life-Guards, One Lieutenant-Colonel, Four Captains, Fifteen Lieutenants and Cornets, and Three Hundred private Men. The Number of the Prisoners had been greater, if our Men in the Heat of the Action, could have charg'd themselves with them. The Number of their killed and wounded cannot be less than Fifteen Hundred. We have also taken several Cannon, Standards and Kettle-Drums, with a great Part of their Baggage, among which is some of the Duke of *Anjou's* Plate. The Regiments on our side, that had the greatest Share in this Action, were the *English* Regiments above-mentioned; Three Regiments of *Palatines*, Three *Dutch*, One of *Portuguese*, and Three Squadrons of

* A List of the *English* kill'd and wounded in the Battle of *Almenara*.

KILL'D, Earl *Rochfort*, Brigadier; Count *Nassau*, Brigadier; Lieutenant-Colonel *Traver*; Captain *la Porte*, Cornet *Garlon*, Cornet *Webb*, Quarter-Master *Gore*. Private Men 73. Wounded, Lieutenant-General *Stanhope*, Lieutenant-General *Carpenter*, Lieutenant-Colonel *Bland*, Capt. *Ravanel*, Capt. *Willis*, Capt. *Moor*, Capt. *Naizon*, Lieutenant *Muells*, Lieut. *Paterfon*, Lieut. *Jobber*, Lieut. *Hieron*, Lieut. *Wood*, Cornet *Wildgoose*, Cornet *Ducasse*, Quarter-Master *Smilh*. Private Men 113.

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of the Regiment of *Georges*; all which charged and fought with great Bravery, and Emulation of each other. His Catholick Majesty by his Presence animated the Troops during the Heat of the Action, and all the Generals in their respective Posts obeyed his Orders with great Address and Gallantry.

To this Relation we shall add a Letter from the Envoy of *Savoy* with King *Charles III*, who attended his Catholick Majesty in the Action.

From the Camp at Almenara, July 30, 1710.

*A Letter
from the
Envoy of
Savoy.*

THE Enemy having Intelligence that our Reinforcements were to join us the 26th in the Morning, decamp'd from *Ivars* that Evening, and made a hasty March to the Neighbourhood of *Lerida*, to avoid a Battle which they had the Affectation to offer, when great Inequality of Numbers with-held the Field-Marschal *Staremberg* from accepting it, at least unless that Inequality were ballanced by the Advantage of the Ground. The Enemy by precipitating their Retreat, did not leave us Day enough to pursue and fasten upon them. 'Twas contriv'd therefore that we should get before them to the Post where we now are, which would have enabl'd them to dispute with us the Passage of the *Noguera*, and to send Detachments into the *Conca de Trem*, by which they would have oblig'd us to divide our Forces, and so they would have worn out the Campaign to their Content. Both sides having the same Thought, each made Detachments; and tho' on our Part we were to file over the *Segra*, the *Sarsagna*, and the *Noguera*, yet so diligent and expeditious was *M. Stanhope*, that he arriv'd with the Cavalry of our Left the 27th Instant at 7 in the Morning, in a Plain situate beyond a great Ridge of Hills level on the Top, extending between *Asfarax* and *Almenara*. The Grenadiers follow'd hard after him, and the Infantry, notwithstanding the Length of the March and the Heat of the Weather, came up about Three in the Afternoon.

! The



' The Head of the Enemy's Detachment, which consisted of Five Hundred Grenadiers, Four Battalions, Two Regiments of Dragoons, and One of Horse, with their new Camp-Guard of about 120 Horse, arriv'd between Eleven and Twelve at the Village of *Almenara*, and ascended the same Ridge which stretches it self out as far as *Alguaira*, and ends over-against *Almenara* on an even Ground, something more elevated than that whereon our Troops were drawn up. The Enemy's whole Army march'd along the low Ground between the said Ridge and the *Noguera*, to join their Detachment. Some of their Squadrons descended from the upper Ground, towards the Plain where we stood, and as soon as they had discover'd us, mov'd up again. What then appear'd, were these first Squadrons, some Grenadiers, and some Foot in the Village of *Almenara*, and on the Declivity of the Ridge. Mr. *Stanhope* propos'd to push them. The Mareschal *Starembergh* did not presently agree to it, judging Measures ought to be taken to sustain well the Work when begun.

' In the mean time, the Enemy's Number increas'd on the Upper-Ground, without our having a full Discovery of them; and when Mr. *Stanhope*, after he had obtain'd Order to charge them, had ascended with Ten Squadrons the first Rising-Ground, he saw facing him a Line of Twenty Two Squadrons, flank'd on the Right by a Church, in which were some Foot, and supported by another Line of about as many Squadrons, with some Foot in the Center. This Sight oblig'd Mr. *Stanhope* to halt, and to send instantly for some Squadrons of the second Line to move up to him as fast as possible. As soon as Mr. *Stanhope* had receiv'd a Reinforcement of six Squadrons, he advanc'd directly against the Enemy, who at the same time came on and met him. The Action was not violent on our Right, for the Enemy's Left immediately gave way; but their Center and their Right, where were King *Philip's* Life-Guards, behav'd themselves very gallantly; and the Fire of the Infantry, who were on their Flank, much incommoded the *English* Squadrons who had the Left. I will not run into Particulars of what was

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was done by every Squadron on both sides: 'Tis certain they fought with great Valour. The Number of the Killed and Wounded, in Proportion to the Troops which fought, shew how well the Victory was at first disputed. The Six *English* Squadrons who charg'd, had 200 Men killed or wounded, among them 21 Officers; that is to say Eight kill'd and Thirteen wounded. Mr. *Stanhope* fought at the Head of one of *Harvey's* Squadrons, and had a Personal Encounter with an Officer of the Enemy's, who by divers Tokens, is judg'd to have been Lieutenant-General *Amenzaga*, reckon'd among the Slain. The rest of the *Pa'arine* and *Dutch* Squadrons, which form'd the Line commanded by Mr. *Stanhope*, acquitted themselves in the best manner possible; and Mr. *Stanhope* was perfectly well seconded by the Generals *Carpenter* and *Frankenberg*. The Enemy's second Line did very ill support their first, and our second Line had not Time to act much, because Night came on, and because the Squadrons commanded by Mr. *Stanhope*, put the Enemy at length to Flight, and pursu'd them a great way. Our first Line pursu'd right forward, and met only some separate Squadrons who made but little Resistance. The Fright of the Enemy's Cavalry, augmented by the Night, seiz'd likewise their Infantry, who were marching, as I said, in the low Ground at the Foot of the Ridge. The Flight of the Horse being known, nothing but Disorder and Confusion follow'd among the Foot, who made off as in a total Rout.

The Enemy, who did not think to have met us on this side the *Noguera*, instead of sending away their Detachment at Midnight, and causing their Army to march at Two a Clock, as they had once determin'd, did not move, the first 'till Six in the Morning, and the rest at Eight. They had let their Baggage march immediately after their Detachment, part of which was unloaded in the Village of *Alguaira*, and thereabouts. After the Alarm, there was no loading their Baggage again: Their own Soldiers and the Peasants thereabouts, plunder'd it, and the next Night our Maroders found a considerable Booty left. The Enemy threw away a great Number of Arms and Tents, and abandon-

abandon'd Part of their Cannon and Ammunition: Besides, the Hollow-Ways which encompass'd the Ground where was the Fight, and a Canal too deep to be ford'd at the End of that Ground, occasion'd the Loss of many of their Men.

In short, the Enemy's Army, beaten and harass'd by their own Fear more than by our Arms, got back to *Lerida*, some in the Night, and some the next Day, in as much Disorder, and as much diminish'd as if they had undergone a general and bloody Battle. Some Reflection on the Posture they were in when the Action happen'd, may help to excuse their Consternation: Their Infantry were marching (as I said) in a low Ground, between the *Noguera* and the Ridge, on the Top of which Ridge was the Level where their Horse fought: It would have been sufficient to post our Men above, along the Edge of that Ridge, and to have summon'd the Enemy's Infantry to lay down their Arms, which they must indispensibly have done. But luckily for the Enemy, there never was a darker Night; the Darknes hindr'd our discovering the true Situation of their frightn'd Army, and our gaining such a Victory as would have finish'd the War in *Spain*.

King *Charles*, who during the Action, was with the first Line of Foot, advanc'd with the Grenadiers and the Artillery, to the Field of Battle, where he pass'd the Night, and did not retire till the next Day, after he had seen the Army encamp, &c.

We shall prosecute the Advantages which the Enemy's Loss and Consternation give us, as soon as necessary Dispositions for supplying us with Provisions put us into a fit Condition to march. We know not yet the exact Number of the Enemy's Kill'd and Wounded; some of their Officers we could distinguish among the Slain on the Field, and Inquiry has been made for others by a Trumpet.

As to Prisoners, the Fury with which we charg'd, and the little Day-Light we had, would not allow us to take many.

There is a Lieutenant-General nam'd *Verboom*, a Colonel of the Regiment, of *Valasco*, Sixteen other Officers, and above 200 Soldiers.

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'The Enemy have not above Three or Four of our Men Prisoners.

'We have taken the Kettle-Drums and a Standard of the Guards, with another of the Regiment of *Granada*, &c.

'The Loss of the Count *de Nassau*, and of my Lord *Rochford*, has much abated our Joy for this good Success. The first, after he had charg'd the Enemy Four Times with extraordinary Valour, was unhappily kill'd by a Shot from our own Cannon, which were pointed to flank the Enemy's Line. My Lord *Rochford* receiv'd his Death by a Sword.

K. Charles

returns

particular

Thanks to

General

Stanhope.

And to all

the other

Generals.

The Death

of the Earl

of Roch-

ford and

Count Nas-

sau much

lamented.

King *Charles* return'd particular Thanks for this Success to General *Stanhope*, to whose Conduct, Diligence, and Bravery it was, under God, principally owing: His Majesty complimented also Lieutenant-General *Carpenter*, and the other Generals, on the Share they had in that glorious Action, and express'd a grateful Sense of the Bravery the *English* Troops shew'd in the Engagement. The Earl of

Rochford and Count *Francis* of *Nassau Auverquerque*, Two Noble Youths, who treaded in the Steps of their glorious Ancestors, were universally lamented; and the latter had the Misfortune to meet Death in Victory; for when all Danger was thought to be over, the Enemy running away in Confusion, he was kill'd by a Cannon-Ball from the Confederate Batteries, which were still firing upon some Battalions.

King *Charles* was likewise so well pleas'd with the Bravery the *Dutch* Troops express'd in this Battle, that he thought fit to dispatch the *Sieur de Belcastel* (Son to the General of that Name, who commanded in chief the *Dutch* Forces in *Spain*) to acquaint their High Mightinesses with this Victory, and writ to them the following Letter:

Most Dear and Great Friends,

K. Charles

his Letter

to the States

General.

AS we have no greater Desire than to answer the glorious Efforts of your Arms in the *Netherlands*, by Operations of War in this Country equally advantageous to the Common Cause, we have, without any Hesitation, imploy'd our own Person for the Good of the same, in putting our self at the Head of the Army: And the Beginning of the Campaign has not been less Glorious, through

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through the Opposition of our few Forces to the Troops of the Enemy superiour to them in Number, while we were expecting the Forces from Italy, and those posted towards *Roussillon*, than the Progress thereof fortunate since their Conjunction, in having routed the Enemy's Army. Our *Aid de Camp*, the *Sieur de Belcastel*, will give you a more exact Account of the Particulars of that Glorious Day, to which we refer, and to the written Relation, which he will present you on our Part. We chose him to carry you this agreeable News, out of Consideration for his good Services and the distinguish'd Merit of the Lieutenant-General his Father, which oblige us earnestly to recommend them to you. We must do also this Honour to your brave Troops and your good Officers, since they have particularly signaliz'd themselves by the Defeat and Overthrowing of several Squadrons of the Enemy, though much superior to them in Number. We have all the Reason to hope, That God having so visibly bless'd our just Cause, and struck the Enemies with Terror, the Consequences will be equally advantageous; and that to enable us to maintain and carry on the same as far as possible, you will continue to employ your Efforts with the same Constancy and Firmness, which you have hitherto express'd to procure to us the Restoration of our whole Monarchy, and to Europe her former Repose and Tranquility. Whereupon we pray God to keep you, most Dear and Great Friends, in his Holy Protection.

Sign'd,

CHARLES,

And lower,

The Baron de Kellen

Given at our
Camp at Al-
menara, Aug.
1, 1710.

The Spanish Army having, after their Rout, retired under the Cannon of *Lerida*, King Charles takes several Posts on that Side, and thereby hinder King Philip's Retreat, without venturing a second Fight: And accordingly made himself Master of *Balbastro*, *Huesca*, and some other Places in *Aragon*. On the other hand, King Philip having recall'd his Detachments.

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*Philip
marches
from Leri-
da.*

*Skirmish
at Penal-
va, Aug.
15th.*

detachments, and being unable to subsist any longer near *Lerida*, decamp'd from thence the 12th of *August*, N. S. and march'd towards *Fraga*, with Design to retire into *Castile* by the way of *Sarragossa*; pass'd the *Cinca* the 13th, encamp'd at *Torrente* the 14th, and the 15th march'd towards *Penalva*. Upon Advice of this Motion, King *Charles* pass'd the *Cinca*, the 14th, without any Opposition; march'd the 15th to *Eriza*, which readily submitted to his Obediencce; and sent out strong Detachments of Horses, which in the Evening, came up with the Enemy's Rear, and pursu'd it to a great Defilee near *Penalva*. The *Spaniards* having posted there their Grenadiers, and the Confederate Horse not having Ground enough to extend themselves, they caus'd the Dragoons of *Herberville*, *Morras*, and *Cordua*, and two *Portuguese* Regiments to alight; whereupon a sharp Dispute ensued, in which many were kill'd, wounded, and taken Prisoners on both sides; so that each claim'd the Advantage. The Confederates gave out, that they took about 300 Prisoners, and kill'd the Colonel *Cordua*, the Brother to the Marquis de *Cassillac*; and a Captain; owning, that on their side, Colonel *Colberg*, who commanded the Royal Regiment of Dragoons, and the Lieutenant-Colonel of *Cordua*, were wounded and taken; a Captain, and a Captain-Lieutenant of *Cordua* wounded; Two Captains of *Morras* wounded; One Lieutenant, and One Cornet kill'd; Two Captains of *Herberville* wounded; some *Portuguese* Officers also wounded, and about 140 Soldiers kill'd, wounded and taken Prisoners. But the *Spaniards*, or rather the French Journalists, as they extenuated the Loss on their Side, so did they magnifie that of the Allies, pretending that the latter had a Thousand Men kill'd and wounded, besides a great many Prisoners taken from them, particularly 36 Officers, or Persons of Distinction; and that they lost also Seven Standards, and two pair of Hetsle-Drums: But whoever had the Advantage, 'tis certain that King *Philip*, who had lain four Days indispos'd at *Candefnos*, retired from thence the same Day, with great Precipitation, to *Penalva*, upon the Approach of King *Charles*, who arriving at that Place Three Hours after, a Dinner that had been prepared for his Competitor, was serv'd up to his Catholick Majesty. The 16th the Confede-

Confederate Army advanced to *Burjalonos*; and the *Spaniards* continued their March towards *Pina* with so great Diligence, that on the 18th at Night, they pass'd the *Ebro* by the Bridge of *Villa-Franca*, and posted themselves in an advantageous Camp, at a Quarter of a League's Distance from *Saragossa*. The 18th the Allies advanc'd to *Osera*, from whence King *Charles* detach'd the Generals *Stanhope*, *Carpenter*, and *Franckenberg*, with 2000 Horse, to discover the Situation of the Enemy: And upon their Report, the next Day, his Majesty resolv'd to pass the *Ebro* to attack them; which was executed with so good Success, the 20th, that the Enemy's Army was entirely defeated. The Account of this Victory, brought (on the 15th of September, O. S.) to the Queen of Great-Britain, by Colonel *Thomas Harrison*, Adjutant-General of Her Majesty's Forces in Spain, was as follows:

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1710.

' On the 19th Day of *August*, N. S. at Six of the Clock in the Evening, his Catholick Majesty drew up his Army in Order of Battel, within Cannon-shot of the Enemy. Mareschal *Staremberg*, accompanied by the rest of the Generals, went to observe their Disposition, and found them posted with the *Ebro* on their Left, the Town of *Saragossa* in their Rear, and their Right Wing of Horse drawn up on the Brow of a steep Hill, with a Battery of Eight Pieces of Cannon in their Front. The Day being far spent, and a great part of our Foot not come up, it was thought fit to defer the Attack till the next Day. On the 20th, at Break of Day, both Armies plaid their Cannon; and General *Stanhope*, who commanded our Left Wing, discovered that the Enemy had march'd most of their Horse from their Left Wing to their Right, upon which he obtained of Marshal *Staremberg* four Battalions of Foot, which he placed at the Left of our Horse; and Six Squadrons of Portuguese Horse, which were brought from our Right, he drew up beyond the Four Battalions, in order to stretch our Left Wing as far as possible, towards the Extent of their Right. It is to be observed, that the Enemy lay in an oblique

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1710.



R. Charles
gains an en-
tire Victory,
and enters
Saragossa
Aug. 20.
N. S.

Line from the *Ebro* up the Hill; so that their Troops on the Hill lay much nearer to us than those on the Descent from it, and on the Plain. At Twelve a Clock at Noon, our Signal of Battle was made, and our whole Army being drawn up in two Lines, marched at once to attack the Enemy in full Front; except the Four Battalions which General *Stanhope* had interlined with the Horse, whom he ordered to advance, and take Post on the Brow of the Hill, by which means he gained time for his Wing of Horse to form, after they were got up. Our Left Wing, from their Situation, coming first to the Enemy, began the Battle, which encreased toward the Center, and so continued to the Right, till the whole were engaged; but notwithstanding a Disposition so properly made, and the Goodness of our Troops, the Enemy with their superior Numbers, and Advantage of Ground, seemed at first to have the better of the Day, which probably they would have maintained, if all our Generals commanding on the Left had not seasonably led on fresh Troops, to support and rally such as they saw pushed or disorder'd, by which the Advantage soon began to encline to the Arms of his Catholick Majesty. While the Affair was obstinately disputed on the Left, our Foot being deeply engaged, made a great Slaughter of the Enemy; and at the same time their Left Wing of Horse making little Resistance, within the space of two Hours we gained a compleat and glorious Victory. We have taken all their Cannon, and most of their Colours; so that out of Forty Battalions, not above Four Thousand escaped, and of Sixty Squadrons about the like Number, all the rest being killed, or taken Prisoners. The King, during the whole Action, gave the necessary Orders, and with his Royal Presence continued to encourage the Troops. His Majesty enter'd the Town of *Saragossa* the same Night, where he was received with the Acclamations of the People, and all imaginable Expressions of Joy. The same Night the Citadel of *Saragossa* capitulated, and the Garrison surrendered themselves Prisoners of War.

The

The Enemy's Defeat was so entire, that their most Partial Journalists had not the Face to deny it; and even the *Paris Gazeteer* gave the following Account of it. A. C. 1710.

A Courier who left *Madrid* the 25th of the last Month, has brought Advice, that on the 19th past the two Armies arrived near *Saragossa*, when that of the King of *Spain*, (King *Philip*) passed the *Ebro* over the Bridge of that City, and that of the Allies at *Pina*, the Horse fording it, and the Foot over a Bridge which they had laid over that River in Haste. The Two Armies drew up in Order of Battle, and continued so all Night, during which, King *Philip* view'd the Two Lines; but as he had been indispos'd for some Days, the Generals prevail'd with him to retire a League further. At Day-break the Cannon fir'd on both sides with an equal Success, except that the Duke of *Havre* was kill'd by a Cannon-Ball, which took off his Thigh. The Fight begun at Eleven of the Clock, and the Lieutenants-General *Amezaga* and *Maboni* defeated the Left Wing of the Enemy, part of which repass'd the *Ebro* with a considerable Loss, so that it was thought the Battle was won. At the same time the Left of the *Spanish* Army advanc'd, but were put into Disorder by Two Battalions, which the Enemy had posted in some Hallow-ways, and which took them in Flank. They endeavour'd to retire towards the Centre, which they likewise put into Disorder, so that the Marquis *de Bay* thought fit to retire towards *Alagon* on the *Ebro*, three Leagues above *Saragossa*, whither the Enemy did not pursue them, their Loss being greater than that of the *Spaniards*, and he rallied there 10000 Men. The Lieutenants-General *Amezaga* and *Maboni*, who had beaten the Enemy on their Side, retir'd in good Order, and march'd to join the Marquis *de Bay*, without being pursued by the Enemy, who had not yet made any Motion the 24th. The Duke of *Pratameno* retired to *Doroca* on the Road to *Madrid*, with a Brigade of Foot, and 500 Horse. The King went away for *Madrid*, where he arrived the 24th with the Acclamations of the People. The Marq. *de Bay* writ to him the 22d from *Tudela*, that the

French
Account of
that Action.

Enemy

A. C.

1710



Enemy remain'd Masters of good part of the Artillery, but that they were not in a Condition to improve that Advantage, and that he should soon be able to march again towards them, because Troops arriv'd hourly to join him.

But the first Account that was brought to *Paris*, in a Letter from the Governor of *Saragossa* to the Duke of *St. Juan*, Viceroy of *Navarre*, dated from *Tudela* the 21st of *August*, 1710, was much less Partial, being as follows :

The Marq.
de Mira-
bella's Let-
ter to the
Duke of
St. Juan.

I Think my self obliged to let you know, that Yesterday, not far from the Gates of *Saragossa*, the King, our Master, had the Misfortune to lose a Battle, of which, through the Confusion we are in, I cannot give you the full Particulars; but I am inform'd, that the Battalions which came from *Flanders* would not fight, but threw down their Arms, and the Cavalry did not behave themselves as it was expected. The Regiments of Guards did Wonders. The Duke of *Havre* was kill'd by a Cannon-shot, and 'tis not known what is become of the Marquis de *Bay*. I am told further, that the King is gone for *Madrid*, but I am not sure of it. I am come to *Tudela*, to wait for the Orders of the King our Master, and I judg'd it my Duty to acquaint you with what I had learn'd, that you may take your Measures accordingly.

Sign'd,

The Marquis de Mirabella.

Loss on both
Sides.

This compleat Victory did not cost the Allies above Two Thousand Men kill'd or wounded; and, which is very remarkable, not one General amongst them; whereas the Loss of the Spaniards was, modestly computed at, about 3000 Men kill'd and wounded; and between 5 and 6000 Prisoners, among whom were reckon'd near 400 Officers: Besides which, the Confederates took 72 Colours or Standards, 22 Pieces of Cannons, and part of the Enemy's Baggage.

All

All the Troops of the Allies fought with great Vigour and Resolution: But the *English* Horse and Dragoons, and the *Dutch* Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant-General *Belcastel*, distinguish'd themselves in a particular Manner. On the other Hand, the Enemy ascrib'd the Loss of the Battle to the ill Behaviour of the *Walloon* Troops; nor did the Marquis *de Bay*, who commanded their Army, gain any great Reputation by that Action; after which he retired towards *Navarre*, with the broken Remains of his Troops, to the Number of about Seven Thousand Horse or Foot. The same Evening, King *Philip*, who lay somewhat indispos'd in an Abbey near *Saragossa*, made the best of his Way towards *Madrid*, under a Guard of a few Squadrons; and that very * Night, the City of *Saragossa* receiv'd their Victorious King, with loud Acclamations, and all possible Demonstrations of Joy.

A. C.
1710.
Behaviour
of the Troops
The broken
Remains of
the Span-
ish Army
retire to-
wards Na-
varre.
K. Philip
goes to Ma-
drid, and
K. Charles
enters Sa-
ragossa;

This unexpected Turn of Affairs in Spain, caus'd an inexpressible Consternation in the Court of France; where a Council being call'd, it was resolv'd, That the Duke of *Vendosme*, on whom King *Philip* had already bestow'd the Command of his Forces, should immediately set out for *Navarre*, to put himself at the Head of the Remains of the *Spanish* Troops, which were to be reinforc'd with Detachments from several Parts of *France*. That General set out accordingly the 28th of *August*, and in the beginning of *September* arriv'd at *Bayonne*, where having held a Conference, and concerted Measures with the *Mareschal de Montrevel*, and the Duke of *Noailles*; the *Mareschal* return'd to his Government of *Guienne*, to give the necessary Orders for the Troops in that Province to relieve the Garrisons of *St. Jean de-Pied-de-Porc*, *Estalla*, *Pampeluna*, *Jaca*, *Fuentarabia*, *St. Sebastian*, and other Places in *Navarre*, which were order'd to march and reinforce the scatter'd *Spanish* Army; and the Dukes of *Vendosme* and *de Noailles*, pursued their Journey into *Spain*.

* Aug. 23.
The Duke
of Ven-
dosme sets
out for
Spain.
He holds a
Conference
with the
Mareschal
de Mon-
trevel, and
the Duke de
Noailles.

King *Philip* arriv'd the 24th of *August*, (N. S.) at *Madrid*, where notwithstanding his late Misfortunes, and, in all Appearance, desperate Condition of his Affairs, the faithful *Castilians* gave him fresh

K. Philip
arrives at
Madrid,
Aug. 24.
N. S.

A. C.

1710.



He sets out
for Valla-
dolid with
his Court,
Sept. 9.
N. S.

And is at-
tended thi-
ther by the
Tribunals,
Grandeess,
&c.

The Dukes
of Ven-
dosme and
Noailles
come there
also.

† A great
Council
held.

Sep. 23.
N. S.

Resoluti-
ons taken
therein.

Proofs and Assurances of their steddy and inviola-
blē Adherence to his Service: And having given
the necessary Orders for Supplies of Money, Pro-
visions, Artillery and Ammunition to be sent to his
Army, and for 5000 Men to march from *Andalusia*
and *Estremadura*, to reinforce it, that Prince con-
sulted next, for the Safety of the Queen, and the
Prince of the *Asturias*; for which Purpose, he
thought fit to conduct them to *Valladolid*, the an-
cient Place of Residence of the Kings of *Castile*.

Hereupon he caus'd this Resolution to be commu-
nicated to all the Councils; declaring, however,
That he required none to repair thither, for the
Dispatch of Business, but those whom their Health,
and the State of their Affairs, would permit to
attend him, dispensing with all others from taking
that Journey: But not one single Officer of all the
Tribunals would accept that Dispensation; and
most of the Grandeess shewing the same Zeal, their
Example was follow'd by the Generality of Persons
of Distinction. The Court, which set out from
Madrid the 9th of September, arrived the 13th at
Martin Munnoz; the 14th, at *Montejo de la Vega*;
and the 16th, at *Valladolid*, where the Dukes of
Vendosme and *Noailles* being come, about the same
Time, King *Philip* † held a great Council with
them, and the *Spanish* Generals and Ministers,
wherein it was resolv'd, That the Army, which
was come to incamp in the Neighbourhood of
Aranda de Duero, on the high Road from *Burgos* to
Madrid, should continue there till they were joyn'd
by the Detachments from *Estremadura*, and other
Parts; that the Duke of *Vendosme* should command
the same under the King; the Marquis de *Bay*
being order'd to return into *Estremadura*, to oppose
the *Portuguese*, who began to Assemble their
Troops, and hinder their Conjunction with the
Allies; that the Duke of *Noailles* should, with all
possible Diligence, repair to *Roussillon*, to give a Di-
version to King *Charles's* Forces, on the Side of
Catalonia; and that the Queen, and the Prince of
Asturias, should, for their greater Security, be con-
ducted further to *Vittoria*, on the Borders of *Biscay*,
not far from the Frontiers of *France*, that their Re-
treat thither might not be cut off, in case of a

new

new Misfortune. According to these Resolutions, the Marquis de Bay set out for *Estremadura*, and the Queen and Prince, attended by the Duke of Noailles, for *Vittoria*, where they arriv'd the 30th of September, and from whence the Duke pursu'd, with all speed, his Journey to *Roussillon*. About the same Time, the Duke of *Medina Celi*, who had been committed Prisoner to the Castle of *Segovia*, and afterwards remov'd to *Bayonne*; having by the Commissioners appointed to examine into the Crimes laid to his Charge, been declar'd Guilty of having communicated to the Allies, all the Negotiations that pass'd between the Crowns of *France* and *Spain*; which very much contributed to retard the Peace; *Chateau-Trompette*, was remov'd further to *Bourdeaux*, with some other Prisoners of State, and confin'd there in the *Chateau-Trompette*, where he died not many Months after; as did, about the same Time, the Marquis de *Leganex*, in the Castle of *Vincennes*, near *Paris*: Not without Suspicion of Poyson, in Both.

The Queen and Prince of the Asturias go to Vittoria.

The Duke of Medina Celi confin'd in the Chateau-Trompette, as he died.

Before we proceed, it may not be improper to take Notice of the Observations and Conjectures of a late * Writer, who seems to be of Opinion, that the Affair of the Duke of *Medina-Celi*, as great a Mystery as it is, was at Bottom a French Trick.

* See the Second Letter on the Negotiations of Peace. P. 57. &c.

(A) On the 15th of April, N. S. The Duke d'Astorga died at Madrid, and left with his Confessor a seal'd Note, with Orders to deliver it immediately after his Death into the King's own Hand, which was done accordingly. King Philip having received that Note, sent, in the Evening, for the Duke of *Medina Celi*, First Minister of State, and having discoursed with him for about an Hour, order'd him to go to the Office of Monsieur Grimaldo, Secretary of State, to dispatch some Affairs; but about Eight of the Clock Don Juan Hidiaquez, Adjutant of the Life-Guards, came there, and told the Duke, that he had Orders to seize his Person, and immediately conducted him out of the Palace; at the Gate of which there was a Coach with Six Mules, and a Detachment of Twenty five Guards, who conducted that Duke in the Night, to Torre de Lodones on the Road to *Segovia*, where Don Hidiaquez deliver'd him to Don Patricio Norris, an Irish Officer, who conducted him, the 16th, to the Castle of *Segovia*, where he was lodg'd in the Apartment of the Governor.

A. C.

1710.

† Observa-
tions and
Conjectures
of that Au-
thor about
the Affair
of the Duke
of Medina
Celi; and
the Arti-
fices of
France in
the Nego-
tiation of
Peace.

'Twas very Natural, says this † Author, for the Spaniards, to take Umbrage at the Conferences held in Holland, and to think it was Time to take Care of themselves; and that if the French King should, in earnest abandon them, 'twas to no purpose for them to adhere to his Grandson. To feel their Pulse upon this Point, 'tis probable the French Ministers, either Blecour or Ibberville, or some others of their Embassaries had pretended to treat with some of the Grantees upon this Foot; and acquainted them, that the French King's Affairs would not permit him to support his Grandson any longer; and that the King did not expect they should ruin themselves to maintain him on the Throne, since in that Case it would be impracticable; but that if they would dispose him to resign, the King would endeavour to get some Partition for him. 'Tis extremely probable, (adds the same Author) this Trick was try'd at Madrid, to find how the Grantees were inclin'd to act on this Occasion; the Duke of Medina Celi, in particular, who was the first Minister; and that when they had got out of him the Sense of him and his Friends on this nice Subject, the Use they made of it, was to betray him to the Duke of Anjou; and possibly the Thing went further, and that in Concert with the French, to save the King's Honour, they had agreed to seize his Person, and carry him off, which was the first Report upon that Minister's Disgrace. After this Affair was over, which had sufficiently intoxicated the Spaniards, the Duke of Anjou left Madrid, and joyn'd his Army near Lerida. In June he was so Sanguine, that he made no doubt of being able to drive King Charles out of Catalonia that Campaign, especially, if the Duke of Noailles could but make the Siege of Girona. Upon his Disappointment in Catalonia, when he could neither attack Mareschal Staremberg, nor besiege Balaguer, he grew dissatisfied with his Spanish Generals; and in July, both he and his Princess sollicite the French King in very pressing Terms, to send the Duke de Vendosme to him; which was soon comply'd with: And that the Duke of Anjou might have no Apprehensions of the French King's designing to abandon him, he entred into a new Alliance with him. This Alli-

ance

ance was framing while the Ministers of *France* were at *Gertruydenberg*, which Place they left but the 25th; and the 8th of *August*, before, the Articles of this new Treaty were known publickly at *Paris*: Which makes it plain to a Demonstration, that this Treaty was forming before the Conferences were broke off; and that the *French* were taking the most effectual Methods to support the Duke of *Anjou*, and make the *Spaniards* faithful to him, while they were persuading the Allies, the *French* King would, in Earnest, abandon him; nay, while they were making Terms for him, upon which they would oblige him to resign.—— Nothing can more plainly discover the Insincerity of *France*, than what happen'd after these Conferences were ended: Two Days after their Plenipotentiaries were gone, the Duke of *Anjou* received a considerable Disgrace at *Almenara*, and, in about Three Weeks after that, his Army was intirely defeated at *Saragossa*, beyond a Possibility of recovering his Affairs, without the Assistance of *France*. Here now was a fair Occasion for the *French* King to shew his Sincerity: His Language had been all along, that he could not be active to dethrone his Grandson, but would content absolutely to abandon him, if that would procure a Peace. Let him now but keep his Word, and the Thing will do it self; the Allies can't fail of *Spain*, if the *French* King does not support his Grandson. What Part now does he take? Does he send to the Allies that he will abandon his Grandson in Earnest, if that will content them? Nothing like it: He ballances, indeed, for some time, what to do, and holds frequent Councils; but for what? All the Debate was, which he should deceive, either Us or the *Spaniards*? At first their Affairs seem'd to be in so desperate a Condition, as to be beyond Retrieve; and that all the Support he could give his Grandson would be insignificant; and therefore there were some Thoughts of making a Virtue of Necessity; and to procure a Peace to *France* by abandoning *Spain*, since, if he did not abandon it, it must be lost. And had the Action of *Saragossa* happen'd a Month sooner, 'tis very likely it had prov'd so; for the Hands

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* The late
Lord Treas-
urer was
that Day
put out of
his Place,
and Five
Lords Com-
missioners of
the Treas-
ury appoint-
ed.

New Treaty
of Alliance
between
France
and Spain,
very ad-
vantag-
eous to the
French.

K. Charles
holds a
great Coun-
cil of War,
Sept. 4.
N. S.

Hands of the French were too full of other Work to send any considerable Force to Spain, 'till the Campaign was in other Parts, particularly Savoy, drawing to an End. After many Consultations, 'tis resolv'd to make the utmost Efforts to support the Duke of Anjou, notwithstanding all their Pretences to leave him to himself. — What past in Spain the 20th of August, they thought sufficiently ballanc'd by what happen'd to the North-West of them the 19th. What preceded that Phenomenon, and has since follow'd it, has determin'd the French not only to support the Duke of Anjou, but to desist for the present, from all further Offers of Peace, by which we are as much plung'd into the War, as we were seven Years ago; and there seems to be no Remedy for it but what is worse than the Disease, an ill Peace. Thus far the Author of *Four Letters on the Management of the War, and Negotiations of Peace*, on whose Reflections and Conjectures the Readers may lay what Stress they think fit: But 'tis certain, that the Court of France made another politick use of King Philip's Misfortunes. For upon the Application the Grandees of Spain made to his most Christian Majesty for immediate Assistance, it was requir'd from them, that they should give their solemn Consent to the New Treaty of Alliance, then agitating between the Two Crowns; whereby very advantageous Concessions were made to the French in the West Indies, which, by the desperate Condition of their Affairs, the Grandees were oblig'd to agree to.

In the mean time, King Charles, having allow'd some Days Refreshment to his Troops, after their great Fatigues, and made himself Master of several Places of small Importance, his Catholick Majesty, on the 4th of September, held a Council of War at Calatayud; in which, besides his Majesty, were present the Count d'Assumar, Ambassador of Portugal, the Prince of Lichtenstein, Marechal Staremberg, and the Generals Stanhope, Count de la Puebla, Belcastel, Franckenberg, Carpenter, and Wills. The Particulars of this important and decisive Council, are not yet perfectly known; so that I cannot either warrant, or disallow the Truth of an Account of the said Council

Council, publish'd in the Month of November in England, containing what follows: ' His Catholick Majesty ask'd their Opinion upon these four Points: ' First, Whether the Army had best march into Castile or into Navarre? Secondly, If they should give their Opinion for advancing into Castile, Whether it was practicable to maintain the Army, and especially the Horse, as being a Country wherein it would be very difficult to get all Necessaries? Thirdly, Since Admiral Norris was then at Barcelona, in a Readiness to do Service to the Common Cause, Whether he might not be employ'd to reduce the Kingdom of Valencia, and what Forces he could take on Board? And fourthly, What General Officer should have the Conduct of that Enterprize? As to the last Points, the Generals agreed in the main, That the Enterprize of reducing the Kingdom of Valencia ought to be gone about in the most speedy and effectual Manner: But as to the first and principal Point, all the Ministers and Generals declar'd their Opinion, That the Army ought to march into Castile, and directly to Madrid, presuming this would be making the best Advantage of the Consternation and Disorder the Enemy were in; that they well hop'd to find Provisions sufficient; and that to dispose the People to submit themselves, and give them all Assistance, and to take off the Impressions the French had made on their Minds, the King should write to all the Magistrates and Councils at Madrid, inviting and encouraging them to embrace his Interests. To this General Stanhope added, That after the taking Possession of Madrid, it would be highly requisite, for cutting off the Communication betwixt France and Spain, to turn their March to Navarre, as well to shut the Gate on that Side against France, as to open a Correspondence directly by Sea with England, whence they might expect to be speedily supply'd from time to time, with all Succours and Stores of Provisions. Count Staremberg agreeing entirely with the rest of the Ministers and Generals, express'd his particular Approbation of General Stanhope's Proposition of the said March for Navarre to the foresaid Purposes: And added, That in the mean while, it was necessary to maintain a good

Account of
it publish'd
in Eng-
land, in
favour of
General
Stanhope.

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good Garrison in *Gironne*, and to provide in the best manner for its Defence, that it might stop the Enemy's Passage into *Catalonia* from *Roussillon*; he said likewise, That it was necessary to lay Blockades to *Lerida*, *Monçon*, *Mequinenza*, and *Tortosa*, which 'twas likely would oblige those Places to yield for want of Subsistence. The King having heard them all, deliver'd his own Opinion, to this Purpose, *viz.* That it was certainly of the last Importance to pursue the Enemy without Loss of Time, and to cut off their Communication with *France*; that the long March from *Saragossa* to *Madrid*, might give the Duke of *Anjou* Opportunity to carry off what he pleas'd from thence, and to oblige the *Grandeess*, the Councils, and all Persons of Distinction and Wealth, to leave that City, whereby the Hopes of all the Generals to maintain the Army would be, in very great measure, frustrated: But that remembering what had formerly pass'd, with respect particularly to *Madrid*, he would not now take any thing upon himself, contrary to the unanimous Opinions of the Ministers and Generals, but absolutely consented to go to *Madrid*. This Account is, in some parts of it, contradicted by other Relations, of which Notice shall be taken hereafter; in the mean time, 'tis certain that, whoever was the Author of, or insisted most for that Counsel, the Confederate Army bent thereupon their March towards *Madrid*. On the 20th of September they arriv'd in the Neighbourhood of *Alcala de Henares*, where King Charles was receiv'd with great Expressions of Duty and Affection; and the next Day General Stanhope went to *Madrid*, with a Detachment of the Army. Immediately upon his Arrival, he assembled the Magistrates and principal Inhabitants, and having given them Assurances of King Charles's Clemency and Protection, they appointed four Deputies to make their Submission to his Catholick Majesty, *viz.* Don Geronymo de Miranda, Don Joseph Dominico de Goz, Don Juan Christeval de Barcos, and Don Manuel Manriquez, who having waited on the King at *Alcala*, were very graciously receiv'd. In the mean time, General Stanhope took Possession of the principal Posts in the City, caus'd those under Confinement for adhering

K. Charles
marches
into Ca-
stile.

General
Stanhope
goes to Ma-
drid, Sept.
21. N. S.

That City
submits to
K. Charles.

to King *Charles*, to be enlarg'd, and issued out a Proclamation, requiring all Soldiers in King *Philip's* Service, who, by reason of Sicknefs or otherwise, had staid in *Madrid*, to give in their Names and Places of Abode, upon Pain of Death. On the 28th King *Charles* made his Entry into *Madrid*, where Part of the Inhabitants gave some Demonstrations of Joy, and of their Affection to his Interest; and having perform'd his Devotions at the Church of *Nuestra Signora d'Atocha*, his Majesty went to the *Quinta*, a Country-Seat belonging to the Conde *d'Aguilar*, where he took up his Quarters, and afterwards went to the *Pardo*, a Place on the *Manzanarez*, within few Miles of *Madrid*. That City having, whether voluntarily, or, which is more probable, in Compliance with Necessity, granted his Majesty a Subsidy of 40000 Crowns per Month towards the Subsistence of his Army; a strong Detachment was sent to take Possession of *Toledo*, which being seated on the *Tagus*, open'd an easie Entrance into the Country, between that River and the *Guanadiana*; and therefore was the most advantageous Post to facilitate the intended Conjunction with the *Portuguese* Army; for which purpose General *Stanhope* advanc'd with a Body of Troops as far as the Bridge of *Almaraz*.

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Who makes
his Entry
into Ma-
drid, Sept.
28.

He sends a
Detach-
ment to
take Posses-
sion of To-
ledo.

On the other hand, upon the Motions of King *Charles* towards *Madrid*, King *Philip* and the Duke of *Vendosme* rightly concluded, that the Confederates design'd to join the *Portuguese*; whereupon the Duke immediately * repair'd to the Spanish Army, which was advanc'd from *Aranda* to *Estevan de Gormas*; and being by this time, reinforc'd with some Garrisons drawn out of *Navarre*, and other Troops from *Castile*, *Galicia*, and *Valencia*, to the Number of about 14000 Men, made a Motion, and encamp'd at *Tordesillas* on the *Duero*. Here King *Philip* put himself at the Head of his Troops the 3d of *October*, N. S. and on the 6th march'd and encamp'd near *Salamanca*, on the River *Tormes*; where having receiv'd Supplies of Mony from *Cadix* and *Seville*, and of Corn and Forrage from other Places, he mov'd to † *Placentia*, in order to secure the Bridge of *Almaraz*, and thereby prevent the Conjunction of the *Portuguese* with King *Charles*.

* The 25
or 26 of
Sept. the
Duke of
Vendosme
repairs to
the Span-
ish Ar-
my.
As does al-
so King
Philip,
Oct. 3.
His Motions
† Oct. 17.
It N. S.

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The general
Expecta-
tion of the
Conjun-
ction of the
Portu-
gueze
with King
Charles,
disappoint-
ed.

An Account
of it in a
Letter sup-
pos'd to be
written by
Mr. Le
Febvre,
dated Lis-
bon, Oct.
24. N. S.

It was the general Wish and Expectation, both in Great Britain and Holland, that the Crown of Portugal would, on this occasion, exert her Vigour for the common Cause, and give their helping Hand to drive King Philip out of Spain; and this Expectation was still heighten'd by the extraordinary Joy with which the Portuguese receiv'd the News of King Charles's second Victory near Saragossa, and the Measures they seem'd at first resolv'd to take in order to second him. But tho' the Conde de Villaverde, who commanded their Forces, and pass'd the Guadiana the 30th of September, might have join'd General Stanhope at Almaraz, several Days before King Philip could reach that Place; since (notwithstanding all the Diligence he made) he did not arrive at Placentia till the 17th of October, yet the Hopes that were generally entertain'd of this Conjunction, were unfortunately disappointed: Which being a material Point, I shall here insert an Account of that Affair transmitted hither from Lisbon, in a Letter from one of the Ministers of the Allies, and made publick in Print:

' After the Battle of Saragossa, the Count d'Assumar Ambassador of Portugal, with King Charles III. and the Count d'Atalaya, General of the Portuguese Troops in the Army of his Catholick Majesty, sent hither an Express to represent to the King, of how great Importance it was to the common Cause, that his Majesty's Army should advance towards Castile, and second the Efforts of King Charles. Whereupon our General, the Count de Villaverde, was order'd to take the Field, which he did, and in his March wrote to the Army of his Catholick Majesty, that he would move to join them by the Way of Menda and Truxillo: He march'd first to Barcasota, and then to Xeres de los Cavalleros; the last of which Places being of no Defence, he possess'd himself of it. That done, without attempting any thing further, he retir'd to our Frontier; and 'twas given out, he was oblig'd so to do by 4000 of the Enemy's Horse; tho' indeed it does not appear the Enemy had any such Forces on that side, as might reasonably give him the least Sollicitude. At the same time came Letters again from the

' said



said Counts of *Assumar* and *Atalaya*, soliciting, that
 our Army might advance to the Bridge of *Almaraz*:
 And these Letters were accompanied by others
 from General *Stanhope*, to the Earl of *Galway*, pre-
 ssing to be joyn'd by him at *Almaraz*, where the
 said General would be with 4000 Horse; he also
 represented in the most urgent Terms, that this
 Junction was of the greatest Importance; his Ca-
 tholick Majesty having been oblig'd to weaken
 his Army very much, by leaving Bodies of
 Troops in divers Places; so that 'twas judg'd nei-
 ther safe nor proper for him to pursue the Duke of
Anjou, who had retir'd precipitately into the
 old *Castile*, to draw together what Forces he
 could. Upon the Arrival of these Solicitations
 and Remonstrances, all the Ministers of the Al-
 lies here met together, and agreed to make their
 joint Application to the King, That he would
 be pleas'd forthwith to cause his Army to march,
 and join that of his Catholick Majesty: But the
 Ministers of this Court answer'd them, That
 the Junction propos'd was utterly impracticable,
 not only because of the Perplexity given them
 by the Enemy's 4000 Horse on the Frontier, but
 likewise because the *Portuguese* Cavalry was in
 no Condition for Service, wanting all Neces-
 saries. Another Letter came from General *Stan-*
hope, in which he desir'd, that at least he might
 be joyn'd by the Forces in *Portugal*, that are in
 the Pay of the Queen of *Great-Britain*. Where-
 upon the Ministers of the Allies renew'd their
 Solicitations, arguing the indispensable Necessi-
 ty of sending to *Almaraz* the Troops in Her
 Britannick Majesty's Pay, and pressing this
 Court to reinforce them by only 1000 Horse, and
 3000 Foot; likewise *M. le Febvre*, who since the
 Departure of the Earl of *Galway*, resides here
 as Secretary of the Embassy of *Great-Britain*,
 offer'd to supply, on the Account of the Queen,
 his Sovereign, the Provisions and Money neces-
 sary for the said March. To procure the speedier
 Answer, the said Ministers of the Allies went
 all in a Body to the Secretary of State, and had
 a Conference with him, and other the *Portuguese*
 Ministers; but notwithstanding all the Argu-
 ments

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ments they could use, the *Portuguese* Ministry refus'd absolutely to comply with their Desires, excusing themselves from undertaking that their Army should do any more than make some Siege on the Frontier. However, the Ministers of the Allies not giving over yet, have made fresh Application, and deliver'd in Writing a most earnest Remonstrance, to induce this Court to resolve upon the Injunction propos'd. And thus this Affair stands at Present. God preserve his Catholick Majesty, and the common Cause of the Allies, from the ill Consequences that are to be fear'd from this unlucky and unseasonable Refusal of the *Portuguese*, to join so brave and victorious an Army: For General *Stanhope* intimates sufficiently in his Letters, that notwithstanding the Measures taken by his Catholick Majesty, and the Generals for carrying the Point this Time, be as well concerted as possible, yet a Disappointment of the Assistance expected from *Portugal*, may frustrate all their Designs and Efforts. P. S. I am just now told an Express is arriv'd with Advice, That a strong Detachment of the Enemy has been beaten at the Bridge of *Almaraz*, by one of ours, which had advanced thither to facilitate the Junction of the *Portuguese*, who continue immoveable: 'Tis also reported, That the Army of his Catholick Majesty is in Motion against that of the Enemy.

Relation On the other Hand, the Court of *Portugal*, to
publish'd by justify their Conduct, in refusing to cause their
the Portu- Troops to march to *Almaraz*, which was highly re-
gueze: sent by the Allies, and in particular, by the
 † *Dated,* States-General, publish'd the following † *Relation of*
Lisbon, the Operations of the Campaign in *Portugal*:
Nov. 10.
 N. S.

Our General, the Count *de Villaverde* having pass'd the *Guadiana* with the Forces under his Command, came, on the 2d of the last Month, to *Barcarota*, and summon'd the Castle; but the Commander refusing to surrender, it was carry'd by Assault, and the Commander, and 50 private Soldiers, were made Prisoners. On our side, General *Du-*
Matrolet



meiroles, and a few Common Soldiers were kill'd. From thence we march'd to *Xeres de los Cavalleros*, which surrender'd the next Day after we invested it, the Garrison remaining Prisoners of War; it consisted of 3 Colonels, 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 2 Majors, 33 Subalterns, and 700 private Gentlemen. From thence we design'd to march to *Merida*; but our Horse being mightily fatigu'd by excessive Rains, which fell continually for almost three Weeks, and wanting all manner of Forage, and the Enemy having a Body of 4000 Horse, with 4 Regiments of Foot, and 7 Companies of Grenadiers ready to observe us, and intercept all our Convoys from *Portugal*; it was resolv'd to march back by the Mountains of *Olor*; the Ways in the level Lands being render'd so deep by the Rains, that it was found impracticable to pass them with our heavy Artillery. In our Retreat through those Mountains it was, that our General receiv'd the first Letters from the Count de *Assumar*, his Majesty's Ambassador to King *Charles*, desiring him, That seeing his Catholick Majesty had been oblig'd to weaken his Army very much, by the several Detachments he had left in the Posts he had taken, to secure his Communication with *Aragon*, he should advance to *Almaraz*, upon the *Tagus*, and secure the Bridge there; it being absolutely necessary, that both Armies should join, and keep open the Communication with *Portugal*; because they had certain Advice, that the Duke of *Anjou's* Army did increase daily; and that he expected great Reinforcements from *France*. Hereupon our General immediately call'd a Council of War, wherein it was unanimously resolv'd by all the General Officers, as well *Portuguese* as Foreigners, that, considering the bad Weather, the Want of all manner of Provisions, and the ill State our Horse were in, such a long March was altogether impracticable, in View of an Enemy, whose Cavalry was in a much better Condition than ours, and almost double the Number. Upon this we continu'd our March back to *Olivensa*, where we laid up our Train of Artillery, and having repass'd the *Guadiana*, we separated into our Winter-Quarters.

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' In the meantime, *Pedro Mascaregnas*, who commands our Troops in the Province of *Tralos Montes*, invaded the Kingdom of *Leon*; and having first taken the Castle of *Carvajales*, he invested *Alcanises*, a fortify'd Town, and forc'd it to Capitulate on the 17th of last Month.

' At the taking of this Town, Letters were receiv'd from King *Charles's* Army of the 27th of *September*, and 1st of *October*, dated from *Alcala*, with Advice, That that Prince and General *Staremberg* had come to a Resolution after the Battle of *Saragossa*, not to advance, for the present, into *Castile*, but to possess themselves first of *Navarre*, and secure the Passes of *Biscay*, and *Guipuscoa*, together with the Ports of *Bilboa*, and Passage, whereby they not only should cut off all Communication betwixt *France* and the Duke of *Anjou*, but should thereby facilitate the receiving of all manner of Succours and Supplies from the Maritime Powers, and at the same time preserve their Communication with *Aragon* and *Catalonia*, which was of the utmost Consequence; because they had still in their Rear the Towns of *Jaca*, *Monson*, *Lerida*, *Mequinensa*, and *Tortosa*, all strongly Garrison'd by the Enemy. That notwithstanding this Resolution, whilst they were at the Camp of *Utebo* in *Aragon*, a certain † Foreign General, together with some Spanish General Officers, made such pressing Instances to his Catholick Majesty to march towards *Madrid*, in hopes that the *Grandeess*, and People of *Castile* would side with him, that they overpersuaded him to alter his first Design, and advance towards that Capital, where he enter'd the 23d of *Sept.* but finding none of the *Grandeess*, except the old Marquis of *Mansera*, and the Count de *Parades*, he quitted it the next Day, and retir'd to *Pardo*, a Country Palace belonging to the Kings of *Spain*. The Count de *Asumar* sent also Advice, That at *Alcala*, he had receiv'd Letters from the Count of *Villaverde*, giving Notice that he had taken the Field, and design'd to advance to *Merida* and *Truxillo*, if the Season did permit it; and desiring that continual Intelligence might be sent to him of the Motions of his Catholick Majesty, that he might regulate his own thereby.

† Meaning
General
Stanhope.

After

After the taking of *Alcanises*, a Detachment was made of our Foot and Horse, with Orders to invest *La Puebla*, which was done accordingly; and having erected a Battery, the Commander beat a Parley, and propos'd to surrender in three Days, if not reliev'd; which being accepted, the Garrison marched out on the third Day, with Marks of Honour, consisting of 150 regular Soldiers, and two Companies of Militia. This Town is of great Consequence, because it not only secures the Blockade of *Mirandā*, but in a manner cuts the Communication betwixt *Galicia* and all that Part of *Spain*. The Marquis of *Risbourg*, who commands in *Galicia*, and the Marquis of *Quelus*, who commands at *Zamora*, gather'd some Troops, and made a Shew as if they intended to relieve the Place, but thought it not convenient. But this last, by way of Diversion, march'd, with 6 Battalions of Foot, and 2 Regiments of Horse, to *Carvajales*, in order to surprize it; he order'd it to be assaulted on all sides, and after two Hours Attack was shamefully repuls'd, leaving all his Scaling-Ladders behind him, and 80 Men killed, among whom were 6 Officers, besides 300 which he carry'd off wounded, among which was Brigadier *Palomino*, 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, and one Colonel, who dy'd the next Day; 6 Captains of Grenadiers, and 2 Lieutenants. Of our side, only 1 Captain of Foot, and 12 common Soldiers were kill'd, and a Lieutenant of Horse, and about twenty private Men wounded.

Much about this time, General *Stanhope* writ two Letters to Monsieur *le Fevre*, who, since my Lord *Galway's* Departure, manages the Affairs of *England* at this Court, wherein he urg'd the absolute Necessity of both Armies joining; and that without it, they must infallibly fall short of those great Advantages, which they might, in all Reason, expect from so great a Victory. Monsieur *le Fevre* communicated these Letters immediately to the other Ministers of the High Allies, who, all in a Body, applied to his Majesty, alledging the Danger his Catholick Majesty was in, and that that Prince had abandon'd the Enterprize upon *Navarre*, and advanced into *Castile*, induced there-

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to by a Promise made him by the Count of *Villaverde*, that he would come and join him, and that there were no Forces of the Enemy in *Estrema-
dura* to oppose him.

Though this Matter had been feasible in itself, as in Reality it was not, yet this Application being grounded upon Three false Suppositions, it cou'd not make that Impression, which otherwise it might have made. For, first, the Count of *Villaverde* neither did, nor indeed cou'd make such a Promise of joining the Forces of his Catholick Majesty, without Orders from the King of *Portugal*, his Master. In the next Place, the Resolution of coming to *Madrid* was taken at the Camp of *Utebo* in *Arragon*; and his Catholick Majesty was come within Four Leagues of *Madrid*, when the Count of *Assumar* receiv'd the first Letters from the Count of *Villaverde*. And in the last Place, it is most certain, that the Enemy had by that time Fourteen Régiments of Horse in *Estrema-
dura*, which having been review'd by the Marquis de *Bay*, at his Camp at *Aldea de Conde*, on the 19th of last Month, were found to be 4000 compleat.

Yet notwithstanding all this, our Court, being sensible how advantageous this joining of both Armies might prove to the Common Cause, would have sent immediate Orders for their March, but that the Season being so far advanc'd, and the Passes of *Almaraz* and *Porto Mirabete*, which are Thirty long Leagues from our Frontiers, both in the Enemy's Possession; and the Duke of *Anjou* himself, with the main Body of his Army at *Placencia*. Besides that, considering the bad Condition our Cavalry was in, we might run the risque of having our Retreat into *Portugal* cut off, as it happened once before, if the Duke of *Anjou* should receive the Succours which he daily expects from *France*.

The Conjunction of the *Portuguese* being render'd impracticable by the Arrival of King *Philip's* Army in the Neighbourhood of *Placencia*, from whence he sent a Body of Troops to secure the Bridge of *Almaraz*, General *Stanhope*, with the Detachment

achment under his Command, rejoyn'd the Con-
federate Army; and about the same time the Duke
de Vendosme advancing to *Oropesa*, to take a View
of some Posts on that Side, fell into an Ambuscade
of Five Hundred Horse of the Allies, and narrowly
escap'd being taken. All this while, the Confede-
rates were busy in Fortifying *Toledo*; as if they in-
tended to Winter in *Castile*, and open a Communi-
cation with the Kingdom of *Valencia*, in order to re-
ceive from thence the Supplies King *Charles* had
Reason to expect from *Italy*. But this Design being
found impracticable, and it being consider'd, That
Troops were marching from all Parts of *France* to
reinforce King *Philip*, whose Army, by the Con-
junction of the Troops in *Estremadura*, was already
equal, if not superior in Number to that of the
Allies; the latter, though too late, began to re-
pent the fatal Counsel of marching to *Madrid*, in-
stead of securing the Passes in *Navarre*, after the
Victory of *Saragossa*. In this Exigency it was thought
fitting, that King *Charles* should consult betimes for
the Safety of his own Person, and the Preservation
of *Catalonia*, by his immediate Return to *Barcelona*;
Whereupon, the 11th of November, N. S. the Con-
federate Army decamp'd from *Villaverde*, within a
League of *Madrid*, and his Catholick Majesty, at-
tended only with the Royal Regiment of Dragoons,
and the Regiment of Foot of *Stavemberg*, consisting
of 1000 Men, directed his March to the Town of
Cienpozuels, while the rest of the Army march'd
into their Quarters appointed in the Places of
St. Martino, *Pinto*, *Chinchon*, *Valdemoro*, *Calmenar*,
Xelast, *Cienpozuels*, and *Ballecas*, lying between
Madrid and *Toledo*, and near the *Tagus*, without
sending any on the Side of the *Mancha*. Upon his
Arrival at *Cienpozuels*, King *Charles* receiv'd Ad-
vice, That the marching of the Army from the
Neighbourhood of *Madrid*, had reviv'd the Hopes,
and heighten'd the Spirit of the Partisans of *France*,
who, thereupon, gave out, That the whole Army in-
tended to march out of *Castile*, and began to threa-
ten such of the Inhabitants as had shewn their Af-
fection to the House of *Austria*. To remove the
Uneasiness of the latter, King *Charles* thought fit to
continue at *Cienpozuels* till the 17th, during which

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The Duke
of Ven-
dosme
falls into
an Ambus-
cade.

The Allies
fortify To-
ledo.

K. Charles
leaves the
Army,
which goes
into Winter
Quarters.

The Partis-
ans of
France
shew them-
selves in
Madrid.

A. C. Time his Majesty held several Councils and Conferences with the Generals, about the necessary Measures for preventing all Dangers, both from the Enemy's Forces, and from the Country People, who began to declare in their Favour. After this, his Majesty went to *Puento Largo* on the River

R. Charles *Xarama*; lay the 18th at *Colmenar*; the 19th at *Amanezor*, marching directly by the Way of *Pasteana* to *Saragossa*, attended by some Lords and *Grandees of Spain*, who voluntarily offer'd themselves to accompany him; and reach'd *Barcelona* the 15th of *December*, a Day before the *French*, under the Command of the Duke of *Noailles*, invested *Gironne*.

K. Charles had not been many Days in *Barcelona*, before he receiv'd a more mortifying Piece of News than the Siege of *Gironne*. The Generals he had left with his Army, not thinking themselves able either to maintain their Ground, or to subsist in *Castile*, endeavour'd to make their Retreat; but were so closely pursued by the *Spaniards*, that on the 9th of *December*, N. S. General *Stanhope*, with Eight *English* Battalions, and as many Squadrons, was attack'd in the Town of *Brihuega*, and forc'd to surrender Prisoners of War, after having defended that unfortify'd Place; as long as they had any Powder and Shot. Upon Notice that the *English* Troops were attack'd, Count *Staremberg*; who by this Time had reach'd *Cisuentes*, march'd back with all possible speed to their Assistance; but came

two or three Hours too late to relieve them: This Motion occasion'd, the next † Day, a bloody and obstinate Fight near *Villaviciosa*, between the *Spanish* Army commanded by King *Philip*, or rather the Duke of *Vendosme*, and the Confederate Forces under the Command of General *Staremberg*. Tho' the Combatants were parted only by the Night; with almost equal Loss on either Side, so that this was properly a drawn Battle; yet the *French* and *Spaniards* loudly claim'd the Victory, and the Consequences of that Action did but too visibly justify their Title to it. However, *Mareschal Staremberg* did, on the 12th of *December*, dispatch Count *Hamilton* to *Barcelona*, with the following Letter to King *Charles*:

SIR,

S I R,

YOUR Majesty will have been informed by the Captain of the *Catalonian* Guards, of what passed at the Army since your Majesty left it, and that the want of Provisions had oblig'd us to come nearer to the Magazines we have in *Arragon*; whereupon we thought fit to retire between the *Tajus* and *Tajuna*, which was perform'd with Success till we came near to *Cifuentes*; although the Enemy had endeavour'd several times to attack our Rear, and the Country People in *Castile* had taken Arms to fall upon our Troops, and plunder our Baggage, which we prevented, on all sides, with the greatest Care imaginable.

The late Season of the Year, and the Necessity of getting Provisions and Forrage for the Troops, oblig'd us to march in Columns, and by different Ways: The *English* Troops believing they might find some Provisions in *Brihuega*, and subsist better there, took that Road, and halted there the 8th. The same Day the Enemy came up with their whole Army, and having surrounded them, began to batter the Walls.

Before I was inform'd of this Accident I had given Order to all the separate Body of Troops to come and joyn me, as thinking that it was very hazardous to let them march in Columns. As soon as I had notice of the Danger which the *English* were in, I made the Army march the whole Night of the 8th, and all the Day following, to endeavour to relieve them.

We arriv'd the 9th, as Night was coming on, within a League of the Town: and I immediately ordered some Cannon to be fired, to give Notice to the besieged, that we were coming to their Relief. We found the Enemy drawn up in Order of Battle: Our Troops, which were shut up in *Brihuega*, consisting of Eight Battalions and Eight Squadrons, I thought I ought not to abandon so considerable a Body of Men, which was the reason that oblig'd me to hazard a Battle; altho' the Enemy's Army was much Superior to mine; especially in Horse; besides, that the Ground was less advantageous for us than for the Enemy, we

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being in a Plain, and under great Difficulty to form our selves in a Place which was open on all sides; but it was not a time now to think of retreating. I posted the Left Wing in a Ground which was difficult of Access, and cover'd the Right on the side of the Plain with some Battalions. I placed the Horse behind the First and Second Line, and so made Four Lines. In this Posture I stood expecting the Enemy, who came on, and scarce gave me time enough to finish my Disposition. In the mean while, the Artillery plaid continually, and did considerable Damage on both sides: The Enemy began their Attack in good Order, and with great Vigour, having flank'd our Right Wing in some Places; which, however, recover'd that Disorder immediately: But our Left being entirely routed, the Enemy attack'd us in the Rear; whereupon Major-General *Contreccour*, with Three Squadrons of the *Portuguese* Horse, having with him Three Battalions of the Second Line, One of the *Grisons*, One of *Babilon*, and One of *Report*, advanc'd so seasonably, and in so good Order, that he repuls'd the Enemy. During that time our Left Wing rallied again, and the Enemy was routed both on their Right and their Left. We pushed them above half a League, pursuing, and defeating them entirely. We made our selves Masters of all their Train of Artillery, and of a good Number of Colours and Standards. The Slaughter was very great, and above Six thousand of the Enemy lay dead on the Field of Battle.

Our Troops did not trouble themselves to make Prisoners, but kill'd all they could meet with; there were none spared but the *Marquis de Thauy*, some Brigadiers, and inferior Officers, and a very small Number of Soldiers.

The Enemy's Army consisted of Thirty two Battalions and Eighty Squadrons; that is to say, Twenty Battalions which were form'd out of the Remains of Forty four which they had at the Battle of *Saragossa*, and Twelve more which they had drawn from *Estremadura*, and Forty four Squadrons which had been form'd in like manner out of the Remains of Seventy, which they had at the same Battle, and Thirty six others which they had also drawn out of *Estremadura*.

Our

Our Army was compos'd of Twenty nine Squadrons and Twenty seven Battalions; that is to say, Four Imperial Squadrons, Two *Spanish*, One *English*, Ten *Portuguese*, Six *Dutch*, and Six *Palatines*. The Infantry consisted of Fourteen Battalions of Imperialists, Five *Spanish*, Two *Portuguese*, Two *English*, Two *Dutch*, and Two *Palatines*. The most part of these Corps were much weakened, which could not be otherwise after so hard a Campaign, and in the Month of *December*. The Horse of the Left Wing went off quite, upon the first Shock of the Enemy, together with Seven Battalions; so that I found my self reduc'd to fight with Twenty Battalions and Sixteen Squadrons, which was one to three. But God gave so much Courage and good Conduct to the Officers and Soldiers, that without being astonish'd at the great Superiority of the Enemy, they repuls'd them, and did such Actions as may almost pass for Supernatural. All of them distinguish'd themselves, but more particularly the Lieutenant-Generals, Baron de *Wetzel*, Count d'*Atalaya*, and Don *Antonio de Villaruel*; the Major-Generals, Count *Eck*, and *Hamilton*, and Don *Pedro d'Almaida*. These Gentlemen gave signal Proofs of their Bravery, Prudence and good Conduct, being the only Persons that were able to act during the whole Engagement, we having lost in the first Attack the Generals, *Belcastel*, *Frankenberg*, *Copi* and *St. Amand*. The Combat was so bloody, that several Times the Battalions and Squadrons charg'd by their own selves, their Commanders being oblig'd to do the Duty of Generals, in repulsing the Enemy on all sides, as they attack'd us. I believe I do not exaggerate the Matter in saying, that there were above Six thousand kill'd on the Enemy's side, who after an Engagement which lasted from Three a Clock in the Afternoon till pretty late at Night, were entirely put to flight. Having taken their Cannon, we turn'd them against the Enemy, and stay'd the next Day in the Place to which we had pursu'd them. Having afterwards heard from Prisoners and Deserters, that the *English* in *Bribuega* were made Prisoners

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Prisoners of War, and had march'd out in the Morning, an Hour before our Arrival; and part of the Left Wing being gone so far, that I have not yet had any certain Account of it, only that, without stopping, they made their way towards Arragon; and the Troops being also without Bread, and in want of all sorts of Provisions in so rigorous a Season, I found my self necessitated to retire that Day, being the 11th, and to draw nearer to the Magazines in Arragon. Part of our Baggage; on which some Squadrons of the Enemy fell at the Time when our Left Wing was in Disorder, was pillag'd by them, and the Country People.

Besides these Circumstances which hapned on this Occasion, there was likewise another, which was, that all the People belonging to the Artillery had run away with the Horses of the Train; and as it was impossible to carry off either the Enemy's Cannon, or our own, I was oblig'd to burn the Carriages and the Wheels.

This, Sir, is as true and exact an Account as the shortness of the Time will allow me to give to your Majesty, &c.

- * Dec. 17. Upon the Receipt * of this Relation, King N. S. Charles caus'd † Te Deum to be sung in the Cathedral Church of Barcelona; and wrote the following Letter to the States General of the United Provinces:

King
Charles's
Letter to
the States
General.

Most Dear and Great Friends,

THIS with Joy and Satisfaction that we lay hold of all Opportunities to acquaint you with the good Progress and glorious Actions of the Confederate Arms in Spain; and therefore we cannot neglect to impart to you, that Count Starembergh having thought fit, in concert with all the Generals, to retire towards the Frontiers of Arragon, was attacked, the 10th of this Instant December, near Brihuega, by the whole Army of the Enemy, twice as strong in Number as ours. But notwithstanding that great Superiority of Forces, and that in the first Attack our Left Wing was forc'd to give Way, the rest of the Army made so vigorous

rous a Defence, and fought with so much Firmness, Bravery and Courage, that after a bloody and obstinate Fight, which continued three Hours, the Enemy were obliged to run away with great Precipitation and Disorder, leaving on the Field of Battle, to the victorious Arms of our good Allies, near 6000 Men killed, and all their Artillery. That great and fortunate Day affords us a new Opportunity to congratulate you on this compleat and signal Victory, in which the Arms of the Allies have gain'd an unparallel'd Glory and Reputation.

Notwithstanding I have not yet receiv'd the Particulars of the Loss we have sustain'd in that vigorous Action, the same cannot be very great, according to the Account given us by Major-General *Hamilton*, who having been present in that Battle, was dispatch'd by Count *Starembergh*, to impart to us that good News, which we would have received with greater Joy, if the Marquis de *Belcastel*, Lieutenant-General of your Forces, had not been unfortunately kill'd in the beginning of the Fight. We are so much the more sensibly concerned for the Loss of that General, because we always had a particular Esteem for his Person, his good Conduct and wise Counsels.

Our Minister, the Baron de *Zinzerling*, as well as the Marquis de *Eans*, whom we have dispatch'd to your State, will have the Honour to give you a more particular Account of that glorious Victory, and the present Situation of Affairs in *Spain*; by which you will be easily made sensible of the Necessity of giving us a speedy Assistance by Reinforcements, in order to prosecute the Advantages obtained in this Country, not doubting in the least but you will take the same into your serious Consideration, for compleating the great Work which you have begun, and hitherto carry'd on with as much Glory as Expence. In the meantime we pray God to keep you, most Dear and Great Friends, in his Holy Protection.

Your very good Friend,

Given at Barcelona,

CHARLES

Dec. 21. 1710.

In

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Great Re-
joycings at
the French
Court.

In Compliment to this Letter, some faint Rejoycings were made at the *Hague*: And on the other hand, the *French* were so exalted upon this News that they were like to run mad for Joy, as well as King *Philip's* Consort, who, in her congratulatory Letter to the Dutcheſs of *Vendosme*, made use of that very Expression. There were extraordinary Rejoycings at Court; the Duke of *Alba* exerted his Magnificence on that Occasion; and *Te Deum* was sung with all possible Solemnity in *Paris*; the most Christian King having, for that Purpose, written the following Letter to the Cardinal de *Noailles*, Archbishop of that City:

The
French
King's Let-
ter to the
Archbishop
of Paris,
for the sing-
ing of *Te*
Deum.

Cousin,

THE Enemy, after the Battle of *Sarragossa*, sending themselves in the midst of *Castile*, and Masters of *Madrid* and *Toledo*, flatter'd themselves they should soon reduce to their Obedience the whole *Spanish* Monarchy. But their very Victory has serv'd only to bring the more speedy and heavy Loss upon them: For having found every where that the Fidelity of the People was immoveable, and being inform'd that my Grandson the King of *Spain* was marching towards them at the Head of his Army, commanded, under his Direction, by my Cousin the Duke of *Vendosme*; they judg'd the only Course for them to take, was a precipitate Retreat. Being follow'd close, their Rear-guard, commanded by General *Stanhope*, was first forc'd Sword in Hand, at *Bribuega*, to yield themselves Prisoners of War with all their Officers; and the next Day, their whole Army commanded by Count *Stavemberg*, was entirely defeated. They lost in these Two Actions near 4000 Men kill'd, 9000 made Prisoners, all their Cannon, all their Baggage, and a great Number of Colours, Kettle-Drums, and Standards. The Paternal Tenderness I bear to my Grandson the King of *Spain*, gives me a very pleasing Sense of this glorious Event; the Success of which is owing to the Zeal of his Subjects, the Valour of his Troops, his own Courage, and the Military Skill of the Duke of *Vendosme*: but more yet to the visible Protection of God, in whose Hand is the Destiny of Kings. And

'tis for rendring him due Thanks that I write you this Letter; my Intention being that you cause *Te Deum* to be sung in the Metropolitan Church of my good City of Paris.

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1710.

Written at Versailles
29th of December,
1710.

Sign'd,

L O U I S, &c.

General Stanhope had the Misfortune to be ^{General} sally censur'd for marching so far out of the Way, ^{Stanhope} and shutting himself up in so defenceless a Place as ^{generally} Brihuega, with so considerable Body of Troops: A ^{censured.} Relation printed at Barcelona importing, That upon his saying to Velt Marefchal Staremberg, that finding no Subsistence upon his Rout, he intended to bend his March somewhat more to the Left, the Velt-Marefchal answer'd, He might do as he pleas'd; ^{† March 5} but that the more he took to the Left, the more he was ^{1710-11.} expos'd to the Enemy. However, Captain Cosby, Aid ^{Captain} de Camp to Lieutenant-General Stanhope, who late- ^{Cosby's} ly † arriv'd here from Barcelona, gives that material ^{Account of} Point a more favourable Turn, in the following Ac- ^{the Battle} count of the Battle of Villa-Viciosa: ^{of Villa-} ^{Viciosa.}

* A Letter from Count de Salvaterra to Don Jacinto de Pozo Bueno, intercepted by a Party sent out by the Young Marquis das Minas, and publish'd in England, has these very Words,

' The Action was very fierce and bloody, beyond Imagination, for the time it lasted, as may appear by the Number of Men of Quality and Officers of Note kill'd and wounded in it; a List of which I have annex'd. General Staremberg gain'd a great deal of Honour, which ought not to be deny'd him, tho' an Enemy, especially his Foot, which I don't believe the World can match; whether we consider their Bravery in fighting, or that gallant Air with which they made their Retreat, the like perhaps never seen before, as all that saw 'em must own. As for us, tho' we all endeavour'd to do our Duty, yet the chief part of our Success must be attributed to God, and the Justice of the King's Cause; and under Heaven, to General Stanhope's ill Conduct; for if we had not taken that Body under his Command, God only knows what shou'd become of us.

' Before

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Before his Catholick Majesty left *Cienpoznela*, it was resolv'd in a Council of War, that the Forces should retire into Winter-Quarters on the Frontiers of *Araggon*; whereupon, the several Garriſons were drawn out of *Toledo*, and the other Poſts, and the neceſſary Diſpoſitions made for the March of the whole Army. The Fatigues of a long Campaign, the Badneſs of the Weather in a Season ſo much advanc'd, and the Want of Tent and Proviſions, made General *Staremberg* judge it more convenient for the Troops to march in ſeveral Columns, with the Commanders of each Nation at the Head of their own People; and accordingly they began their March on the 3d of December, N. S. from *Chinchon* and *Villarizo*. By this Diſpoſition, it was the Poſt of the *English*, under the Command of the Generals *Stanhope*, *Carpen-ter*, *Wills*, *Pepper*, and *Gore*, to direct their Courſe along the *Tajuna*; and in purſuance to the Orders they had receiv'd, they march'd the 6th to *Bribuega*, a Village of about One Thouſand Houſes, ſituated on the ſide of a Mountain near the *Tajuna*. Here they halted the 7th, as did all the reſt of the Troops in their reſpective Cantons. The ſame Night General *Stanhope* expecting Marſhal *Staremberg's* Orders, commanded the Forces to be in a Readineſs to march at an Hour's Warning. The next Day about Eleven-a-clock, we diſcover'd on the Top of a Hill that overlooks the Town, a Body of Two Thouſand Horſe, and ſome Foot, but having been followed in the Two Days March before, by ſeveral ſmall Parties of the Enemy, whoſe Deſign was to intercept ſuch Straglers as fell into their Hands, and not knowing any thing of an Army they had in thoſe Parts, where the whole Country were our declar'd Enemies, and depriv'd us of all manner of Intelligence; we conceiv'd thoſe Troops that appear'd on the Hills, conſiſted only of the ſmall Parties mention'd before, which were now join'd in one Body. However, General *Stanhope* gave Orders to beat to Arms, and immediately caus'd the Troops to be aſſembl'd. The Enemy having march'd their Battalions and Squadrons under the Cover of the Hills, and having poſſeſſ'd themſelves of all the Avenues

Avenues to the Town, they planted a Battery of Five Pieces of Cannon on the Place where the Two Thousand Horse were drawn up, and from thence play'd upon our People. When General Stanhope perceiv'd himself invest'd in this manner, he order'd Captain *Cosly*, his Aid de Camp, to go to Marshal *Staremburg*, who then lay at *Cifuentes*, a Town about four small Leagues distant from *Brihuega*, and inform him of the Circumstances he was in, particularly, that he had but very little Ammunition; which, however, he wou'd manage in the best manner he cou'd, and not fire a Shot, but where there was an absolute Necessity; and that he would endeavour to maintain the Place till his Excellency had time to come to his Relief, or send him Succours. The Aid de Camp left the General at Six in the Evening, and being oblig'd to quit the direct Road, for fear of the Enemy's Parties, he came not up to Marshal *Staremburg* till Eleven-a-clock the same Night. So soon as the Marshal had Notice of the Danger the English were in, he order'd all the Troops that lay at *Cifuentes*, and the adjacent Villages, to be assembled, and began his March the 9th, a little before Ten in the Morning. Being arriv'd by Five in the Afternoon at a Place about half-way between *Cifuentes* and *Brihuega*, he order'd Nine Pieces of Cannon to be fir'd as a Signal to General Stanhope, that he was marching to his Relief, and there lay under Arms all that Night. Early the next Morning, being the 10th, he dispos'd his Army into a Line, and so march'd on in good Order till One-a-clock, by which time he perceiv'd the Enemy forming themselves into Order of Battle, with their Right Wing at the Village of *Villa-Viciosa*, and their Left at a Wood on the Plains of *los Campos de los Mancebos*; and having by this means all the Advantage of the Ground, the Marshal found himself oblig'd to extend his Left against some square Walls, drawing the Horse of his Right in the Rear of his first and second Line, and covering his Flank with Four Companies of Grenadiers, Two Battalions, and Two Squadrons. In the mean while, the Cannon play'd on both sides, but ours with more Success, till about Three-a-clock;

at

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' at which time the Enemy attack'd our Right Wing
 ' with much Vigour, and made them give way at
 ' first; but they soon recover'd, and form'd them-
 ' selves into good Order. At the same time, our
 ' Left was so closely push'd by a much superior
 ' Number of Horse, that they were dispers'd and
 ' pursu'd by the Enemy, who meeting with our
 ' Baggage, which lay in the Rear of our second
 ' Line, they left the Pursuit, and fell to plunder.
 ' Whilst this was doing, the second Line of Horse
 ' in their Right, had taken our Left Wing of Foot
 ' in Flank, Front, and Rear, and after a very hot
 ' Dispute had almost cut off eight Battalions;
 ' after which, thinking themselves every way Vi-
 ' ctorious, they also fell into the Pillage. This
 ' Marshal *Staremborg* soon perceiv'd, and made an
 ' Advantage of it; for he instantly form'd the Foot
 ' of his Right into hollow Squares, and posting his
 ' Cavalry on their Flanks, he charg'd their whole
 ' Body of Foot so vigorously, that he entirely routed
 ' them, and our Men pursu'd them for above half a
 ' League of Ground together. The Success the
 ' Enemy had in the Beginning, had so exasperated
 ' our Soldiers, that they did not trouble themselves
 ' to make many Prisoners. However, some Gene-
 ' ral Officers were taken, who declar'd, That they
 ' had made Three Breaches in the Walls of *Brihue-
 ' ga*, and attack'd General *Stanhope* Five several
 ' times at each Breach, and were as often repuls'd
 ' with great Slaughter; but renewing the Attack,
 ' the 9th at Sunset, they then oblig'd him and the
 ' Troops under his Command, to surrender Prison-
 ' ers of War, which they had not done even then,
 ' had they not spent all their Ammunition. Mar-
 ' shal *Staremborg* pursu'd his Victory 'till more than
 ' an Hour after it was dark, and lay beyond the
 ' Field of Battle 'till Eight the next Morning, at
 ' which time he found the Enemy had retir'd in
 ' great Confusion by Favour of the Night; and that
 ' such of our Baggage, and Artillery-Mules, as their
 ' Horse had not been able to destroy or carry off, the
 ' Peasants of the Country had done for them; where-
 ' upon he was oblig'd to burn all the Carriages, and
 ' nail up both our own Cannon and those we had
 ' taken from the Enemy; after which, he pursu'd
 ' his

his March, without any Interruption, towards the Frontiers of Arragon. The Enemy lost above Six Thousand Men in the Action; our Loss does not amount to half the Number. Lieutenant-General Belcastel is among the Slain, and is universally lamented. Marshal Staremberg sent Three Trumpets one after another, to get Information of the Prisoners taken by the Enemy, who were so far from returning an Answer to the Marshal, that they would not so much as permit the Trumpets to come back; so that when Captain Cosby came away, no particular Account could be had of them.

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These Accounts were contradicted by the Relations publish'd by the French, who boasted that the Spaniards took either in the Battle, or, the Day before, in Brihuega, above Eight Thousand Prisoners, near Four Thousand Horses, Ten Pair of Kettle-Drums, Fourteen Standards, Fifty Four Colours, Twenty Pieces of Cannon, Two Mortars, Ninety Six Waggon, and above One Thousand Beasts of Burden; that Don Joseph Vallejo, who, with his Detachment had march'd before, to endeavour to cut off the Retreat of the Allies, and so was not present in the Action, took on the 11th and 12th, above 2500 Prisoners, most of them Cavalry; that he likewise took General Staremberg's Baggage, which King Philip generously commanded to be restor'd to him; and that by the Lists made by the Spanish Commissaries, it appear'd that the Number of the Prisoners taken from the 9th 'till the 12th of December, inclusive, amounted to Eleven Thousand Two Hundred Forty Seven Men; which, together with about 3000 they had kill'd in the Defence of Brihuega, and in the Battle, amounts to above 14000. Nor were the French less industrious in concealing and extenuating their own Loss, than in proclaiming and exaggerating their Victory: But notwithstanding their Endeavours, it appear'd by several intercepted Letters of undoubted Authority, that they had near a Thousand Men kill'd and wounded at the Attack of Brihuega, and above three Times as

A. G. many in the Battle; among whom were the following
 1710. ing * Persons of Distinction:

* This List
 was found
 in the in-
 tercepted
 Letter from
 Count de
 Salvatara
 before quo-
 ted.

At Brihuega.

The Captain-General, Marquis de Thouy, wounded,
 Count de Rupplemond, Brigadier,
 Brigadier Urbina,
 Colonel Don Gonzales de Quintana,
 Lieutenant-Colonel de Joseph Martines,

} Kill'd.

Kill'd in the BATTLE.

Major-General Don Pedro Ronquillo.
 Brigadier Pedrochi.
 Brigadier de Palmo.
 Brigadier Heredia.
 Brigadier Count de Berbona.
 Brigadier Correa.
 Colonel, my Lord Kilmallock,
 Count St. Aldegonde.
 Colonel Sotto.
 Colonel Fuentes.
 Colonel Santeldorf.
 Colonel Friulmi.
 Colonel Ronfort.
 Colonel Blon.
 Colonel Marionon.
 Colonel Epacrafico.
 Colonel Navarre.
 Colonel Don Manuel Bargas.
 Colonel Yosa.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Fitz-Patrick.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Toralba.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Alberque.
 Baron Espan. Captain-Commandant.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Albuquerque.
 Captain-Commandant Araque.

} Kill'd.

Wounded.

The Marquis de Thouy, Captain-General, and taken.
 Lieutenant-General Armendaris.
 Major-General Don Joseph d'Amexaga.
 Duke de Pratomenes, Brigadier.
 The Count de Salvaterra, Brigadier.
 The Marquis de Belmonte, Brigadier.
 Colonel de Castro.

Colonel

Queen ANNE's Reign.

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Colonel and Captain of the Guards, Zcarotte, & taken A. C.

Colonel and Captain of the Guards, Badron.

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Colonel Velasco.

Colonel Torremayor.

Colonel Mascariñis.

The Marquis de Villahermosa, Colonel.

Colonel Ramires.

The Marquis de Casa Estrada, missing.

Colonel Fuen Buena.

Colonel Farnias

Lieutenant-Colonel de Reta.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cabriada.

Lieutenant-Colonel Exija.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sabias.

Lieutenant-Colonel Don Gaspar de Antona.

Upon the whole Matter, tho' Count Staremberg ^{The Consequence of} got certainly the better at the Battle of Villa-Viciosa, ^{the Actions} consider'd in it self: Yet it cannot be deny'd that ^{at Brihuega and} that Disadvantage, whatever it was, was abundantly made up to the Enemy by the taking of so great a Body of the Confederate Troops at Brihuega; ^{Villa-Viciosa, de-} and yet more by the consequences of those ^{Two side the} Actions, which undisputably decided the Victory ^{Victory on} on the Side of the Spaniards. For tho' General Staremberg, after having rested the broken Remains ^{the Spa-} of his Army at Daroca, reach'd Saragossa the 23d; niards. yet upon the Approach of the Enemy's Forces, he thought fit to leave that City the Night between the 30th and the 31st of December, and to abandon ^{General} the whole Kingdom of Arragon; which he per- ^{Starem-} form'd in very good Order, notwithstanding he was ^{berg aban-} closely pursu'd by the several Detachments, com- ^{dons Ar-} manded by the Generals Muboni, Bracamonte, Vallejo, and Valdecannas; and having pass'd the Cinca and the Noguera Ribagorsana, arriv'd safe at Balaguer, where he left a small Garrison, and then retir'd to Barcelona with near Eleven Thousand Men; that ^{He arrives} is, 2151 Horse, and 6563 Foot, fit for Service, and ^{at Barce-} 764 Horse; and 2058 Foot disabled. Some Days ^{lona with} before he reach'd Barcelona, which was about ^{near 11000} the beginning of February, Count Tattenbach, ^{Men.} Governor of Girona, was oblig'd to capitulate,

A. C. the French, under the Command of the Duke
 1710. of Noailles, having carry'd on that Siege with
 a great deal of Resolution and Obstinancy; notwithstanding the great Difficulties they met with in that Undertaking both from the bad and rainy Weather, and the vigorous Defence of the Garrison, who obtain'd very honourable (E) Terms. The Letter which the King of France wrote to the Archbishop of Paris for the singing of *Te Deum*, upon that Occasion, was as follows:

The French King's Letter to the Archbishop of Paris thereupon.

Cousin,
 AS Affairs stood with my Grandson the King of Spain, before the Actions of *Brihuega* and *Villa-Viciosa*, I judg'd, that in order to stop the Progress of the Enemy, who had penetrated into the Heart of his Territories, it was of Importance to make a powerful Diversion in *Catalonia*: I order'd my Cousin the Duke de Noailles to enter that Country with my Army under his Command, and to begin his Operations by the Siege of *Gironne*. Whatever Obstacles he met with in executing my Orders, nothing could put him to a Stand: And notwithstanding the Difficulty of getting Subsistence, the Rigour of the Seasons, the Overflowing of the Rivers, which bore down his Works several times, the continual Alarms given him by the Enemy, who endeavour'd to introduce Succours into the Place; and the vigorous Resistance of the Garrison who stood two Assaults; he at last oblig'd Count *Tattenbach* to capitulate for the Town, and for all the Forts, the 23^d of last Month, 27 Days after the Opening of the Trenches. As I ought not to defer returning Thanks to God for the happy Success of so great an Enterprize, I write you this Letter, to acquaint you that my Intention

(E) The Capitulation which was sign'd the 24th of January, 1711. N.S. importeth, That the Garrison should, that Day, surrender the Town, and retir'd into the Forts, which they should surrender likewise the 31st, (unless they were, before that Time, relieved by an Army) and be conducted to Barcelona with all Marks of Honour, Four Pieces of Brass-Cannon, and Two Mortars, besides Ammunition for Ten Charges, with Horses and Waggon to be furnish'd by the Duke of Noailles.

'tion is you cause *Te Deum* to be sung in the Metropolitan Church of my good City of *Paris*, &c.

A. C. 1710.

Written at Marly the 9th of February, 1711.

Not long after, upon the Approach of the Mar-quis de Valdecanas, with a Body of Troops, in order to attack Balaguer, the Garrison Count Staremberg had left there, consisting of Two Battalions and 100 Horse, thought fit to * abandon the Place; so that King Charles's Affairs had now a very dismal Aspect: And besides his being confin'd within narrow Bounds of the Principality of Catalonia, King Philip gain'd this Summer a very material Advantage, by having invincible Demonstrations of the Affection of the Castilians to his Person and Government; insomuch that neither his Two Defeats at Almenara and Saragossa, nor his Retreat from Madrid, nor the Presence of King Charles with a Veteran Victorious Army, were able to shake their Loyalty to the House of Bourbon.

Besides, what has already been mention'd, nothing material happen'd this Year in Portugal; except that about the Beginning of July, the Marquis de Bay, who then commanded the Spanish Forces in Estremadura, made himself Master of the Town of Miranda de Duero, by Surprize; took in it 400 Men of regular Troops and Militia; and then form'd the Blockade of Bragança; but this was abandon'd by the Marquis de Risbourg, upon the News of the Battle of Saragossa; and soon after, the Portuguese took from the Spaniards Xerez-de-los-Cavalleros, Barcarota Alcança, and Puebla, Places of great Name, tho' of very small consideration, being scarce better than Villages.

The Czar of Muscovy made a very considerable Improvement of the great Victory he gain'd the Year before at Pultowa: For in this Year's Campaign he reduc'd to his Obedience Elbing in Polish Prussia; Wyburgh the Capital of Carelia, or Careland; Kenholm in Finland; Arembergh in the Island of Oesel, Pernau, Revel, Riga, the Dunamunder-Fort, and in a Word, the whole Province of Livonia, the finest Jewel of the Swedish Crown. 'Tis very probable, that the United Forces of his Czariish Majesty and

K ?

King

A. G. King *Augustus* would undoubtedly have made a greater Progress; but the High Allies having, with great Wisdom, taken early Measures, and interpos'd their good Offices and Power, to prevent the Flames of this Northern War from spreading into the Roman Empire, the Province of *Pomerania*, whither General *Crassau*, with the Troops under his Command had retir'd out of *Poland*, enjoy'd, as it does still, a perfect Tranquillity. The Treaty, or Project of Neutrality, which, (as has been † mention'd before, was made for that Purpose) was accepted by the Czar and King *Augustus*, and by the King of *Denmark*, with some Exceptions, as it was by the Regency of *Stockholm* for the *Swedes*; tho' 'tis observable, that the last did it only to serve a Turn. For his *Czarish* and *Polish* Majesties demanding that the Troops under General *Crassau* should either be disbanded, or put into the Service of the High Allies; this last was not agreed to by the *Swedes*, tho' a Treaty was set on foot for that purpose. On the other hand, the *Swedish* Ministers at *Vienna*, *Ratisbon*, and other Places, notify'd that their Master, who still continu'd at *Bender*, was dissatisfy'd with that Neutrality. And, at * last, the following Declaration of his *Swedish* Majesty, was communicated to the Ministers of the High-Allies at the Hague.

† Page 39.
and Appendix
Numb. III.

* In Feb.
1711. N.S.

The King
of Swe-
den's De-
claration
against the
Treaty of
Neutrality
in the Em-
pire.

‘ UPON the first Notice his Sacred Majesty had, that the most Serene Emperor, the most Serene Queen of *Great Britain*, and their High Mightinesses the States-General of the United Provinces, together with divers Princes of the Empire, had enter'd into an Engagement for the Preservation of the Peace of *Germany*, he made no doubt, but the Aim of that Treaty was to secure Kingdoms and Provinces from the Insults of his Enemies; the rather, because he had reason to expect this from the Friendship of the foremention'd Potentates, conformably to his Ancient Alliances with them for their common Defence: But being afterwards inform'd, that the unjust Cause of his Adversaries was likewise thereby protected and encouraged, and his Kingdoms and Provinces expos'd to the Insults of Enemies, who usually take

all

all Advantages, and that he was to hope for no Relief from his Friends; his Majesty declares loudly, and causes his Ministers to declare, that he cannot in any Manner be bound by the Articles of that Treaty, which was made against his Will, and hardly without Partiality. Moreover, his Majesty makes known to all by these Presents, that he relies entirely on the Assistance of Heaven, and the Justice of his Cause, resolving to maintain his Authority, without suffering Laws to be impos'd upon him, with respect to the Means and Forces which God has given him to make use of, at all Times, and in all Places wherever the Motives and Customs of War may require: So that should it happen, contrary to all Expectation, that any Potentate renounces his Friendship, and interposes any Obstacle to hinder him from pursuing, with his just Arms, his sworn Enemy, his Majesty declares, That he cannot look upon such a one otherwise than as an Aggressor. In Witness whereof, he has sign'd this present Declaration with his own Hand; and his Will is, that it be obey'd. Given at the Town of *Bender*, the 30th Day of November, 1710.

Sign'd,

C H A R L E S.

On the other hand, notwithstanding the earnest Endeavours of the *British* and *Dutch* Ministers, at the *Ottoman* Port, to baffle the Artifices and Insinuations of the *French* and *Swedes*, the *Grand Signior*, by the Advice of the Cham of *Tartary*, resolv'd, at last, openly to espouse the Quarrel of the King of *Sweden*; and having, on the 28th of November, N. S. caus'd the *Muscovite* Ambassador, at *Constantinople*, to be seiz'd and confin'd, not long after declar'd War against his Master, having for that Purpose written circular Letters by way of *Manifesto*, to the respective Governors, *Bashaws*, and Governours in his Dominions. The Letter to the Governor of *Aleppo*, was in the following Terms:

A. C.

1710.

*The Grand
Sgnior's
Declaration
of War
against the
Muscovites,*

IT having pleas'd Almighty God to make Peace between my Empire and the Czar of *Muscovy*, in the Year of our great Prophet 1112; and the Articles of Peace and Friendship then stipulated, having ever since been duly respected and perform'd on our Part; it has been observ'd, That he, on the contrary, has from that time to this, continually endeavour'd to disturb our Empire, and the Provinces depending thereon, after an hostile Manner, and to oppress as much as possible, the faithful Inhabitants of the same, by the Violation of the Freedom of the Limits, and other unjust Proceedings; and particularly, in building a strong Fortress near *Kamankie*, against the Ingress and Egress of the *Crim*; in daily erecting other Castles and Forts in several Places, the more to curtail the Frontiers of our Empire; in equipping a prodigious Fleet in and near *Asak* and that Sea: Moreover, in possessing himself of all the Fastnesses between the Rivers *Boristhenes* and *Bog* in *Ukrania*, notwithstanding that Country did of old belong to *Poland*, and was, during the Peace, left on our part in her Possession; likewise in passing by Force the Rivers *Samaris* and *Bog*; and also in possessing himself, contrary to the Articles of Peace agreed upon, of *Niesfer* and *Fas*, Seats of the *Weywodes* of *Moldavia*, within 8 Leagues of *Bender*, on the other side of the said River, and of two *Polish* Fortresses, nam'd *Salrin* and *Gotin*, together with the other Places situate from thence to the Frontiers of *Hungary*. And the King of *Sweden* having been defeated in the late famous Battle fought near our Frontiers, and oblig'd to retire for the Safety of his Life into the Territories of our Empire, and put himself under our Imperial Protection; the *Muscovites* pursu'd him 48 Leagues into the same, and had the Boldness to take, and carry off 300 *Swedes* from thence, contrary to the Terms of the Capitulation. Furthermore, after the King of *Sweden* had been 3 Months at *Bender*, and sent 700 of his Soldiers to *Charluza* in *Moldavia*, where they lay in Quiet, about 6000 *Muscovites* surpriz'd 'em, kill'd the greater

greater Part, and made Slaves of the rest. And besides what is abovesaid, some *Muscovite* Calmucks having join'd the others, they penetrated by *Zittikzke* into the *Crim*, the 16th of the Month *Muharem* of the present Year 1122, and having robb'd and murder'd 20 innocent Persons, hostilely carry'd away 1700 Horses from thence. And lastly, besides that the unbelieving *Muscovites* have, since the forementioned Peace, made it their Business, upon all Occasions, to steal Horses upon and within our Bounds, to make Slaves, to murder Men, take away their Goods, and commit such other intolerable Violences; we are assur'd, That the Accurs'd *Czar* is one while with his Troops, another while he is riding in Person through and round the Kingdom of *Poland*, to reduce part of the Nobility to his Devotion, by fallacious Arguments, and other indirect Methods, and to crush the others by continual Vexations; thus by degrees possessing himself of all *Poland*, and the strong Fortresses thereof bordering upon our Frontiers; erecting new Forts here and there upon the Frontiers adjoining to ours; and providing the same with Troops, and Magazines of Ammunition and Provisions; and having already taken Possession of the strong Fortress of *Caminiec*, with Design thus to go on; and approaching *Moldavia*, and other our Frontiers, to open a broad Way into our Empire: Which repeated Evil Designs being publickly known, he now industriously seeks the Ruin of all such as are not well pleas'd with the present Government of *Poland*; and lording it in *Poland*, would, under Colour of Friendship, bring our Empire into Confusion by his Craft and Treachery. Which evil and fraudulent Maxims and Designs of the unbelieving *Muscovites* being every where perfectly known, all our Viziers, Judges, Counsellors, Xantons, and other Members of the *Divan*, assembled in our Presence, did not only freely and unanimously declare, That a War with the unbelieving *Muscovites* is highly necessary; but likewise the very wise and learned Lord *Ali*, *Mufti*, and High-Priest of the truly Faithful of the whole World, being question'd upon

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upon this Occasion, he was pleas'd to answer, according to the Laws, That in case it was true, that the King of *Muscovy*, during the Peace, had kill'd several Subjects of the Faithful Frontiers, and made Slaves of others, and that this was manifestly found to be Matter of Fact, and that he had thereby perfidiously violated the Peace; the Emperor of the Believers is bound, in Pursuance of the Laws, for the Defence of his Countries, and the frustrating of the King's evil Designs, to make War against him by the raising of Forces: For which end, a holy Resolution being publish'd in Writing, his Highness, our Vicar and great Vizier *Mehemet Bassaw*, &c. is, for the Execution thereof, and for frustrating the Designs of the forementioned Unbelievers against the Believers, order'd to repair in Person, with all our Troops in good Order, from *Greece*, *Anatolia*, and other Provinces by Land, and our whole Imperial Fleet by Water, towards *Asak*, (God willing) the beginning of next Spring, to make War against the unbelieving *Muscovites*, and to attack on all Sides, and annoy the *Czar* in his Rebellion and Perfidiousness, in such manner as may be expected from us. But inasmuch as more Troops are required to do this, than were employ'd in the War against *Vienna*, Thou, my Visier and Governor of *Aleppo*, shalt, for this Design, and for its desired End, appear in the Field, with 500 well arm'd and disciplin'd Men, as the Troops of that Port, with all Aley-Beys, Barons, and Timarlins of the Territory of *Aleppo*. Accordingly, upon the Receipt of this my Holy Order, thou shalt, without the least Neglect or Delay, get thee ready, with as many armed Persons, as is before said, and break up from thence, with all the Aley-Beys, Barons, and Timarlins of the Province, and (God willing) appear in our Imperial Army in the Plain of *Adrianople*, on or before *George's Day*. Moreover, thou art to take Care the Subjects be not oblig'd to furnish any kind of Provisions, without being paid for the same, nor otherwise burden'd, contrary to our Holy Laws; but at the appointed Time and Place appear readily with the Troops above-ordered.

dered. *Written in the beginning of the Month Sil-*
kade, in the Year 1122, in the protecting Seat of
Constantinople. A. C. 1710.



Upon the Receipt of this unwelcome News from Turkey, the Muscovite and Polish Ministers at the Hague, renew'd their Instances with the High-Allies, that the Conditions on which their respective Masters had accepted the Treaty of Neutrality in the Empire, might be complied with; which the High-Allies readily granted; and order'd their respective Quotas towards the Guaranty-Army, to march to their Rendezvous.

The Allies order the Guaranty

We may here take notice, that about the Middle of April, the Swedes publish'd a Manifesto, in Answer to one publish'd some Months before by the King of Denmark, upon his Landing in Schonen; and the pretending to shew, That the Reasons alledg'd by the Danes to justify that Invasion, were so far from being a sufficient Cause of making a War, that they did not amount even to a plausible Pretence.

Army to be form d.

Manifesto of the

against the Danes.

Not long after, both the Swedes and Danes put out their respective Fleets to Sea; and the latter having, on the 14th and 15th of September, N. S. met with a violent Storm, whereby they were separated, and several of their Ships suffer'd some Damage in their Rigging, they were oblig'd to return

Swedish and Danish Fleets at Sea.

† to the Kioger-Bogt. The Swedes imagining their Loss to have been much greater, went in Quest of them, and on the 4th of October, attack'd them

† Oct. 2. N. S.

with 21 Ships of the Line of Battle, and Ten Frigats. Upon this Surprise, the Danes immediately cut their Cables, and endeavour'd to gain the Wind, so as to get between Copenhagen and the Swedish Fleet; whilst the latter endeavour'd to intercept them. This occasion'd a Canonading between the foremast Ships, during which, a Danish Ship of 90 Guns, call'd the Danebrog, blew up.

An Engagemēt between them.

But though the Swedes gain'd their Point, yet advancing too far towards the Danish Coast, Two of their Flag-Ships, an Admiral, and a Rear-Admiral, struck upon a Sand-Bank, near the Island of Amack, where the whole Swedish Fleet came to an Anchor, to endeavour to recover them; which being impracticable, they saved the Men, and set Fire to their

Octob. 4.

Two

A. C.

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Two Ships; as they did to a *Danish* Transport. In the mean time the *Danish* Fleet return'd to their former Posts before *Koeg*; and the Wind bearing very hard on that Coast, the *Swedes* were shy of attacking them a second time; and on the 7th of *October*, in the Morning, weigh'd Anchor, and sail'd towards the East-Sea. The *Danes* pursued them: but at such a Distance, as shew'd they had no great Mind to another Engagement.

Imperial
Arms suc-
cessful in
Hungary.

The Imperial Arms were this Year attended with great Successes in *Hungary*, where they reduc'd the important Towns of *Leytschau*, *Neubeusel*, *Zolnock*, *Erla*, *Bartfeld*, *Esperies*, and some other Posts, which were so ill provided, that they were not in a Condition to make any long Defence. Some of the Chiefs of the Malecontents, considering that their Affairs were desperate, and in a manner past Retrieve, inclin'd to consult betimes for their Safety, by making their Submission to the Emperor; but upon the *Ottoman* Port's declaring War against the *Muscovites*, Prince *Ragotzi* encouraged them to stand out to the last; feeding them with Hopes, that the *Turky* would assist them with Men, and the *French* with Ingeniers and Money.

Affairs of
Italy in
the same
Condition,
as the Year
before.

The Affairs of *Italy* receiv'd this Year no visible Alteration: For the Disputes, about *Comacchia*, and the actual Recognition of the Title of King *Charles*, being still in the same Condition, the Imperialists remain'd in Possession of that Place, and the Ambassador of the Emperor, and his Catholick Majesty at *Rome*, did not appear in Publick with that Character; no more than did Signior *Albani*, the Pope's Nephew, who, in the mean time, continued at *Vienna*.

The Queen
of Great-
Britain;
and the
States-Ge-
neral inter-
pose in fa-
vour of the
Silesian
Protestants.

The Imperial Court persisting in their Resolution, not to grant the Exercise of Religion to the Reformed in *Silesia*, upon Pretence that they are not included in the Treaty of *Westphalia*, and the Convention of *Alt-Randstat*: The Queen of *Great-Britain*, out of Her extensive Zeal for the Preservation of the Protestant Religion, order'd Lieutenant-General *Palmer*, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Emperor, to make new Instances in their Favour; and the States-General having order'd the *Sieur Bruyninx*, their Envoy, to join his good Of-

fices,

fices, with those of the *British* Minister, these two Gentlemen presented the following joint Memorial to his Imperial Majesty:

A. C.

1710.



S I R,

THE underwritten Envoys Extraordinary, find themselves oblig'd by the Orders they have receiv'd from Her Majesty, the Queen of Great-Britain, and the High and Mighty Lords the States-General of the United Netherlands, with all due Respect, to put your Imperial Majesty in mind of the several Representations and Instances, made some time since to your Imperial Majesty, as well as on the Part of their respective Sovereigns, as on the Part of the King of Prussia, in favour of the Inhabitants of Silesia, of the Confession of Augsburgh, called Reformed, in order that your Imperial Majesty would be pleas'd to restore them the small Number of Churches they were possess'd of, at the time of the Conclusion of the Treaties of Osnabrugh, and permit them the free Exercise of their Religion.

Joint Memorial of the British and Dutch Ministers in their Favour.

Her Britannick Majesty, and their High Migh-
tinesses, are fully perswaded, that nothing but the
important and weighty Affairs of your Imperial
Majesty, has hinder'd you from making thereupon
the Reflections and Attention, which they thought
they might hope from the Goodness and Friend-
ship of your Imperial Majesty: For they cannot
believe, that, after the great Services done to your
Imperial Majesty, and to your August House,
and the Signal Proof of Moderation and Discre-
tion they gave during the Negotiations of *At-Ran-
stad*, wherein they would not insist more than
they did on that Article, when it was in their
Power, that a Treaty so necessary to your Impe-
rial Majesty, should not be retarded, your Im-
perial Majesty would so far neglect and disregard
their Instances, as not to return an Answer there-
to; as if the submissive Petitions and Requests of
your faithful Subjects of the Reformed Religion in
Silesia, could not be as well ground'd on the Trea-
ties of Osnabrugh, and the Goodness of their Gra-
cious Sovereign, as were the Instances made by
those of the Augsburgh Confession in Silesia, who are
stiled *Lutherans*.

And

The ANNALS of

And whereas the *Sieur Strahlenheim*, late Extraordinary Envoy of the King of *Sweden* to your Imperial Majesty, has, not long ago, plainly declar'd to the Underwritten aforesaid, that the Instrument in Writing, which he gave at the Conclusion of the Commission in *Silesia*, to the Ministers of your Imperial Majesty, related only to the performing and fulfilling of what had been stipulated in the Treaty of *Alt Ransstadt*, in Regard to the *Lutherans* aforesaid, and that his Majesty of *Sweden* did no ways intend to signify thereby, that what the Reformed of the *Augsburgh* Confession of *Silesia* might claim by Virtue of the Treaty of *Osnabrugh*, was also fulfill'd and executed; the said Minister having also offer'd to make the like Declaration to the Ministers of your Imperial Majesty, as he would undoubtedly have done, if the pressing Orders of the King his Master, had not oblig'd him to depart with Precipitation: And we being assur'd that he would not refuse to do it, if this was necessary, and rather the more, because the King of *Sweden* himself has already made the like Declaration to the King of *Prussia*, in a Letter, which has been communicated in the Memorials presented to your Imperial Majesty, by the Minister of his Royal Majesty of *Prussia*, whereof the Copy is annexed to this. Therefore the Underwritten desire your Imperial Majesty most respectfully to do them the Favour, in Consideration of the Reasons alledged in the former Memorials, and the several Acts presented to your Imperial Majesty on that Subject, on the Part of the three Powers aforesaid, to cause the Contents thereof to be seriously examin'd, and at last to take a favourable Resolution thereupon, and return an Answer to their Ministers; that by this great Mark of Justice and Clemency, the distressed Subjects of your Majesty in *Silesia*, professing the Reformed Religion, may be made easie and relieved.

Her *Britannick* Majesty, and their High-Mightinesses, will take this as a Favour done by your Majesty to your said Subjects, and will be forever oblig'd to your Majesty for the same. As
for

Queen ANNE's Reign.

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for our Part, we shall always esteem it our Honour and Glory, to give, on all Occasions, convincing Demonstrations of the real and profound Respect, wherewith we are,

A. C.

1710.

Your Imperial Majesty's

Most Humble, Most Obedient,

and Most Affectionate Servants,

Sign'd

FR. PALMES.

J. J. HAMEL BRUYNINX.

Notwithstanding this pressing Memorial, the Imperial Court took time to consider of it; and we do not yet hear, that they have done any thing in Favour of the Reformed in *Silesia*.

The Imperial Court returns no Answer.

† In April 1711.

The Emperor being about this Time apprehensive, That some of the Allies might incline to a Partition of the *Spanish* Monarchy, if the French should make new Overtures of Peace, order'd Count *Zinzendorf* to return to the *Hague*, to oppose all Proposals of that Nature; And in the mean while, wrote to the States-General the following Letter:

JOSEPH, by Divine Clemency, elected Emperor of the *Romans*, always August.

High and Mighty States-General of the United-Netherlands.

Most dear Friends,

BY your Letter of the 6th of *August* past, we are well pleas'd to find, that our Privy-Counsellor and Chancellor of our Court, Count *Zinzendorf* acquir'd your Esteem and Commendation during his Stay with you in the Quality of our Plenipotentiary: And what besides is extremely acceptable to us, your great Zeal and Sincerity

The Emperor's Letter to the States-General,

action against the

Dismembering of

the Spanish Monarchy.

A. C.

1710.



cerity to acquit your selves worthily of all Obligations of Friendship, and mutual Alliance, and your Affection for us, shine in that Letter. These and other your Virtues, have been amply set forth to us by our said Councillor: Though had he been silent, your honourable Actions speak them sufficiently; and especially your Fortitude and most consummate Prudence, in detecting the Enemy's Artifices, and exposing them to the World, which they had amus'd with the Shadow of a desirable Peace. Our usual Plainness and Candour will not permit us to deny, that during the Negotiation (now broken off) we took Notice of some Things, which according to the French Way of Negotiating, might be interpreted in a Sense very pernicious to the common Cause, and might have given no little Suspicion to others; had any Alteration been made in the chief Articles of the Preliminaries, by which the intire Spanish Monarchy is stipulated as of Right due to our August House. But we are with-held from entertaining any Suspicion of that kind, by the experjenc'd Integrity, and good Faith of our Allies in observing Alliances, by their clear Sense of what concerns the common Good, and by their Sollicitude to promote it; to all which we think Our Self justly oblig'd rather to have Regard, than to any dubious Appearance of Things, or ambiguous Form of Words: And we do the less apprehend, that in any future Negotiation, any thing should be done as your Act, and with your Assent, that may by any Omission, Alteration, or otherwise, be prejudicial to our Right, and to our illustrious House; because it has most evidently appear'd now again, that there is no other Way to frustrate the Artifices of the French, and repress their Desire of extending their Dominion, than by actually reducing the exorbitant Power of the House of Bourbon, which after so many and so great Defeats, still maintains it self. We cannot however but more plainly declare our Mind this once more, though we hope 'tis not wholly necessary, upon what we have often written to you, and what Prince Eugene of Savoy, and the afore said

‘aforeſaid Count Zinzendorf, have communicated to you, with Relation chiefly to *Sicily*, or any other Part of the *Austrian Italy*, or the *Mediterranean*; namely, that thoſe Places ought to be inſiſted upon, as well for the Reaſons generally known, as particularly, becauſe without them, our other Strength, if the common Enemy make Oppoſition, can hardly be of any Uſe hereafter to our Confederates in their Neceſſity, nor ſhall we or our Houſe be ever ſafe and quiet: But as we doubt not the Rupture of the feign'd Negociation will have this Effect, that 'twill convince every one of the Allies there is no Hope of Peace but by Arms, and by firmly adhering to the ſettled Alliances; ſo we are entirely perſuaded that you, in the firſt Place, will neglect nothing that may conduce to ſo good an End. Whereupon we mutually promiſe, on our part, inviolable good Faith, and conſtant ſincere Friendſhip. Given at *Vienna*, the 6th of *September*, 1710, &c.

A. C.
1710.

Your good Friend,

JOSEPH.

J. Fr. B. a Sellern,
J. G. Bues.

There were this Summer great Rejoycings at the Court of *France*, upon Account of the Marriage of the Duke of *Berry* with his Couſin-Mademoiſelle, Daughter to the Duke of *Orleans*, in Conſideration of which, the *French King* aſſign'd him the Dutchy of *Alenſon*, and other Lands, for his Appanage. The King having commanded the *Sieur Desfranges*, Maſter of the Ceremonies, to invite all the Princes and Princeſſes of the Royal Family; they came to *Versailles* the 5th of *July*, N. S. The ſame Day the Contract was ſign'd in the King's Cloſet; after which, the Betrothing was perform'd there, by the Cardinal de *Janſon*, Great Almoner of *France*. The next Day, the Marriage was celebrated in the Chappel of the Caſtle, by the ſame Cardinal, in the Preſence of the King, and of all the Princes and Princeſſes. In the Evening, there was a great Entertainment

Rejoycings
at the
Court of
France, on
the Marriage
of the
Duke of
Berry.

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1710.

tertainment in the Hall of the King's Apartment; where were 28 at Table, all Princes and Princesses of the Royal Family. The Prince de Dombes, and the Count d'Eu, to whom the King granted the same Honours as to the Duke of Maine, their Father, were also there, in their Places. The 7th, the Duke and Dutchess of Berry were visited by the King, the Dauphin, and all the other Princes and Princesses, and by the principal Courtiers. The late Queen of England went likewise thither from Chaillot. The 8th, they were visited by the Ambassadors and Foreign Ministers; and the 9th, by the *Prevôt des Marchands*, and *Echevins* of Paris, who made the Dutchess of Berry the Presents usual upon such Occasions.

The Court of France having, after the breaking off of the Conferences at Gertruydenberg, resolv'd to make all possible Efforts to retrieve the Glory of their Arms in the Netherlands, and to drive King Charles out of Spain, held several Councils and Conferences about Ways and Means to maintain their Armies, and answer the other necessary Expences; and, at * last, the King order'd the raising of the Tenth of all the Revenues of Estates, and Offices throughout the Kingdom. This Tax was first projected by the late famous Mareschal de Vauban, under the Name of *Dixme Royale*, or *Royal Tithe*. For that Gentleman being of Opinion that it would be sufficient to supply all the Occasions of the Government, propos'd it for the Ease of his Fellow-Subjects; hoping, that if it were pitch'd upon, all other Taxes would be suppress'd. But his good Intentions had a quite contrary Effect: For his Publick Spirit was discountenanc'd and browbeaten by the French Ministers, whilst he was alive; and now, after his Death, instead of giving any Relief to the Subjects of France, his Project is like to prove their irrecoverable Ruin: Since they are oblig'd to pay this Tenth, and all other heavy Impositions besides.

* Oct. 10.
N. S.
The King of France lays the Tax of the Tenth of all the Revenues.

This Tax first projected by Mr. de Vauban, whose good Intentions were frustrated.

The King of France exasperated at the Dutch

The King of France was so exasperated against the Dutch, I suppose upon Account of the smart Answer they return'd to the Letter of his Plenipotentiaries; upon the breaking off of the Conferences at Gertruydenberg, that his most Christian Majesty declared

declared one Day publickly at his Table, 'That
' whatever mean Opinion they might have enter-
' tain'd of the Condition of his Affairs, he did not
' question but they should have Cause to repent
' their having refused and slighted the Offers he
' had made for Peace. The Marquis de Torcy, as
the Report goes, express'd himself much to the
same Effect, though in rougher Terms: For speak-
ing of the States, he said, *Those proud Merchants*
had forgot who they were; but he hoped to see them
shortly as dejected, as they were now elevated. To
convince the Dutch that these were not altogether
empty Menaces, the Court of France resolv'd not
to suffer them to trade any longer in that King-
dom; and thereupon an Ordinance was * publish'd,
importing, That the King would grant them no more
Passes for the future. At the same time, King Philip,
who in every Thing acts in Concert with his Grand-
father, or, as some pretend, submissively follows
his Directions, issued † out an Order for Prohibi-
ting all Commerce with the Dutch: declaring how-
ever, ' That all Neutral Ships should be suffer'd to
' come into his Ports; and that the like Liberty should
' be allow'd to those of his other Enemies, viz. the
' English, and those belonging to the Hanse-Towns,
' who should sail to those Harbours with his Pas-
' ports, and those of his Grand-father. All these
Passages shew, how groundless those Jealousies were
which many did, or seem'd to entertain here in
England, of the Dutch having the sole Management
of the Conferences at Gertruydenberg; since the
French Court having found them staunch and sted-
dy in the Interest of the Common Cause, express'd
their greatest Resentment against them, and seem'd to
court the English, fondly hoping to find them more
tractable.

The intestine Differences which about the Spring
of the Year 1708. arose † between the Inhabitants
of the City of *Hamburg*, might have been easily pa-
cify'd among themselves, if the Generality had not
suffer'd themselves to be led away by a few design-
ing Men, who, under Pretence of the Publick Good,
brought Things to that Extremity, that it was
high Time for the Body of the Empire to interpose
their Authority to prevent a Civil War within
that City. The Imperial Commissaries appointed

A. C.
1710.

And re-
solves to
grant them
no more
Passes.
* Nov. 19.
King Phi-
lip forbids
also all
Commerce
with the
Dutch.
† Dated at
Talavera
de Reyna,
Nov. 26.
N. S.
The Dutch
vindicated
as to the
Manage-
ment of the
Negotiation
of Peace.

† See the
VIIth Vol.
of these
Annals, p.
198.
Differences
in Ham-
burg.

A. C. to take Cognizance of these Differences; having
 1710. caused the Troops to march towards *Hamburg*, the
 Ministers of *Great Britain* and the States interposed
 their good Offices to persuade the Inhabitants, who
 were for defending themselves, to submit to the
 Imperial Commission, and receive the Troops of
 the Circle of the *Lower Saxony*, which they did up-
 on the Hopes, That the Commissaries would
 have soon dispatched the Affairs for which they
 were appointed, and recal their Forces. They
 seem'd at first to be act'd by that Principle; but
 Time discover'd that the Ministers of the said Com-
 missaries had chiefly apply'd themselves to start
 new Difficulties, and prolong their Commission, to
 the great Prejudice of that City. These unfair
 Proceedings oblig'd Her Majesty and the States to
 interpose again their Offices for bringing that Com-
 mission to an end; and their Residents presented
 Memorials to the Commissaries, which being the
 same in Substance, we shall only insert that of the
British; Which shews at the same Time, Her Ma-
 jesty's great Concern for the Good of all Nations;
 and the Mischiefs occasion'd by Divisions and Dis-
 cords. The said Memorial was as follows:

Memorial
 of the Bri-
 tish Resi-
 dent to the
 Imperial
 Commissa-
 ries.

THE Imperial Commissioners know very well,
 That the Troops of the Circle of *Lower Sax-*
ony were taken into the City of *Hamburg* by
 Means of the Mediation of Her *Britannick* Maje-
 sty, and of the Lords the States-General; and
 that 'twas promis'd (among other Things) that
 the said Troops should be withdrawn as soon as
 the Commission should be fully executed. Her
Britannick Majesty could not, at that time, imagine
 that the Execution of the Commission would take
 up many Months; not thinking it would be ex-
 tended to Affairs of the Civil Administration, or
 the Ecclesiastical Government, and other pub-
 lick Matters, much less to particular Causes; be-
 cause the Commission was suppos'd to be design'd
 only to restore a good Understanding and Union
 between the Senate and the Burghers.

That Design has been sufficiently pursu'd, above
 Two Years, by the regulating of the Guilds (or
 Companies) the Courts of Justice, &c. and 'tis
 now thought that all which remains to be done,
 may be dispatch'd within Three or Four Months;
 in



in which Time, the Manner of Proceeding in criminal Cases may be settled, the Amnesty published, and the Commission happily brought to an End. If any thing more should require to be settled, it may be left to the Senate and Burghers who are now well provided with good Laws, to regulate by themselves.

Whoever considers well the present State of *Hamburgh*, must acknowledge, that 'tis ready to sink under its Burthens. Commerce is interrupted and decay'd; the Artificers and poorer Sort of People must fall with it, unless timely Precaution be us'd, that what was intended for a Remedy, prove not worse than the Disease.

Her *Britannick* Majesty has thought fit to command her under-written Minister residing here, to lay before the Imperial Commissioners the above-mention'd Considerations and Motives, and earnestly to desire, that Regard may be effectually had thereto; for her Majesty cannot longer consent, That the Troops which the City took in upon her Mediation, should not speedily, pursuant to that Mediation, be withdrawn again.

Hamburgh, July 8.

Sign'd,

WYCHE.

Some time before, there happen'd an Affair in the opposite Side of *Germany*, which very much embarrass'd the whole Country of the *Grisons*, and made a great Noise throughout all *Europe*. A Gentleman of *Coire*, call'd *Mafner*, who had a great Interest in his Country, had been, all along, a warm Opposer of the Intrigues of the *French*, and a great Stickler for the Allies; and was suspected of having favour'd the taking of several Sums of Money which, some Years ago, the *French* were sending to their Army in *Bavaria*. Hereupon, the *French* resolv'd to be revenged of him; but there being no possibility to execute any violent Design against him, as long as he kept in his Country, they determin'd to punish the Father in the Person of his Son, and knowing that that young Gentleman was at *Geneva*, resolv'd to seize him and carry him away. The better to succeed therein, they employ'd one *Merveilleux*, Brother, or at least a near Relation, of the Secretary-Interpreter of the *French* Ambassador in *Switzerland* (and who resided at *Coire*; there being then no other Minister of *France* amongst the *Grisons*) to entice

A short Account of the Affair about Mr. Mafner.

A. C.

1710.

His Son
carried a-
way, and
committed
Prisoner.

Mr. Mas-
ner confines
Mr. Mer-
veilleux.

young *Masner* out of *Geneva*, upon pretence of a Country Diversion; but they were no sooner got upon the Territories of *Savoy*, which are very near that City, but they were seiz'd and carried away to the Fort *l'Ecluse*, where *Masner* was committed close Prisoner, and it appear'd that *Merveilleux* had been carried away only to conceal his Treachery: Mr. *Masner* having Advice of the Violence committed by the *French* against his Son, thought it in vain to make Application to the *French* Ambassador in *Switzerland*, or any other Minister; and thereupon, resolv'd to proceed another way with them; and immediately, with his Friends and Servants, seiz'd M. *Merveilleux*, Secretary and Interpreter of the *French* Ambassador, and confin'd him close Prisoner in his own House. That Gentleman made a great Noise, complaining of the Violation of the Laws of Nations, and Immunities of Publick Ministers; but Mr. *Masner* told him in plain Terms, the Reasons which had oblig'd him to secure his Person; declaring, That he might prepare himself to be us'd as the *French* should use his Son, and that his Life should answer for his. He had leave given him, at the same time, to send an Express to the Ambassador of *France* at *Solothurn*, and another to *Versailles*, with the whole Account of his being seiz'd, and the Declaration made to him by Mr. *Masner*. This Affair making a great Noise, and the *French* Ambassador threatning the *Grisons* with the highest Resentment of his Master, the Magistrates of *Coire* endeavour'd to prevent the Consequences thereof by an Accommodation; but Mr. *Masner* was inflexible, and declar'd, That he knew too well the Infidelity of the Court of *France*, to rely on any Promises made by their Ministers, and that therefore he would not release their Secretary till his Son was sent back. However, he was prevail'd with to write a very civil and submissive Letter to the *French* Ambassador; wherein, after having given a genuine Account of his Design, in seizing his Secretary, he entreated him to use his good Offices for procuring the Liberty of his Son: But the *French* Ambassador would not so much as read his Letter, which he sent back unopen'd. The Emperor and Queen of *Great Britain*, being by their

their Ministers acquainted with this Affair, and the signal Services Mr. Masner had formerly perform'd for the Common Cause, their Imperial and Britan-
nick Majesties thought fit to grant him their Protection; and the Emperor did, even, send Directions to Prince Eugene of Savoy, to use Reprizals upon the French, to oblige them to set that Gentleman's Son at Liberty.

A. C.
 1710.

The Emperor and Queen of Great Britain grant

Mr. Masner their Protection.

Mr. Merveilleux set at Liberty.

And Mr. Masner makes his Submissions to the French Ambassador, July 12. N. S.

In the mean Time, upon a Promise made by Mr. Du Luc, the French Ambassador in *Swisserland*, that young Mr. Masner should be sent back to his Father, Mr. Merveilleux was released from his Confinement; and according to an Agreement made thereupon with the *Grisons*, the latter sent the *Burgomaster Schwartz*, and Counsellor *Vriex* to *Solothurn*, where Mr. Masner did, in their Presence, pay his Submissions to the French Ambassador, who receiv'd them very favourably, and entertained them at Dinner; but when they press'd him to declare himself on the Releasement of Young Masner, he told them, That what he had done in this Affair, was without any positive Orders from his Court, and that he daily expected his Master's Intention, and did not question but that Gentleman would be set at Liberty, as soon as his Master had receiv'd Advice of the Submissions made by his Father, and that the *Sieur Merveilleux* was return'd to *Solothurn*. The Deputies of the Regency of *Coire* were somewhat surpriz'd at this Answer, and went back dissatisfy'd; though the Count *Du Luc* told them, That they had no Reason to be uneasy and he was very confident that Masner should be released.

The French, having after a great deal of Shuffling, absolutely refus'd to perform their Part of the Agreement, Mr. Masner, full of Resentment, waited for an Opportunity to make some other Reprizals; and had the Courage and good Fortune to make, at last, very sufficient. For, hearing that the Grand Prior of France, Brother to the Duke of *Vendosme*, having made his Peace with the French Court, was on his Return from *Venice*, (where he had pass'd some Time in a kind of Exile) to *Paris*, and would take his Way through the Country of the *Grisons*; he lay in Wait for him with some trusty Friends and Attendants, well arm'd; and

But the latter not performing his Part of the Agreement Mr. Masner seizes the Grand Prior of France, Octob. 28. N. S.

A. C. seizing him within half a League of *Coire*, convey'd
 1710. him Prisoner, Four Leagues from thence, to the
 Castle of *Baltzar*, in the Emperor's Territories, on
 the Frontier of *Tyrol*.

The Grand Prior being permitted to dispatch
 the Captain of his Guards to the *French* Ambassa-
 dor at *Solothurn*, the latter sent immediately a Cou-
 rier to the Court of *France* about it; and wrote the
 following Letter to the Senate of *Coire*:

Magnificent LORDS,
 THE Moment I was informed of the unexam-
 pled Outrage committed by *Thomas Masner* of
Coire, upon the Person of Monsieur the Grand
 Prior of *France*, I had the Honour to send the
 King an Account of it. His Majesty has com-
 manded me to signify to you his Surprize, that it
 mean a private Man, without Title or Character,
 should dare to violate the Alliances and Neutra-
 lity, by seizing in your Territories a Prince, for
 whose Blood all Nations have Respect and Vene-
 ration.

The
 French
 Ambassa-
 dor's Letter
 to the Se-
 nate of
Coire,
 thereupon,
 dated,
 Nov. 10.
 N. S.

You will rightly judge, Magnificent Lords, that
 the King will not seek Satisfaction from such an
 one as *Masner*: The better to convince you of it,
 as well as the other Potentates of *Europe*, his Maje-
 sty has order'd me to demand of you in the first
 Place, the Enlargement of Monsieur the Grand
 Prior, his Retinue and Equipage, which you will
 cause to be deliver'd to me, if you please, with-
 out Delay on the *Swiss* Territories: I desire you
 you, at the same Time, to let me know what Pu-
 nishment you think the said *Masner* has deserv'd
 for his Offence. I assure my self you will wipe
 off the Dishonour with which that insolent Fel-
 low has sullied you, and shew, that if Nature
 produces Monsters in your Country, you know
 how to crush them sooner or later. By consul-
 ting your Honour, and discharging your Consci-
 ences, you will preserve the general Esteem which
 you have acquir'd, and the Friendship of the
 greatest King in the World, who is your most
 ancient Ally.

If, contrary to his Majesty's Expectation, you
 forbear to do all that is suitable to your Glory,
 with

with respect to the present Case, the Consequences must be imputed to your selves: But I hope the Publick will be as much edified by your Conduct, as they are scandaliz'd at all the Enormities of *Masner*. I impatiently expect, Magnificent Lords, a speedy Answer, which will determine the King to take that Course you shall oblige him to: I desire you to this End, to call forthwith a Congress of the Leagues, and to inform me as soon as possible of the Resolution you shall take: I wish it may be conformable to the Common Interests, and shall be glad of Opportunities to evince to you the Pleasure I take in serving you. I pray God, &c.

The President *Salis* return'd Mr. *du Luc* an Answer importing, 'That the *Grisons* highly disapproved Mr. *Masner*'s Attempt on the Person of the Grand Prior; but that the Form of their Government not allowing them to take as speedy Measures to punish him for it, as were to be wish'd; they would forthwith summon a Meeting of their Diet, in order to consider of proper Methods to give his most Christian Majesty entire Satisfaction.

Their Answer, dated Nov. 14. N. S.

Mr. *Manning*, Secretary of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at *Coire*, being apprehensive that the French Ambassador's threatening Letter might intimidate the *Grisons*, wrote to the Magistrates of that City the following:

Magnificent LORDS,

YOU were surpriz'd, doubtless, at the haughty and threatening Manner, in which the Ambassador of France at *Solothurn* demanded of you; first the Enlargement of the Grand Prior of France, (seiz'd by one of your Members on the Lordship of *Razuns*, and carri'd off into the Territories of the August House of *Austria*, where he is at present) and then the punishing of him who did the Action.

The British Secretary's Letter is the same.

To clear up a little this Affair, which, at first, may seem of Consequence to those who do not know the true State of the Case, I intreat you to permit

A. C.

1710.



‘ permit me, as a Friend and Servant of your Laud-
 ‘ able Republick, to make the following Remarks
 ‘ upon the Fact in Question.

‘ Every Body knows, Magnificent Lords, the
 ‘ treacherous Means used the beginning of *May* last,
 ‘ by hired Ruffians to seize and carry off the Son
 ‘ of Mr. *Mafner*, whom they had engag’d to take the
 ‘ Air with them on the Territories of *Savoy*. ’Tis
 ‘ this base Action, contriv’d and executed by the
 ‘ *French* on the Person of one of your Members, an
 ‘ innocent Youth of Sixteen Years of Age, who
 ‘ was following his Studies at *Geneva*, and who had
 ‘ never done the least thing to draw upon himself
 ‘ the Resentment of *France*; ’tis this villainous and
 ‘ scandalous Treatment, I say, of one of the Chil-
 ‘ dren of your Republick, that you have just Cause
 ‘ to take Offence at, and was the Motive of all that
 ‘ his Imperial Majesty’s Commissary has since done
 ‘ to recover his Son. You see, Magnificent Lords,
 ‘ that the *French* were the Aggressors, and first vio-
 ‘ lated the Neutrality, by seizing a *Grison*, contra-
 ‘ ry to all Right and Justice, who had never done
 ‘ any thing against their Interests. I will suppose
 ‘ *France* may have Cause of Displeasure against the
 ‘ Father; but methinks ’tis ridiculous to make that
 ‘ a Pretence for detaining the Son. Is there any
 ‘ Country in the World, except *France*, where the
 ‘ Children are made responsible for the Actions of
 ‘ their Fathers?

‘ You well know, Magnificent Lords, that Coun-
 ‘ sellor *Mafner* used all the most respectful Me-
 ‘ thods, to recover his Son so unjustly detain’d.
 ‘ Was ever any Regard had to his Supplications,
 ‘ or to the Remonstrances which your Laudable
 ‘ Leagues had the Goodness to make in his behalf?
 ‘ ’Twas to no purpose to use publick Intercessions
 ‘ with the Count *du Luc*, and to urge to him the
 ‘ Alliances and Neutrality. All this makes little
 ‘ Impression on the Mind of certain Ministers, who
 ‘ think themselves the only Men priviledged to com-
 ‘ mit Violences, without fearing Reprizals. They
 ‘ openly made their Sport of those Applications to
 ‘ them, and thereby drove the Father, provok’d
 ‘ by their Contempt of his Submissions, and pierc’d
 ‘ with Grief for the unjust Imprisonment of his
 ‘ Son



'Son, into a kind of Necessity to procure his Liberty by other ways. As for the Grand Prior of *France*, who has had the Misfortune to fall into the Hands of a Man justly irritated against his Nation, I will not enter into the Reasons alledg'd to justify this Reprisal, with the Consequences of which the Ambassador of *France* seeks to terrify you. I will only say, that if ever any thing could extenuate a Proceeding of this Nature, 'tis in the present Case. You cannot but remember, Magnificent Lords, that Mr. *Masner*, after the Negotiation of the Affair of Mr. *Merveilleux* by Mr. *Viguier*, in the Name of the Count *du Luc*, trusting to the Justice of his Cause, took a Resolution to make his Appearance before an Ambassador of *France*, who was incens'd against him, to make his Submission to him personally, justify himself against what could be alledg'd against him, and beseech him to cause his Son to be restor'd to him. 'Tis natural to imagine, that had Mr. *Masner* been conscious he was really culpable, he would never have been so imprudent, to put himself into the Hands of the very Person who would make himself his own Judge; for what pass'd with Respect to Mr. *Renaud* might well give him Apprehension. Yet he was not suffer'd, on that Occasion, to speak to justify himself, being dismiss'd, with a Promise however, that he should have his Son.

'But alas! We know by the sad Experience of half a Century, an Experience almost fatal to all *Europe*, what 'tis to rely on *French* Promises. In short, Mr. *Masner* finding all Hopes of that kind were vain, grew enrag'd at the Insolence and Perfidiousness of those who had no Regard to what they had so solemnly promis'd him; and the Anguish of his Soul being continually heighten'd by the Remembrance of his only Son, he was incited, by Despair, to the Seizure which the Count *du Luc* complains of.

'I should think, Magnificent Lords, that what I have here represented, ought at least to extenuate an Action which proceeded only from the Excess of a Father's Tenderness for his Child; and I have the more Reason to write to you in Favour of

A. C.

1710.



of M. *Masner*, since Her Majesty, the Queen, my Sovereign, is persuaded, that the ill Usage of him, with respect to his Son, was brought upon him for his Affection to the Allies, and the considerable Services he has done them. I desire you therefore to weigh maturely what I have had the Honour to lay before you, and to depend upon it, that Her Majesty will never suffer Wrong to be done to those who are engag'd in Her Service, or in that of Her Allies. I have the Honour to be, with the utmost Esteem for you,

Magnificent Lords,

Your most Humble,

Coire, Nov. 21.

and most Affectionate Servant,

1710.

F. MANNING.

* Dated at
Coire,
Nov. 22.

*The Imperial
Minister's
Letter to
Monsieur
du Luc.*

*Monsieur
du Luc's
Answer.*

On the other hand, the Baron de *Greuth*, the Imperial Minister, wrote * a Letter to the French Ambassador, to desire him, 'That through his good Offices, the Son of Mr. *Thomas Masner*, his Imperial Majesty's Principal Commissary, Captain and Counsellor of *Coire*, might be treated with all the decent Usage due to the Son of an Officer of such a Rank, and who suffer'd only for his Father; lest his Imperial Majesty should be oblig'd to make Reprizals. To this Letter, Count *Du Luc* return'd an Answer, importing in Substance, 'That they impos'd upon his Imperial Majesty, who pretended, that the Son of *Tho. Masner* was detain'd Prisoner in *France*, on account of the Service the Father had done for the Emperor; That no Great Prince, nor any Man of Honour, could espouse the Cause of a notorious Robber, who might have had his Son again, if he would have restor'd the Sums he was prov'd to have in his Hands; 'That instead of that, he fancy'd his pretended Claim of his Son's Liberty, gave him a Right to commit an Action unheard of 'till our Times; which the Baron could not be either ignorant of,



or unconcern'd at, since those who seiz'd the *Grand Prior*, at the Gate of *Coire*, and remov'd him into the Territories of the Empire, seem'd to intend to make his Imperial Majesty an Accomplice in the Deed: Concluding, he was persuaded, he would use his Endeavours to let Posterity know, that War cannot serve for a Pretence to authorize an Attempt which may so much affect Princes, in what Rank soever God has plac'd them.

The Diet of the *Grisons*, which was by this time assembl'd, having receiv'd these Letters, adjourn'd to the 16th of *December*: But the Baron *de Greuth* having observ'd the Partiality of that Assembly in favour of *France*, thought fit to write to † them a Letter thereupon. But the same having had little or no effect, Mr. *Manning* presented a long Memorial to the Diet, Two Days * after their Meeting.

† Dec. 3.

N. S.

* Dec. 18.

N. S.

This extraordinary Case, and the powerful Interpositions made on both sides, occasion'd warm Debates in the Diet: For several Members not only excus'd what Mr. *Masner* had done, but justify'd the same, and propos'd to return him Thanks for having asserted the Rights and Independencies of the *Grisons*, against the Encroachments of *France*. Others gain'd by the Promises of the *French*, or intimidated by their Menaces, exclaim'd against him as an Infringer of the Neutrality of his Country, and an Invader of the Supreme Power, to which it only belongs to grant the Right of Reprizals, and to judge when it ought to be granted; but at last they came to debate this Point: Whether the Dyet should, in the first place, apply themselves to the Court of *France*, and desire the Liberty of young *Masner*, unjustly detain'd there, before they made any Steps in order to procure the Liberty of the *Grand Prior*? or, Whether they should first of all use their Endeavours to obtain the Liberty of the said *Grand-Prior*, before they made any Instances in favour of young *Masner*? The Partizans of *France* being very numerous in that Assembly, carry'd it for the latter Opinion; and so the Diet resolv'd, that the Baron *de Greuth* Envoy of the Emperor, should be desir'd in the Name of the Republick of the *Grisons*, to use his good Offices at *Vienna*, in order

Debate in the Diet of the *Grisons*.

Their Resolutions for the Enlargement of the *Grand Prior*.

der

A. C.

1710.



der that the *Grand-Prior* of France, now in the Power of his Imperial Majesty, be released, and safely brought into the Territories of *Coire*, from whence he was carry'd away; and that Mr. *Mafner* should contribute his good Offices to procure his Liberty; and lastly, that the Dyet should meet again the 3d of *February*, to consider further of this Affair, when the Deputies should bring with them full Instructions from their respective Principals.

Mr. Mas-

ner appeals

to a General

Assembly of

all the

Commons.

Mr. *Mafner*, being sensible of the Partiality of that Diet, appeal'd to a General Assembly of all the Commons, and dispers'd another Manifesto, of which he desir'd might be read by the Ministers in the Protestant Churches, that all the People might be inform'd of the true Circumstances of this Affair, and give Instructions accordingly to their Deputies.

The Plague

rages in se-

veral Parts

of Europe.

Besides the Miseries and Calamities that are inseparable from War, several Countries in Europe continued this Year 1710, to be afflicted with the Plague, particularly *Poland*, *Prussia*, *Pomerania*, *Hungary*, and some Parts of *Sweden*.

Sacheve-

tel's Trial

new kin-

dles old

Animos-

ties.

Having taken a Survey of all material foreign Transactions, let's now attend domestick Occurrences; and, according to Method, resume them, where we left them, in the last Year's Annals, viz. the end of Dr. *Sacheverel's* Trial. It was observ'd there, 'That tho' that Business, which made so much Noise both at Home and Abroad, seem'd to terminate with 'small Flames, (*viz.* the burning his Sermons and 'other Books) yet it new-kindled old Animosities, 'which soon after shew'd themselves in many Addresses, of very different Stile and Tenor, that 'were presented to the Queen. The several Papers that were publish'd, soon after, by both Parties, (and the most principal of which, I have thought fit to preserve in the Appendix † to this Annual History) will give the Reader an Idea of the Temper the Nation was in at this Juncture, and, in great Measure, save me the uneasy and invidious Task of making Reflections, and relating some Passages, which, the nearer they came to Truth, the more they offend the Persons concern'd. It is, however, necessary to take notice in this Place, that the Bulk of

† Numb.

V. VI.

VII. VIII.

of the *High-Church*, or *Tory-Party*, being no less exasperated against the *Low-Church-Party*, than their *Leaders* were uneasie at the long, not to say *imperious* *Reign* of the old *Ministers*, and *Favourites*, they were both very industrious in procuring *Addresses*, which, under the Pretence of expressing their *Loyalty* to the *Queen*, and *Affection* to the *Church* *Establish'd*, were mainly levell'd, like so many Batteries, against the *Ministry* and *Parliament*, and the whole *Moderate* *Party*.

A. C.

1710.

The High-Church-Party exasperated against the Whiggs, and their Ministry; And pro-

The first of this kind of *Addresses*, was that of the *High-Sheriff*, *Grand-Jury*, *Justices of the Peace*, and other *Gentlemen*, of the *County of Gloucester*, at the *Affizes*. levell'd and Presented to Her Majesty, April 5. by *Allen Bathurst, Esq;* Member of *Parliament* for *Cirencester*, introduc'd by his Grace the *Duke of Beaufort*: Which was as follows,

WE, Your Majesty's most Loyal and Dutiful Subjects, the *High-Sheriff*, *Grand Jury*, *Justices of the Peace*, and other *Gentlemen* of the *County of Gloucester*, assembled at the *Affizes* held for the said *County*, on the 18th Day of *March*, 1709, do gladly embrace this Opportunity of giving Your Majesty our hearty and solemn Assurances, that we now are, and always shall be, ready to sacrifice our Lives and Fortunes, in Defence of Your Majesty's most Sacred Person, *Prerogative* and *Government*, the *Protestant Succession*, and the *Church of England*, as by Law establish'd, and its *Apostolical Doctrines* and *Ordinances*, against all *Republican*, *Traiterous*, *Factionous*, and *Schismatical* Opposers at Home, and all open and profess'd Enemy's Abroad: That we, in our several Capacities, to our utmost, will endeavour to suppress all *Seditious Tenets*, *Immoralities*, and *Prophaneness*; and, in the ensuing *Parliament*, chuse such Representatives, as are most affectionately Dutiful to Your Majesty, Religiously Zealous for our *Holy Church*, and have the tenderest Regard for the *Lives*, *Liberties*, and *Estates* of their Fellow-Subjects.

Long

A. C.

1710.



‘ Long may Your Majesty Live and Reign over
 ‘ us, as the Nursing-Mother of our *Spotless Religion*,
 ‘ the Delight and Darling of a happy People, and
 ‘ the Terroure and Scourge of *Ambitious Tyrants*.
 ‘ May Your Majesty, late very late, exchange
 ‘ these Temporal Crowns for an Immortal one, and
 ‘ our distant Posterity enjoy the Benefits, and bless
 ‘ the Memory of Your Majesty’s Piety and Con-
 ‘ duct. These are the sincere Prayers of, &c.

*Four Days after, James Buller, Esq; one of the Knights
 of the Shire for the County of Cornwall, introduc’d
 by the Earl of Bath, presented also the following
 Address of the High-Sheriff, Justices, Grand-Jury,
 Gentlemen and Clergy, assembled at the General Assize
 held at Lancelton, for the County of Cornwall, the
 29th of March, 1710.*

*Address of
 the County
 of Corn-
 wall, pre-
 sented
 April 9.*

‘ **A**S Your Majesty’s great Zeal for the Prote-
 ‘ ction and Security of the present Govern-
 ‘ ment, in Church and State, engage our dutiful Ac-
 ‘ knowledgment; so we beg Leave, in all Humili-
 ‘ ty, to beseech Almighty God, to inspire Your
 ‘ Majesty with a continued Courage, to assert the
 ‘ *Just Rights* of Monarchy, and the Church of England,
 ‘ with the Succession to the Crown in the Protestant
 ‘ Line, as by Law establish’d, against all *Opposers*
 ‘ and *Innovators*, whatsoever: In the Defence where-
 ‘ of, our *Ancestors* so freely spent their Blood; and
 ‘ which we, their *Loyal Offspring*, solemnly declare,
 ‘ we will support with our Lives and Fortunes.
 ‘ May Your Majesty’s Arms still gloriously Con-
 ‘ quer Abroad, and Your Goodness prevail upon
 ‘ Your *Enemies at Home*, till there be no Power
 ‘ able to resist the one, or *Malignant* left to disturb
 ‘ the other; and, after a long and peaceable Reign,
 ‘ that Your Majesty may transmit these invaluable
 ‘ Blessings to late Posterity, is the Prayer of, &c.

On the 5th of the same Month, Sir Samuel Garrard, Lord Mayor of the City of London, call'd a Court, or Common-Council, wherein it was propos'd to present also an Address to Her Majesty, which after some Debate, was carried in the Affirmative, by a Majority of 114 Voices against 95; and, accordingly, Six Days † after, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, waited on Her Majesty with the following Address:

Dread Sovereign!

THE daring and insolent Attacks that have † *Address* been publickly made on our most happy of the City Constitution, (of which Your Majesty's Royal of London Prerogative, is so essential a Part) by insuing Re-presented *publican Notions* into the Minds of Your Subjects, April 13. by Printing and Publishing seditious and scandalous Books and Pamphlets, have justly awaken'd us, Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, to a serious Consideration of the fatal Consequences of such Doctrines to Your Majesty's most Sacred Person, and to the Protestant Succession, as by Law establish'd, being destructive of Monarchy itself.

We therefore most humbly crave Leave, to declare our hearty Detestation of all *Anti-Monarchical Principles*; and to assure Your Majesty of our steady and unshaken Loyalty to Your Person and Government, supported by Your just and legal Prerogative; of our hearty Zeal for the Preservation of the Church of England, founded on the Doctrines and Practices of the Apostles and Primitive Christians, with a tender Regard to all Persons of Consciences truly scrupulous; of our firm Resolution of maintaining the Protestant Succession, as by Law establish'd, in the illustrious House of Hanover, as the only Means to perpetuate the great Blessings we enjoy under Your most auspicious Reign.

And in Obedience to Your Royal Commands, we will use our utmost Care and Diligence, to prevent and suppress all riotous and tumultuous Assemblies; and with undaunted Vigour, (to the

A. C. 'last) oppose all Persons, both at Home and
 1710. 'Abroad, who shall attempt to disturb the Peace of
 ~~~~~ 'Your Glorious Reight, or the Serenity of Your  
 'Royal Mind.

*But the very same Day, the Commissioners of Lieutenancy for the City of London, who were, most of them, of the Low-Church Party, began to raise Counter-Batteries against their Assailants, and presented the following Address to the Queen :*

*May it please Your Majesty,*

*Address of the Lieutenancy presented April 13.* **W**E Your Majesty's most Loyal and Dutiful Subjects, the Commissioners of Your Majesty's Lieutenancy for the City of London, being deeply sensible of the unspeakable Blessings we enjoy, under Your most Auspicious Reign, and of the Obedience and Submission we owe to Your Administration, beg Leave humbly to assure Your Majesty, that we have the utmost Detestation, and Abhorrence of the Rebellious Tumults and Disorders, set on Foot against Your Majesty's Person and Government, in Defiance of the late Proceedings of the High Court of Parliament, and to the great Terror and Damage of many of our Fellow-Subjects.

*And being fully satisfy'd, that these Tumults have been rais'd, and fomented, by none but Papists, Non-jurors, and other such-like disaffected Persons, who aim at the entire Subversion of our present Establishment, We have thought our selves under the strictest Obligations to do every Thing in our Power to suppress them: And the rather, because Your Majesty was pleas'd to command our Attendance, soon after these Tumultuous Riots began, that we might receive from Your Majesty the Charge of preserving the Peace of this City.*

*And we take this Opportunity to assure Your Majesty, that we will, upon all Occasions, defend Your Majesty's Person, and Government, and Your Rightful and Lawful Title to the Imperial Crown of these Realms, with the Hazard of our Lives and Estates, against all that shall go about to prejudice the late Happy Revolution, Your Majesty's present Most Gracious Administration in Church and State, the Succession in the Protestant*

*Line*

'Line, the Church of England, as Establish'd by A. C.  
'Law, Or the Toleration allow'd to Protestant Dis- 1710.  
'senters; being fully persuaded, that all such wicked  
'and malicious Attempts, and Tumultuous Practi-  
'ces, together with the seditious Pamphlets, which  
'have been of late reviv'd, and industriously dispers'd,  
'can have no other Tendency, than to subvert the Foun-  
'dations of our present Happiness and Tranquil-  
'lity.

'And we faithfully promise Your Majesty, we will  
'have no Contention with any of our Fellow-Subjects,  
'unless it be, who shall exceed the other, in contri-  
'buting to advance our present Happiness, and se-  
'cure the Protestant Succession; That we may not be  
'wanting to do any Thing that in us lies, towards bring-  
'ing about that Happy Union amongst all Your People,  
'that Your Majesty has so graciously and earnestly recom-  
'mended from the Throne.

'May it please Almighty God long to preserve Your  
'Majesty's Sacred Person, and to strengthen Your Maje-  
'sty's Government, in the Hands of Your Wise and Faith-  
'ful Ministry, for the Happiness of the present and  
'succeeding Generations.

About the same time was publish'd the following Address  
of the Mayor and Burgesses of the City of Gloucester,  
in Common-Council assembled:

May it please Your Majesty,

'THE Blessings we continually receive from Address of  
'Your Glorious Administration, come so the City of  
'thick upon us, that should we endeavour as of- Glouce-  
'ten to return our Publick Thanks, We should ster.  
'press too much on that Time, always employ'd to  
'make us and our Posterity happy; yet Your Ma-  
'jesty's late most Gracious Speech from the  
'Throne hath swell'd our Hearts too full, to be  
'silent.

'With what Surprize and Indignation, have  
'we heard the Church cry'd out to be in Dan-  
'ger under Your Majesty's Reign, the Glory,  
'Ornament, and Security of both Church and  
'State?

A. C.

1710.



'Tis true, at last there appear'd Danger; but  
' it was from that Quarter that preach'd up Peril,  
' seconded by Tumults and Rebellion.

' We always desire to obey Your Majesty's Com-  
' mands, and therefore will not once name those  
' unhappy Disputes above our Reach; nor have any  
' Contention, but who shall be the best Subjects to  
' the best Queen.

'Tis thus we will endeavour to consummate the  
' Course of Your Victories, by compleating that  
' blessed Union Your Majesty hath so much at  
' Heart.

' We humbly hope, from the Interposition of  
' Your Royal Wisdom and Power, we may every  
' where hear the Sound of the Gospel, unmix'd with  
' the Noise of Politicks.

' Were those who are disturb'd at our present  
' Happiness, confin'd to their own Business, and  
' what they understand, how little should we hear  
' from them?

' Your Majesty's Affection to the Church, never  
' suffers You to forget the Protestant Succession.  
' A Blessing, how dear soever to us, we pray  
' may be preserv'd to our Posterity yet un-  
' born.

*To back these Whiggish Addresses, the High Sheriff,  
Seventeen Deputy-Lieutenants, and Justices of the  
Peace, and Nineteen Gentlemen of the Grand-Jury,  
assembled at the Quarter-Sessions of the Peace, holden  
for the County of Worcester, at the Guild-Hall of  
the City of the same Name, unanimously † agreed on  
the following Address.*

† April 18.

*Address of  
the County  
of Worces-  
ter.*

' PERMIT us, most Gracious Sovereign, to con-  
' gratulate Your Majesty, and Your King-  
' dom, upon the happy Suppression of Rebellious  
' Tumults lately rais'd and encouraged in Your  
' Metropolis, by Papists, Non-Jurors, and other Ene-  
' mies to Your Majesty's Title and Govern-  
' ment.

' The Boldness of the Attempt, in Defiance of  
' the Justice of the Nation, when the Representa-  
' tive Body of the Commons of Great-Britain had  
' charg'd



'charg'd an Offender with *High Crimes and Misdemeanours*, before Your Majesty, in Your Highest Court of Judicature; as well as the timing of it, when the *Great Disturber of Europe* was treating for Peace, having been humbled by the Arms of Your Majesty, and Your Allies Abroad, shew'd to have been the last Efforts of his Friends here.

'We humbly beg Leave, to declare our utter Detestation of all such Traiterous Practices, and our firm Resolution to Sacrifice our Lives and Fortunes in Defence of Your Majesty's Sacred Person, Just Title, and Gracious Administration of the Church of *England*, and of the Protestant Succession, as they are by Law Established.

'Long may Your Majesty Live, the Defender and Ornament of our Church; may the rest of Your Happy Reign be Crown'd, if possible, with greater Blessings and Honours, than those which have hitherto attended it, which we trust we may reasonably hope for, from that Earnest of God's farther Protection and Favour, which he has been pleas'd to give so early this Spring to Your Majesty's Army, and those of Your Allies, in their glorious and successful Attempt upon the Enemy's Lines. May Your Majesty be always serv'd by such a wise and just Ministry, such a faithful and courageous General, such a dutiful and affectionate Parliament, as now make Your Majesty's Reign the Glory of the *British* Monarchy, the Envy of Your Neighbours, and the Terror of Your Enemies.

'These are the fervent Prayers; and in any Instances, wherein we may contribute to these great Ends, Your Majesty may be assur'd of the most zealous Endeavours of Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects and Servants.

But the *High-Church* Addresses were far more numerous; and, according to the general Opinion, receiv'd with more Graciousness and Countenance, the Persons who presented them being introduc'd by

*High-Church* Addresses more numerous, and better Countenanced.

A. C. some Noble-Men of that Party, who began to be  
1710. in great Favour and Confidence with the Queen.

~~~~~ To which Purpose, we may here take Notice,  
that on the 14th of April, the Duke of Shrewsbury,
who in the late Tryal, had spoke in Favour of
The Duke of Dr. Sacheverell, kiss'd the Queen's Hand, for the
Shrewsbury made Office of Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's
Household, in the Room of the Marquis of Kent,
Lord- who resign'd it; and upon that Consideration, and
Chamber- of his Good and Faithful Services, was created a
lain, and Duke of Great-Britain. Two Days after, (April
Privy- Counsellor, the 16th) the Duke of Shrewsbury was also sworn
and the of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Coun-
Marquis of cil.
Kent a
Duke.

To give the greater Weight to the Addresses of the Tory-
Party, the following, from the University of Oxford,
was on the 28th of April presented to Her Majesty,
by the Vice-Chancellor, the Heads of Houses, several
Doctors, and the Proctors in their Formalities, intro-
duc'd by his Grace the Duke of Ormond, their Chan-
cellor:

Address
of the Uni-
versity of
Oxford.

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal
Subjects, the Chancellor, Masters, and
Scholars of the University of Oxon, being deeply sen-
sible of the many great and inestimable Blessings
God has bestow'd upon this Church and Nation, in
placing and preserving Your Majesty upon the
Throne of Your Royal Ancestors; most humbly
beg Leave, in this Publick and Solemn Manner,
to give our Thanks to Almighty God, and to as-
sure Your Majesty of the Continuance of our in-
violable Duty and Allegiance to Your Sacred Per-
son and Government. And as that Duty will
never suffer us to call in Question any Title by
which Your Majesty holds Your Crown, particu-
larly that which is Hereditary; so it will never
permit us to give any Countenance to that Popish
Republican Doctrine of *Resistance of Princes*;
the very Mention of which, at this Time under,
the best of Queens, ought to be detested and ab-
hor'd.

‘ We most humbly pray Your Majesty also to believe, that we do, and will always, use our utmost Endeavours to promote the Peace and Quiet of Your Reign, by teaching and encouraging such Principles as may tend to true Vertue, Piety and Loyalty. ‘Tis therefore not without very great Trouble we observe, That notwithstanding Your Majesty’s most pious Care to prevent it, yet ill Men have found Means to propagate so many Blasphemous and Heretical Doctrines among us, which tend not more to the Undermining of Religion, than they do to the Disturbance of the Civil Peace.

‘ Neither can we, at our Approaches to Your Majesty, ever cease to repeat our Thanks for that great Affection You have always express’d to the Establish’d Church; which You have enrich’d by Your Bounty, and adorn’d by Your Piety. And when we consider this Church, as fram’d most exactly according to the Primitive and Apostolical Model, we cannot but with the deepest Sorrow bewail the Danger of so many deluded Souls as are misled into the *damnable Sin of Schism*; tho’ we, by no means presume, to disapprove of that legal Impunity, which is allow’d to Consciences truly tender.

‘ And that we may, in the most effectual Manner approve ourselves most Loyal Subjects to Your Majesty, most Dutiful Sons of the Church, True Lovers of our Country, and Affectionate Brethren to our Fellow-Subjects, we will use our utmost Care to be always represented in Parliament by such Members as will inviolably maintain Your Majesty’s just Prerogative, the Succession in the illustrious House of *Hanover*, the Rights of the Church, and Liberties of the Subject. The Compassing of which great Ends, will complete the Glory obtain’d by Your victorious Arms; which we pray Almighty God may continue such, till a Safe and Honourable Peace shall leave no farther Use for them.

May it please our most Gracious God to bless Your Majesty with a prosperous Reign upon Earth, and to Crown You with a late Immortality.



The ANNALS of

To which Address Her Majesty gave this
Gracious Answer

Mr. Vice-Chancellor,

The Queen's Answer. **I** Thank You for your kind Address, and the Affection You have shewn to Me and My Government, and Your Concern for the Protestant Succession.

After this the Vice-Chancellor, and the rest of the Gentlemen, had the Honour to kiss Her Majesty's Hand.

On the Third of May, Sir Robert Jenkinson, Knight of the Shire for the County of Oxford, introduced by the Duke of Shrewsbury and the Earl of Abingdon, presented also the following Address to the Queen.

May it please Your most Sacred Majesty,

*Address of
the County
of Oxord.*

WE the High-Sheriff, Grand-Jury, Justices of the Peace, Deputy-Lieutenants, and Gentlemen of the County of Oxford, do unanimously beg leave to express our extreme Grief, that seditious Principles, so openly maintain'd and avow'd of late, should make it necessary for all Your Loyal Subjects to give Your Majesty fresh Assurances of their inviolable Duty and Affection; and to declare their Abhorrence of all Doctrines which allow Subjects to resist their Sovereign; which are propagated in Defiance of the Laws of GOD, and of this Realm, and which are utterly inconsistent with the Quiet and Subsistence of the Government.

We shall always be firm to those Principles of Duty to our Sovereign, which we have profess'd, and which have been taught in the most perilous Times, by the famous University, in whose Neighbourhood we live: And we shall endeavour to transmit the same to our Posterity, that our Loyalty may be HEREDITARY, as Your Majesty's TITLE to the Throne of Your Ancestors.

: Though

'Tho' we were astonish'd to see the most factious Positions reviv'd and propagated under the best and mildest of Governments, yet We less wonder at it, since it is easy to observe, that the most open *Patrons of Resistance* are equally ENCOURAGERS of *Blasphemy* and *Prophaneness*; and that the poison'd Arrows, which have been shot as well against GOD, as his VICE-GERENT, have come out of the same Quiver. There shall be nothing wanting in Us, to restrain the Insolence, and to defeat the Malice of the Enemies of GOD, and of Your Majesty. And when Your Majesty, to the extreme Joy of Your Loyal Subjects, shall in your Princely Wisdom, judge it proper to call another *Parliament*, We doubt not to choose such as shall truly represent their Country, always Eminent for its Loyalty, by doing all that's in their Power, to support the just Prerogative of Your Crown, the Church of *England* as by Law establish'd, the Welfare of Your People, and the Protestant Succession, as settled in the Illustrious House of *Hanover*.

It is observable, That this Address was about a Fortnight † before, publish'd in a News-Paper, the † April 11. Writer of which, either through Malice or Ignorance, had in several Places perverted the Sense of the said Address; and 'twas, in a more particular Manner, observ'd, That instead of Encouragers of *Blasphemy*, he had put MANAGERS of *Blasphemy*; thereby reflecting on the Managers of the House of Supplications in the late Tryal of Dr. Sacheverell: ment. Which gave no small Offence to many.

On the 14th of the same Month, Henry St. John, Esq; introduc'd by the Duke of Shrewsbury, presented the following Address to the Queen:

'WE, Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, Capital Burgesses, and other Electors of Members to serve in Parliament for Your Majesty's Ancient Borough of *Wootton-Basset*, in the County of *Wilts*, have long observed, with Sorrow, those insidious Practices,

Address of
Wotton-Basset, presented by
Mr. St. John.

A. C.

1710.



‘ fices, by which Faction has imposed on many
‘ amongst us, and has brought them to mistake Li-
‘ centiousness for Liberty, and Indifference for Mo-
‘ deration.

‘ But we should think ourselves unworthy of the
‘ *English* Name, if we could continue Silent at this
‘ Time, amidst the Crowds of Your Majesty’s faith-
‘ ful Subjects, who daily express their Indignation
‘ against such Doctrines as openly deny Your Ma-
‘ jesty’s Hereditary Title, insolently invade Your
‘ just Prerogative, and hardly tolerate the establish’d
‘ Church.

‘ We beg Leave to assure Your Majesty, that we
‘ have *Hearts* and *Hands* ready to assist Your Maje-
‘ sty in opposing all Your Enemies, both Foreign
‘ and Domestick, and in reducing all Exorbitant
‘ Power, either at Home or Abroad.

‘ The most effectual Way, by which we can
‘ evince the Sincerity of these Professions, is to
‘ choose such Persons to represent us, as are capable
‘ of paying Allegiance only where it is due, as pre-
‘ fer the Crown to a Faction, the Church to a
‘ Conventicle, and our Ancient Happy Constitution
‘ to any New Model, which the Wickedness of
‘ some Men, and the Weakness of others, may con-
‘ spire to advance.

‘ This, Madam, we solemnly promise to per-
‘ form, whenever Your Majesty shall graciously
‘ please to try the Sense of Your People in a NEW
‘ PARLIAMENT; and in the mean time
‘ we will neglect no Opportunity of shewing our
‘ selves the most Dutiful of Subjects to the Best of
‘ Queens.

‘ May Your Majesty’s Reign over Us be long
‘ and happy: And, if it shall please Almighty God
‘ to deny us the Blessing of future Issue from Your
‘ Majesty, may the Succession of the Crown in the
‘ Illustrious House of *Hanover* be continu’d to the
‘ latest Posterity.

On the 30th of May, Sir Jacob Bancks, one of the Representatives for the Borough of Minehead, introduced by the Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Somerset, presented also the following remarkable Address to the Queen:

May it please Your Majesty,

Since Your Majesty has been pleased to allow *Address of*
 Your Subjects thus to address You with their *Minehead*
 Acknowledgment of Your Supremacy, and a *presented by*
 Tender of their Duty towards You: We, Your *Sir Jacob*
 most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Inhabitants *Bancks.*
 of Your Ancient Borough of MINEHEAD,
 humbly beg Leave to take this Opportunity to
 assure Your Majesty, that we do from our Hearts
 believe Your undoubted Title to the Crown of
 these Realms; and that we will support and de-
 fend Your Sacred Person and Government, with
 the Protestant Succession, as by Law limited and
 establish'd, even with an Oblation of our Lives
 and Fortunes, as well against all treacherous and
 secret Enemies, as those that are publick and de-
 clared.

And here, out of our abundant Concern for
 Your Majesty, we cannot omit to observe how
 this Republican Principle of *Resistance* is of late
 Taught and Maintain'd; a Principle, that even
 within the Memories of some amongst us, caused an
 unnatural Rebellion against the best of Princes,
 Your Royal Grand-father; subverted the Monar-
 chy, the wisest of Governments; and ruin'd that
 Church, whose Doctrine is built upon the Pro-
 phets and Apostles, whose Government is truly
 Apostolical, and, in all its Essential Parts, of Di-
 vine Institution: and likewise to declare, that we
 do detest and abhor such a factious and pernicious
 Notion; a Notion ridiculous in its Nature, and
 inconsistent with Reason and Scripture, though in
 case of TYRANNY and OPPRESSION;
 and as we declare our just Abhorrence of that abo-
 minable Notion of *Resistance*, which is the more
 abominable; because we Live under Your Maje-
 sty's Government, the mildest of Governments, and
 as we assure Your Majesty to defend Your Sacred
 Person

A. C.

1710.



' Person and Government in the State, so do we
' promise Your Majesty, well knowing that the
' Prosperity of them both are inseparable, that
' shall be our constant Care to defend that in the
' Church, with all its Apostolical Doctrines and Dis-
' cipline, the one Monarchical, the other Epi-
' copal.

' And to that End, we shall be always ready to
' discountenance and suppress all such wicked Te-
' nets and Practices, as will mislead us into Atheism
' Heresy, and Schism; and when Your Majesty
' shall, in Your Princely Wisdom, judge it pro-
' per, we shall still continue to choose such Patriots
' to represent Us in Parliament, as shall be eminent-
' ly Loyal Subjects to Your Majesty, and constant
' Communicants of our establish'd Church.

' That God Almighty may pour down his Bless-
' ings upon You, that he may help to defeat
' Your Enemies, and make You still Victorious, and
' so direct You in all Your Paths here, that You
' may be crown'd with Immortal Glory hereafter,
' are the Prayers of,

*Your Majesty's most Dutiful, Loyal, and Obedient
Subjects.*

*On the other Hand, the Low-Church Party were not
Idle, for on the 25th of April the following Address
was presented to Queen.*

May it please Your Majesty,

*Address of
the County
of Sou-
thampton*

' WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal
' Subjects, the Justices of the Peace of the
' City and Liberty of *Westminster*, in Quarter-Sessi-
' ons assembled this 12th Day of *April*, 1710. with
' all Humility beg Leave to declare our Abhorrence
' of all Designs and Attempts of such Persons, who
' who under Pretence that they apprehend Danger
' to the Church from Immoral, Prophane, Wicked, and
' Malicious Libels, have taken Occasion to publish
' Seditious Doctrines, and make injurious Insinuations
' of their own, to the Disturbance of the Publick
' Peace.

' We beg Leave to assure *Your Majesty*, that we shall, to the utmost of our Ability, Detect and Discourage all Persons who shall by such evil Arts and Practices, favour *Seditious and Riotous Assemblies*, and raise Jealousies against *Your Majesty's* Administration, and Your *Able Ministers* employ'd therein.

' We shall upon all Occasions stand by, and defend *Your Majesty's* Just Title, founded upon the late *Happy Revolution*, the Church of England as by Law establish'd, and the Toleration to the *Protestant Dissenters*.

' We render *Your Majesty* our most Humble Thanks for Your great Care of the Church of England, and Your unexempl'd Bounty to the Ministers of it. We acknowledge, as becomes us, the Blessings of Your Good and Glorious Reign, and heartily Pray, that after a long Series of Years and Successes to *Your Majesty*, the Succession to these Your Dominions in the *Protestant-Line* may not fail as long as the World endures.

The 25th of the same Month, the Duke of Bolton, Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Southampton, presented to the Queen the following Address of the Grand Jury, Justices of the Peace, and other Gentlemen of the said County, at the Assizes held at the Castle of Winchester, on Thursday the 20th Day of April, 1710.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

' **T**IS with the greatest Surprize that we have lately seen the Jesuitical Arts and Malicious Insinuations of Papists, Jacobites and Non-Jurors, so far prevail upon some of the Weakest of Your Majesty's Subjects, as to persuade them that the Church of England could be in Danger under Your Majesty's Administration, or the Constitution from the Proceedings of this very Parliament, which has shew'd such a Zeal for Both, as can never be question'd but by those Persons who are unthankful for those gracious Expressions which You so lately deliver'd from the Throne.

*Address of
the County
of Southampton*

' The

'The Safe and Flourishing Condition of the Church of England, as by Law established, the Securing the Protestant Succession, the Union of Your Majesty's Kingdoms, the Wisdom and Mildness of Your Government, and all the other Blessings of Your Majesty's unparallel'd Reign, are so dear to us, that we cannot but have the greatest Detestation of such Persons and Principles as strike at the Foundation of them all, the late Happy Revolution, in which Your Majesty bore so Glorious a Part.

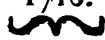
'We beg Your Majesty to believe, that we have a most hearty Zeal for Your Person and Government, which we shall always endeavour to demonstrate by promoting Peace and mutual Good-Will betwixt all Your Majesty's Subjects; and by detecting, disappointing and punishing all Disturbers of the Publick Peace, or Fomenters of Divisions amongst Your People; which can have no other Effect, but to advance the Cause of the Common Enemy, and to defeat the glorious Designs of the Best of Queens.

On the 1st of June Sir John Holland, Barr. Comptroller of the Household, and Ash Windham, Esq; Knights of the Shire for the County of Norfolk; introduc'd by the Duke of Devonshire, did also present the following Address of the Deputy-Lieutenants, Militia Officers, Gentlemen, and Others, of the City of Norwich.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

*Address of
the City of
Norwich.*

'TIS with inexpressible Concern we observe Your Reign made Uneasy by Mistaken and Ill-designing Persons, so indutiously keeping up Distinctions and Divisions amongst Your Subjects, contrary to Your Majesty's repeated Recommendations of UNION. It might, with great Reason, have been expected, that the unparallel'd Wisdom and Goodness, with which You Exercise Your Government, would have compos'd Your Subjects into an universal Acquiescence in Your Conduct; and that the Ministry You have so wisely made Choice of, and who have acquitted them-



‘ themselves with great Prudence and Fidelity to
 ‘ Your Majesty and Country, should not have been
 ‘ To invidiously Struck at. The ill Treatment Your
 ‘ Majesty, They, and Your Great Council, meet
 ‘ with, we heartily Lament, and desire that our
 ‘ Detestation of this kind of Behaviour may be Re-
 ‘ corded to Posterity.

‘ We are at a Loss to account for the Carriage
 ‘ of some Persons, who, in Notion, maintain an
 ‘ *unlimited Submission* to be due to the *Worst* of
 ‘ Princes, and yet, in Practice, discharge their
 ‘ Obedience so imperfectly to the BEST: Whilst
 ‘ by unfair Insinuations they represent Your Maje-
 ‘ sty as wanting in Your Care of the *Church of Eng-
 ‘ land*, notwithstanding the great Bounty You have
 ‘ shewn to the Clergy of it, the bright Example
 ‘ You are in it, and Your reiterated Professions of
 ‘ Your true Concern for the same. But as the Re-
 ‘ verse of what we Complain of, we Declare our
 ‘ great Satisfaction in Your Administration, and
 ‘ are persuaded the Impartial World will joyn with
 ‘ us in doing Justice to Your Majesty in that re-
 ‘ spect. We Humbly assure Your Majesty (whom
 ‘ God long preserve) of our Readiness, at all Times,
 ‘ to defend Your Person and Government against
 ‘ the Pretender, and all his open and secret Abet-
 ‘ tors, and all other Your Enemies, and to main-
 ‘ tain the *Church of England*, and Protestant Succes-
 ‘ sion in the *Illustrious House of Hanover*; and that
 ‘ we shall, in every Respect, demean our Selves as
 ‘ becomes good Subjects to the Best of PRINCES.

‘ We hope, That these Approaches of Your Peo-
 ‘ ple to You, which should be an Instance of their
 ‘ Respect to Your Majesty, shall not be made use
 ‘ of to put Difficulties upon You: Put that all
 ‘ Your Subjects will continually Study to make
 ‘ Your Reign Easy, who have done all that a Wise
 ‘ and Good Prince could do to make them so.

‘ We beg Leave to congratulate Your Majesty
 ‘ upon the successful Opening of this Campaign,
 ‘ and hope it presages an approaching P E A C E,
 ‘ that will be Glorious to Your Majesty in pro-
 ‘ curing it, and Safe to Your Dominions, and the
 ‘ Nations in Alliance with You; and that Peace
 ‘ may be establish’d at Home, as well as Abroad,
 ‘ and

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‘ and thereby Your Majesty’s full Intentions for the
 ‘ Happiness of Your People, the better be obtain’d,
 ‘ we shall, with utmost Care, upon all Occasions,
 ‘ cultivate a good Accord with our Fellow-Subjects;
 ‘ in Testimony whereof, we most heartily and
 ‘ chearfully hereunto subscribe,

Your Majesty’s most Obedient,

and most Faithful

Subjects and Servants.

About a Month after, William Monson, Esq; introduc’d by the Lord Chancellor, presented also the following Address to the Queen :

Most dread Sovereign,

*Address of
Hertford
presented
the 29th of
June.*

WE Your Majesty’s most Dutiful and Loyal
 ‘ Subjects, the principal Inhabitants and
 ‘ Freemen of Your Majesty’s Borough of *Hertford*,
 ‘ being informed, that an Address hath lately been
 ‘ presented to Your Majesty, in the Name of the
 ‘ Mayor, Aldermen, Freemen, and Inhabitants of
 ‘ Your said Borough, do humbly concur with them,
 ‘ in our hearty Detestation of all seditious and rebel-
 ‘ lious Doctrines and Positions, particularly those
 ‘ which have been so lately and so justly con-
 ‘ demn’d by Your Majesty’s high Court of Par-
 ‘ liament.

‘ The Persons truly dangerous to Your Majesty,
 ‘ and the Protestant Succession, are those who tra-
 ‘ duce the Honour and Justice of the Revolution;
 ‘ those who seditiously suggest the Church to be in
 ‘ Danger under Your Majesty’s Administration;
 ‘ those who scandalously misrepresent the Nation as
 ‘ sunk deeper into Atheism and Infidelity in this
 ‘ time of Your Majesty’s Glorious and Pious Reign,
 ‘ than formerly; those who presume to arraign and
 ‘ call in Question Your Majesty’s most wise and ex-
 ‘ cellent, as well as most successful Administration;
 ‘ and lastly, those who endeavour to support, and
 ‘ give Countenance to any Person whatsoever,
 ‘ who

who has been convicted of these exorbitant Offences. A. C.

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We cannot therefore go so far as to concur with any Insinuation, which seems to be made use of to induce Your Majesty to dissolve the present Parliament, who deserve so well of Your Majesty and the British Nation.

On the contrary, we persuade our selves, that whatever Endeavours shall be made use of in choosing Representatives for this Borough, we shall be able to be represented as we now are, and have always been, except at a time when our Right and Freedom of Election was unjustly invaded.

But the Whig Address, that made most Noise, was that of the Deputy-Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace, Clergy, Gentlemen, and Freeholders of the County of Kent, assembled at the Assizes held at Maidstone, the 25th of July; Sign'd by 26 Deputy-Lieutenants, and 52 Justices of the Peace, which, on the 30th of the same Month, was presented to the Queen by Sir Thomas Palmier, Bari and David Polhill, Esq; their Representatives in Parliament, introduc'd by the Earl of Dorset and Middlesex; a young Nobleman, who treads in the Foot-steps of his ingenious and Publick-spirited Father; and who, I am inform'd, had penn'd the same, as follows:

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, do humbly beg Leave to congratulate Your Majesty, upon the early and continued Successes of this Glorious Campaign: And, at the same time, most gratefully to acknowledge the many Blessings we daily enjoy, under Your Majesty's happy Administration. And it is with the utmost Detestation we reflect upon those turbulent Spirits, those Fomenters of Sedition, who even in Your Majesty's Pious and Exemplary Reign, would falsely insinuate, That the Church, the most Sacred Part of our Constitution, is in Danger, notwithstanding the Unparallel'd Victories, with which God has blessed Your Majesty's Arms Abroad, under Your most Faithful and most Successful

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‘ Successful General; and the Wise Administration
‘ of Affairs at Home, under a most Prudent and
‘ well-chosen Ministry.

‘ But such is the Ingratitude of these Wicked and
‘ Designing Men; such their Inveteracy to the
‘ happy Revolution, and such their Inconsistency,
‘ that though at present they think it for their Pur-
‘ pose seemingly to approve Your Majesty’s being
‘ upon the Throne; yet they stick not openly to
‘ revile and traduce, as Odious and Unjustifiable,
‘ the necessary Means that were us’d in bringing
‘ about the happy Event.

‘ But may that Providence which has so particu-
‘ larly attended Your Majesty throughout the whole
‘ Course of Your Reign, still continue to protect
‘ and defend the best of Queens.

‘ And may our Holy and Apostolical Church,
‘ ever be secur’d against all Her Enemies, of what
‘ Nature soever, whether Popish or Fanatical; but
‘ more particularly, against those Vipers in her very
‘ Bosom, who instil groundless Fears, and prophane
‘ her Sacred Name, in using it only as a Cloak to
‘ Designs, they do not as yet think proper openly to
‘ avow.

‘ And as we do solemnly assure Your Majesty,
‘ That we are ready with our Lives and Fortunes,
‘ to maintain Your Majesty’s undoubted Title to
‘ the Crown, and to defend the Church of *England*,
‘ as establish’d by Law; so we do not think it alto-
‘ gether unnecessary in this *Prevaricating* Age to de-
‘ clare, That we mean that Title which is Foun-
‘ ded on the happy Revolution, and Confirm’d by
‘ the Indisputable Authority of Parliament; and by
‘ the Church, we mean no other, but our Holy
‘ Episcopal *Protestant* Church of *England*, Establish’d
‘ by the Laws at the Reformation.

‘ And we likewise beg Leave to assure Your
‘ Majesty, That when this Parliament, (the Me-
‘ mory of which must be ever dear to all who wish
‘ well to their Country) has a Determination, we
‘ shall do our utmost *still* to be Represented by such
‘ as are Zealously affected to Your Majesty’s Person
‘ and Government; *sincere* Promoters of the Com-
‘ mon Interest, and such who shall endeavour to
‘ enable Your Majesty effectually to secure the Pro-
‘ tectant

† Protestant Succession (for the Good of our Posterity) A. C.
 † against the Attempts of Your Majesty's avowed 1710.
 † Enemies Abroad, and from the more dangerous
 † Perils of False and Seditious Brethren at Home.

In Opposition to this Address, Sir Thomas Style, introduced by the Duke of Beaufort, presented the same † July 30.
 † Day, the following from the High-Sheriff, and
 † Grand Jury of the County of Kent, at the said Assizes
 † held at Maidstone, the 25th of July.

May it please Your Majesty,

WE have long waited for this Opportunity of Address of
 † professing our Duty to Your Majesty, and the High-
 † our Detestation of those Principles and Practices, Sheriff-and
 † by which a Cabal of wicked Men once accom- Grand-Jury
 † plished the Destruction of this best Constituted of Kent.
 † Church and Government.

And it is with Grief we now observe to Your Majesty, that whilst Your Loyal Subjects are maintaining Your Hereditary Right, and asserting the Doctrine of Obedience taught by our Church, they are Calumniated with the Names of Papists and Jacobites; and that they, who have always manifested their Zeal for our establish'd Religion, their Loyalty to Your Majesty, their Tenderness to Scrupulous Consciences, their Regard to the Protestant Succession, and the Liberties of the People, are branded with the Name of Party or Faction. Such Slanders as these can only proceed from restless Spirits, who are disquieting the Minds of Your loving Subjects, with Notions destructive of all Forms of Government; and whose constant Practice it is to impose on Your People, That Zeal for our Religion is Popery; Obedience to Your Majesty, Turkish Slavery; and a strict Observance of their Oaths, at best, but a Perjur'd Friendship to Your Majesty's Enemies.

When this is done in the Reign of the most indulgent and Religious Queen, that ever blessed this Nation, we cannot but fear it is intended to disturb this happy Government, and to take from us our Religion and Liberties, which by Your Majesty's Wisdom and Care have been always

A. C. 'preserved, and will, we doubt not, be delivered
1710. 'down inviolately to Your Protestant Successors, in
the illustrious House of Hanover.

May Your Majesty steadily pursue those Measures You have so wisely taken, for the Preservation of our Holy Religion, the Support of Your Crown and Dignity, and the Welfare of all Your People; and may Almighty God prosper Your Councils, and bless Your Arms, with a continued Glorious Success, that we, and all Your Majesty's Loyal Subjects, may enjoy the Blessing of a Lasting and Honourable Peace, which we fear such Artifices have caus'd our Enemies to delay.

These are the true Sentiments and hearty Prayers of Your Majesty's Dutiful Subjects.

To omit a Multitude of other Tory Addresses that were daily presented to the Queen, I shall take Notice, that on the 23d of August, the Bishop of London, waited on the Queen with the following:

To the Queen's most excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Bishop of London, and the Clergy of London and Westminster.

May it please Your Majesty,

*Address of
the Lon-
don Cler-
gy.*

OUR Hearts have all along accompanied our Fellow Subjects, the Genuine Sons of the Church of England, in their dutiful Applications to Your Majesty from all Parts of the Kingdom; we have with great Satisfaction observ'd the Zeal which they have express'd in Behalf of Your Regal Title and Prerogative, and the Indignation which they have shewn at the unprecedented Attempts lately made to undermine, not only our excellent Constitution in Church and State, but all Religion and Government.

We were the less eager to lay hold on this Occasion of approaching Your Throne, because we have and freely declar'd our selves on these Heads

' Heads from the Pulpit, under the Eye of Your Majesty, and in the Face of the whole World.

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' But the Time is now come, when we can no longer be innocently silent, since the Acknowledgment of Your Majesty's Hereditary Title, and Irresistible Authority is openly and boldly represented, as a plain Declaration in favour of the Pretender.

' We look upon the Clergy as deeply involv'd in this malicious Calumny, and therefore think ourselves obliged to express our utmost Abhorrence of any such disguised and traiterous Intention, which our Hearts (intirely devoted to Your Majesty) are not capable of harbouring; and which, we believe, none but the avowed or secret Friends of the Pretender would, in order to facilitate their wicked and dark Designs, have endeavour'd to fasten upon us.

' We have Sworn, and are stedfastly purposed to pay all Duty and Allegiance to Your Majesty, as to our Rightful and Lawful Sovereign, whose Title to the Crown, by Descent, has been affirmed and recognized by all Your Liege People in full Parliament.

' We know of no other Person who has any Claim to our Obedience, nor will we ever do any thing, either in, or after Your Majesty's Reign, (should we be so unfortunate as to survive it) which may seem, in the least, to favour such Claims and Pretensions.

' On Your Majesty alone our Eyes are now fixed, all our Wishes and Vows are employed for the Length, Peace and Prosperity of Your Reign; and whenever it shall please God, for our Sins, to withdraw so invaluable a Blessing, without any Alleviation of the Loss by Issue from Your Majesty, we acknowledge the most Illustrious House of *Hanover*, as the next Heirs in the Protestant Line, to have the only Right of Ascending the Throne, and indisputable Title to our Allegiance.

' We thank God, from the Bottom of our Hearts, for the Legal Provisions in this Regard made, to secure us from *Popery* and *Arbitrary Power*, which we once, through the Divine Assistance, vigorously and

A. C. 'preserved, and will, we doubt not, be delivered
 1710. 'down inviolately to Your Protestant Successors, in
 the illustrious House of Hanover.

May Your Majesty steadily pursue those Measures You have so wisely taken, for the Preservation of our Holy Religion, the Support of Your Crown and Dignity, and the Welfare of all Your People; and may Almighty God prosper Your Councils, and bless Your Arms, with a continued Glorious Success, that we, and all Your Majesty's Loyal Subjects, may enjoy the Blessing of a Lasting and Honourable Peace, which we fear such Artifices have caus'd our Enemies to delay.

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To the Queen's most excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Bishop of London, and the Clergy of London and Westminster.

May it please Your Majesty,

*Address of
the London Clergy.*

OUR Hearts have all along accompanied our Fellow Subjects, the Genuine Sons of the Church of England, in their dutiful Applications to Your Majesty from all Parts of the Kingdom; we have with great Satisfaction observ'd the Zeal which they have express'd in Behalf of Your Regal Title and Prerogative, and the Indignation which they have shewn at the unprecedented Attempts lately made to undermine, not only our excellent Constitution in Church and State, but all Religion and Government.

We were the less eager to lay hold on this Occasion of approaching Your Throne, because we had often and freely declar'd our selves on these
 Heads



' Heads from the Pulpit, under the Eye of Your Majesty, and in the Face of the whole World.

' But the Time is now come, when we can no longer be innocently silent, since the Acknowledgment of Your Majesty's Hereditary Title, and Irresistible Authority is openly and boldly presented, as a plain Declaration in favour of the Pretender.

' We look upon the Clergy as deeply involv'd in this malicious Calumny, and therefore think our selves obliged to express our utmost Abhorrence of any such disguised and traitorous Intention, which our Hearts (intirely devoted to Your Majesty) are not capable of harbouring; and which, we believe, none but the avowed or secret Friends of the Pretender would, in order to facilitate their wicked and dark Designs, have endeavour'd to fasten upon us.

' We have Sworn, and are stedfastly purposed to pay all Duty and Allegiance to Your Majesty, as to our Rightful and Lawful Sovereign, whose Title to the Crown, by Descent, has been affirmed and recognized by all Your Liege People in full Parliament.

' We know of no other Person who has any Claim to our Obedience, nor will we ever do any thing, either in, or after Your Majesty's Reign, (should we be so unfortunate as to survive it) which may seem, in the least, to favour such Claims and Pretensions.

' On Your Majesty alone our Eyes are now fixed, all our Wishes and Vows are employed for the Length, Peace and Prosperity of Your Reign; and whenever it shall please God, for our Sins, to withdraw so invaluable a Blessing, without any Alleviation of the Loss by Issue from Your Majesty, we acknowledge the most Illustrious House of Hanover, as the next Heirs in the Protestant Line, to have the only Right of Ascending the Throne, and indisputable Title to our Allegiance.

' We thank God, from the Bottom of our Hearts, for the Legal Provisions in this Regard made, to secure us from Popery and Arbitrary Power, which we once, through the Divine Assistance, vigorously and

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*‘ successfully withstood, when they were breaking in upon
‘ our Constitution; nor shall we fail to manifest an equal
‘ Zeal against them, whenever, and by what means
‘ soever, they shall meditate a Return.*

*‘ This, we are firmly persuaded, is the unani-
‘ mous Sense and Resolution of the Clergy, not
‘ only of these Cities, but of the whole Kingdom,
‘ as, we doubt not, will appear to Your Majesty,
‘ whenever they have an Opportunity of expressing
‘ it in Convocation.*

*‘ In the mean time, we shall not cease to bow our
‘ Knees to God, and most ardently to pray, that
‘ he would multiply and Increase the Successes
‘ with which Your wise and just Designs have been
‘ hitherto attended, and continue to bless Your
‘ Arms and Counsels, ’till they have effectually
‘ subdued the restless Enemies of our Peace, both at
‘ Home and Abroad; defeated the Menaces of
‘ of the Proud, and the Devices of the Craf-
‘ ty; and scattered all the People that delight in
‘ War.*

*Her Majesty was pleased to make the following
Gracious Answer:*

*The Queen's
Answer.*

I Take very kindly the Assurances of Duty you
give Me in this Address, and the Regard you
express for the Protestant Succession.

It is observable that great Exceptions were taken
at some apparent Contradictions in this Address;
and that several *London* Divines refused to subscribe
it; for which they afterwards publish'd their
Reasons.

On the other Hand, not long after, Crew Offley, Esq; a Gentleman of a very ample Fortune, accompanied by several Gentlemen of Cheshire, and introdu'd by the Duke of Devonshire, presented the following remarkable Address of the High-Sheriff, Justices of the Peace, Grand-Jury, Second Inquest, and of other Gentlemen and Freeholders of the County Palatine of Chester, assembled at the Assizes at Chester, on the 28th Day of August, in the Ninth Year of Her Majesty's Reign.

‘ Since other of our Fellow-Subjects have presented their Professions of Loyalty to Your Majesty: Permit us, Dread Sovereign, to tender our Unfeigned ones, and to Congratulate the wonderful Successes of Your Arms. *The Cheshire Address.*

‘ We esteem it our highest Felicity, that Your Majesty reigns over us, and that a Protestant Succession is secur'd to us by Law; joyfully acknowledging Your undoubted Title, without presuming to distinguish betwixt Your Parliamentary and Hereditary Right, much less to prefer that, which Your Glorious Predecessor King William had not; the Illustrious House of Hanover, most probably will not have; and to which, in Your Majesty's own Time, there is a Popish Pretender.

‘ The Peace and Order of the Kingdom require our Submission to all Legal Determinations, especially those of Your highest Court: And we cannot without Detestation think of Censuring a Parliamentary Proceeding, which was so just and so necessary, and which has had Your Majesty's most solemn Approbation from the Throne; the Condemning of which strikes at Your Majesty's Authority, the Judicature of the Lords, the Privileges of the Commons, and the very Constitution of Parliaments.

‘ We shall always pay a dutiful and chearful Submission to Your Majesty's Government; and it is with Resentment we behold those Insurrections and Riots, which were begun in Your Metropolis, and propagated through a considerable

A. C. 'Part of Your Kingdom, to countenance an info-
1710. 'lent Offender.

W 'Whilst we esteem the late Revolution happy,
'and consider the Part Your Majesty had in it,
'what Prevarication and Undutifulness should
'we be guilty of, should we insinuate that the Means
'of the Revolution were unjust, or represent the
'Principles of it as Antimonarchical.

'But such Methods as these have been made Use
'of to inflame and divide us, and have prevented
'that Blessing of Peace, which, otherwise, by this
'Time, we might have enjoy'd; and therefore, we
'hope, the Promoters of these Distractions will no
'longer grudge the Payment of Taxes, for carrying
'on that War which they have prolong'd. We
'have just Cause to adore the Divine Providence
'and Goodness, that, notwithstanding the At-
'tempts of our crafty Enemies at Home, our proud
'Enemies Abroad have been humbled, by the Con-
'tinuance of those never-failing Successes which at-
'tend upon Your consummate General in *Flanders*;
'and those great and seasonable ones which the
'Zeal and Fidelity of Your General in *Spain*, and
'his Love to Publick Liberty, have been rewarded
'with.

'These are Blessings which call for our highest
'Acknowledgments to Almighty God, the Author
'of them, and Duty to Your Majesty, who has
'procur'd them for us; and we most sincerely con-
'gratulate Your Majesty upon them, and pray they
'may terminate in the Establishment of Your
'Throne, by a safe and honourable Peace.

'May old *English* Liberty prevail, and never be
'exchang'd for Licentiousness.

'May the Church of *England* continue to be
'prosperous, but never dictate to, or be Independ-
'ent on the State.

'May the Difference between that and other Pro-
'testant Churches never be widen'd; but as that
'Church was first reformed by the Authority of the
'Civil Power, and as it has had the Honour ever
'since to be the Bulwark of the Protestant Interest,
'so may it always continue upon the same Foot,
'and may Your Majesty's Reign be long, as it
'has

Queen ANNE's Reign.

185

'has been Glorious, over a happy and Free A. C.
' People.

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Towards the latter End of *March* and Beginning of *April*, many Disorders happen'd in several Places, on Occasion of Disputes about Dr. *Sacheverell*. At *Oakam* in *Rutlandshire*, one *George Gade* being put in the Stocks by a Constable, for drinking Dr. *Sacheverell's* Health, upon some Words between *Gade* and the Constable, the latter struck *Gade* on the Head, so that he died of the Blow, and the Constable was seiz'd and imprison'd in order to his Tryal at the Assizes. At the Assizes at *Welfpool*, one *Mr. Cornwall* preaching a Sermon, in which he made mention of the Proceedings against Dr. *Sacheverell*, and reflecting upon them, he was order'd to be prosecuted. At the Assizes at *Shrewsbury*, the Mob headed by one *Yewde*, insulted the Council against Dr. *Sacheverell*, for which *Yewde* was taken up and order'd to be prosecuted. Several private Quarrels also happen'd on the same Account, in which many were either kill'd or wounded.

Disorders
occasion'd
by Dis-
putes, &c.
about
Dr. *Sache-
verell*.

About the same time, several Gentlemen of the County of *Salop* transmitted to the Earl of *Bradford*, their Lord Lieutenant the following Letter or Representation.

Letter from
the Gentle-
men of
*Shrop-
shire* to
the Earl of
Bradford.

My Lord,

'YOUR Lordship's Absence from this County,
' occasion'd by your Attendance in Parliament,
' obliges us to transmit to Your Lordship the fol-
' lowing Account.

'The Affidavits annexed, and whereto we crave
' Leave to refer your Lordship, contain a Repre-
' sentation of certain Facts, which have happen'd
' on *Friday* the 31st of *March* last, (being the Com-
' mission-Day for holding the Assizes for this Coun-
' ty) and during the Assizes.

'We are very sensible of the evil Example and
' dangerous Tendency of such tumultuous Proceed-
' ings at all times, but especially, when the Re-
' spect due to Her Majesty's Authority, and those
' Commissioned by Her for the Administration of
' the

A. C. ' the Publick Justice, makes it incumbent on all
 1710. ' Persons, and more particularly, on those in Au-
 ~~~~~ ' thority, not to encourage, but to prevent such  
 ' Disorders.

' But we consider those Seditious Practices with  
 ' greater Indignation, because they appear to us in-  
 ' tended as a publick Reflection on the late Procee-  
 ' dings in Parliament against Dr. *Henry Sacheverell*,  
 ' and such Members of the House of Commons,  
 ' who appeared in the Service of the House on that  
 ' Occasion; and were meant to Abett and Justifie  
 ' the dangerous Tenets, which have been vented  
 ' by that Person, so highly to the Dishonour of Her  
 ' Majesty's Government and Administration, and  
 ' which have received the just Condemnation of  
 ' both Houses of Parliament.

' Your Lordship will find by the Certificate and  
 ' Affidavit annex'd, that one *Thomas Tewde*—who  
 ' was concerned in the said tumultuous Proceed-  
 ' ings, hath since that time refused to take the Oaths  
 ' to the Government.

' We take Leave to inform Your Lordship fur-  
 ' ther, that during our Attendance at the Assizes,  
 ' some of us received Intimation of a Design of  
 ' some Persons concerned in the before-mentioned  
 ' Tumults, to procure an Address to Her Majesty;  
 ' but the Sense of the Majority of the Gentlemen,  
 ' who served on the Grand Jury, and who attend-  
 ' ed at the Assizes, being well known to be very  
 ' Opposite to all Seditious Attempts, no such Ad-  
 ' dress was publickly tendred to the Grand Jury in  
 ' the Manner wherein such solemn Transactions,  
 ' really intended for the Honour and Service of the  
 ' Government, and Peace of the Kingdom, have  
 ' been usually done.

' But since the Grand Jury have been discharged,  
 ' and some of them gone out of Town, an Address  
 ' hath been carried about the Town to many Pub-  
 ' lick Houses about Ten a Clock at Night, in order  
 ' to procure Hands to it.

' Your Lordship can very well judge; how much  
 ' of the Sense of this Country is expressed in the  
 ' Opinions of those Persons, who shall appear to  
 ' have subscribed that Address; but we think, we  
 ' should have been wanting in our Duty to Your  
 Lordship,



\* Lordship, if we had not given you this Account  
‘ of the clandestine and unusual Manner, by which  
‘ it hath been obtained. A. C. 1710.

‘ We cannot doubt of Your Lordship's favour-  
‘ able Reception of this Representation, by which  
‘ we are desirous to express to Your Lordship our  
‘ hearty Concern and Regard for the Quiet and  
‘ Happiness of Her Majesty's Government, and our  
‘ Dislike of such shameful and tumultuous Actions,  
‘ design'd to cast an Odium upon the Proceedings of  
‘ both Houses of Parliament, to inflame Her Maje-  
‘ sty's Subjects, and to disturb the Publick Peace.

‘ The due Consideration of all which Matters, is  
‘ most humbly submitted to Your Lordship,  
‘ by

*Your Lordship's*

*Most Obedient,*

*Humble Servants,*

Robert Corbet,  
Edward Leighton,  
J. Bridgeman,  
George Weld,  
John Lacon,

Fr. Berkeley,  
Robert Clive.  
Barth Beale.  
Ro. Edwards.  
Thomas Acton.

The Earl of *Bradford* communicated this Letter,  
and the Paper therein mention'd, to the Earl of  
*Sunderland*, One of Her Majesty's Principal Secre-  
taries of State, who laid the same before the Queen,  
and afterwards wrote the following Letter to the  
Earl of *Bradford*:

*Whitehall, April 10. 1710.*

*My Lord,*

‘ I Have laid before the Queen, the enclosed Pa-  
‘ pers, which Your Lordship had communica-  
‘ ted to me, giving an Account of the disorderly  
‘ and tumultuous Behaviour of some Persons at, or  
‘ near *Shrewsbury*; the most active of which ap-  
‘ pears to be a Non-Juror, who seem'd by their  
‘ Actions

*The Earl of  
Sunderland's Let-  
ter to the  
Earl of  
Bradford.*

A. C. ' Actions to set the Government at Defiance, and  
 1710. ' were endeavouring clandestinely to procure an  
 Address in the Name of the County, though contrary to the Sense of the greater Number, and those the most considerable of the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, and others, present at the Assizes there, upon *Matters very unacceptable to Her Majesty*: ' Who did thereupon in a *very earnest Manner*, express Her Dislike of these riotous and seditious Proceedings, promoted by *Papists, Non-Jurors, and other Persons*, disaffected to the Government, and of dangerous Principles; and did command that ' Your Lordship should let the Gentlemen, who sent you these Papers know, how graciously She accepts this so seasonable Mark of their Loyalty and Zeal for Her Person and Government, of which She desires the Continuance, in their going on to suppress such Practices, by which the Publick Peace is broken, and which tend to nothing less than the Total Subversion of our present Happy Constitution; and that it is Her Majesty's Pleasure they should effectually prosecute the Offenders with the utmost Severity of Law. ' Her Majesty, from what these Gentlemen have already done, does not doubt of their ready Compliance with these Her Commands, and is fully persuaded Your Lordship will not be wanting to encourage them in it, by giving them all the Countenance and Assistance in Your Power. I am,

My LORD,

Your Lordship's

Most Obedient

Humble Servant,

SUNDERLAND.

This Letter, together with the Representation beforemention'd, both which were, not long after, publish'd, by his Lordship's Direction, with Design

sign, as 'twas suppos'd, to stop the Torrent of *High-Church* Addresses, gave so great Offence to that Party, that they set all Engines at Work to get him remov'd out of his Place of Secretary of State.

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On the 19th of April, *Te Tee Neen Ho Ga Prow*, Four Indi-  
and *Sa Ga Yean Qua Prab Ton*, of the *Maqua's*; an King-  
*Elow Oh Kaom*, and *Oh Nee Yeath Ton No Prow*, of the or Chiefs,  
*River Sachem*, and the *Ganajoh-bore Sachem*, Four have Pub-  
*Kings*, or Chiefs of the Six Nations in the *West- lick Audi-*  
*Indies*, which lye between *New-England*, and *New- Queen.*  
*France*, or *Canada*: Who lately came over with the  
*West-India Fleet*, and were Cloath'd and Enter-  
tain'd at the Queen's Expence, had a Publick Audi-  
ence of Her Majesty at the Palace of *St. James's*,  
being conducted thither in Two of Her Majesty's  
Coaches, by *Sir Charles Cotterel*, Master of the Ce-  
remonies, and introduced by the Duke of *Shrews-*  
*bury*, Lord Chamberlain. They made a Speech  
by their Interpreter, which Major *Pidgeon*, who  
was one of the Officers that came with them,  
read in *English* to Her Majesty, being as fol-  
lows:

Great Queen!

WE have undertaken a long and tedious *Their*  
Voyage, which none of our Predecessors *Speech.*  
could ever be prevail'd upon to undertake. The  
Motive that induc'd us was, that we might see  
our Great Queen, and relate to Her those Things  
we thought absolutely necessary, for the Good of  
Her, and us, Her Allies, on the other side the  
Great Water.

We doubt not but our Great Queen has been ac-  
quainted with our long and tedious War, in Con-  
junction with Her Children, (meaning Subjects)  
against Her Enemies the *French*; and that we have  
been as a strong Wall for their Security, even to  
the Loss of our best Men. The Truth of which  
our Brother *Queder*, Colonel *Schuyler*, and *Anada-*  
*garjaux*, Colonel *Nicholson*, can testify, they having  
all our Proposals in Writing.

We

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‘ We were mightily rejoiced when we heard by *Anadagarjaux*, that our Great Queen had resolved to send an Army to reduce *Canada*; from whose Mouth we readily embraced our Great Queen’s Instructions; and in Token of our Friendship; we hung up the *Kettle*, and took up the *Hatchet*; and with one Consent, joined our Brother *Queder*; Colonel *Schuyler*, and *Anadagarjaux*, Colonel *Nicholson*, in making Preparations on this side the Lake, by building Forts, Store-Houses, Canows, and Battows; whilst *Anadisia*, Colonel *Vetch*, at the same time raised an Army at *Boston*, of which we were informed by our Ambassadors, whom we sent thither for that Purpose. We waited long in Expectation of the Fleet from *England*, to join *Anadisia*, Colonel *Vetch*, to go against *Quebec* by Sea, whilst *Anadagarjaux*, *Queder*, and we, went to *Port-Royal* by Land; but at last we were told; that our Great Queen, by some important Affair, was prevented in Her Design for that Season. This made us extream sorrowful, lest the *French*, who hitherto had dreaded us, should now think us unable to make War against them. The Reduction of *Canada* is of such Weight, that after the effecting thereof, we should have *Free Hunting*; and a great Trade with our Great Queen’s Children; and as a Token of the Sincerity of the Six Nations, we do here, in the Name of all, present Our Great Queen with the Belts of *Wampum*.

‘ We need not urge to our Great Queen, more than the Necessity we really labour under obliges us, that in Case our Great Queen should not be mindful of us, we must, with our Families, forsake our Country, and seek other Habitations, or stand Neuter; either of which will be much against our Inclinations.

‘ Since we have been in Alliance with our Great Queen’s Children, we have had some Knowledge of the Saviour of the World; and have often been importuned by the *French*, both by the Insinuations of their Priests, and by Presents, to come over to their Interest, but have always esteem’d them *Men of Falshood*: But if our Great Queen will be pleas’d to send over some Persons to instruct us, they shall find a most hearty Welcome;

‘ We

# Queen ANNE's Reign.

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\* We now close all, with Hopes of our Great A. C.  
 \* Queen's Favour, and leave it to Her most Gracious 1710.  
 \* Consideration.

The same Day, *Elbadge Guzman*, the Emperor of *A Royal*  
*Morocco's* Royal Messenger, was, by the Earl of *Messenger*  
*Sunderland*, introduc'd to a private Audience of the *from the*  
 Queen, wherein he deliver'd Letters from *Muley Emperor of*  
*Hmael*, his Master, to her Majesty, who promis'd a *Morocco*  
 speedy Dispatch. *delivers*  
*Letters to*  
*the Queen,*

On Friday, the 21st of April, the Four Indian April 19.  
 Princes went to see Dr. *Flamstead's* House, and Ma-  
 thematical Instruments in *Greenwich* Park; after  
 which they were nobly treated by some of the  
 Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, in One of  
 Her Majesty's Yachts. They staid about a Fort-  
 night longer in *London*, where they were entertain'd  
 by several Persons of Distinction, particularly by  
 the Duke of *Ormond*, who regaled them likewise  
 with a † Review of the Four Troops of Life-† N.B. The  
 Guards; And having seen all the Curiosities in and *Speech*  
 about this Metropolis, they went down to *Port-*  
 mouth, through *Hampton-Court* and *Windsor*, and  
 embark'd on Board the *Dragon*, one of Her Maje-  
 sty's Ships, Captain *Martin*, Commodore, together  
 with Col. *Francis Nicholson*, Commander in Chief *which was*  
 of the Forces design'd for an Expedition in *Ame-*  
*rica*. On the 8th of May, the *Dragon* and *Falmouth* *said to have*  
 sail'd from *Spithead*, having under Convoy about *been made*  
 Eighteen Sail, consisting of Merchant-men, a Bomb-  
 Ship and Tender, and several Transports; with *by them, on*  
 British Officers, a Regiment of Marines, Provisions *that Occa-*  
 and Stores of War; and on the 15th of July arti- *sion, to the*  
 ved at *Boston* in *New-England*. Colonel *Nicholson* *Ormond,*  
 having signified to the respective Governors of the *is Spurious.*  
 Queen's Provinces and Colonies of *Massachusetts-*  
*Bay*, *New Hampshire*, *Connecticut*, and *Rhode Island*,  
 Her Majesty's Commands to be assistant in the in- *They Sail*  
 tended Enterprize, they used all manner of Appli- *from Spit-*  
 cation and Diligence in Raising and Furnishing their *head, May*  
 respective Quotas of Men, Transports, Provisions, *8.*  
 and other Necessaries; and Commodore *Martin* be- *With Colo-*  
 ing \* join'd by Her Majesty's Ships the *Leopold* \* *Ni-*  
 and *Feverham* from *New-York*, the General set Sail *cholson.*  
 with *Sept. 9.*

A. C. with the Fleet and all the Forces, from Nankasket, on the 18th of September. Six Days † after they came to the Mouth of Port-Royal River in Nova-  
 1710. Scotia, and having the next Morning landed on the  
 † Sept. 24. South and North-sides of it, General Nicholson  
 General Nicholson's march'd the 26th with the Army, on the South-  
 Expedition's side, where the Fort is seated, and advanc'd within  
 in Nova- Cannon-shot of it. That Night, and the follow-  
 Scotia. ing, the Bomb-Ships fired into the Fort; and the  
 necessary Preparations for Attacking it in Form be-  
 ing made, Mr. Subercase, the French Governor, de-

† Sept. 30. manded † to capitulate on honourable Terms. Ho-  
 Capitula- stages being thereupon exchanged, the following  
 tion grant- Capitulation was signed on the 2d of October:

ed by Ge-  
 neral Ni-  
 cholson,  
 to the Go-  
 vernor of  
 Port-  
 Royal.

*Articles of Capitulation agreed upon for the Surrender of the Fort of Fort-Royal, &c. Betwixt Francis Nicholson, Esq; General and Commander in Chief of all the Forces of Her Sacred Majesty ANNE, by the Grace of GOD, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c. and Monsieur de Subercase, Kt. of the Military Order of St. Lewis, and Governor and Commander in Chief of the Fort of Port-Royal, Province of l'Accadie, and the Territories thereunto belonging, for his most Sacred Christian Majesty.*

‘ **T**HAT the Garrison shall March out with their Arms and Baggage, Drums beating, and Colours flying.

2. ‘ That there shall be a sufficient Number of Ships and Provisions to transport the said Garrison to Rochel or Rochford, by the shortest Passage, where they shall be furnished with Passports for their Return.

3. ‘ That I may take out Six Guns and Two Mortars, such as I shall think fit.

4. ‘ That the Officers shall carry out all their Effects, of what sort soever, except they do agree to the selling of them, the Payment of which to be *bonâ fide*.

5. ‘ That



5. That the Inhabitants within Cannon-shot of the Fort of *Port-Royal*, shall remain upon their Estates, with their Corn, Cattle and Furniture, during two Years, in case they are not desirous to go before: they taking the Oaths of Allegiance and Fidelity to Her Sacred Majesty of Great-Britain.

6. That a Vessel be provided for the Privateers belonging to the Islands in *America*, for their Transportation thither.

7. That those that are desirous to go for *Placentia* in *Newfoundland*, shall have leave by the nearest Passage.

8. That the *Cannadians*, or those that are desirous to go there, may, during the space of one Year.

9. That the Effects, Ornaments, Utensils of the Chappel and Hospital, shall be delivered to the Almoner.

10. I promise to deliver the Fort of *Port-Royal* into the Hands of *Francis Nicholson*, Esq; for the Queen of *Great-Britain*, &c. within Three Days after the Ratification of this present Treaty, with all the Effects belonging to the King, as Guns, Mortars, Bombs, Balls, Powder, and all other small Arms.

11. I will discover upon my Faith all the Mines, Fougasses and Cassemats.

12. All the Articles of this present Treaty, shall be executed upon good Faith, without Difficulty, and signed by each other at Her Majesty of *Great-Britain's* Camp before *Port-Royal* Fort, this second Day of *October*, in the Ninth Year of Her Majesty's Reign, *Annoque Domini*, 1710.

FRANCIS NICHOLSON.

SUBERCASE,

Memorandum. The General declared, That within Cannon-shot of *Port-Royal*, in the fifth Article above said, is to be understood three *English* Miles round the Fort, to be *Annapolis Royal*, and the Inhabitants within the said three Miles, to have the

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the Benefit of that Article. Which Persons, Male and Female, comprehended in the said Article, according to a List of their Names given in to the General by Mr. *Allen*, amount to 481 Persons.

*General Nicholson took Possession of the Place, and gives it the Name of Annapolis Royal.*

Pursuant to this Capitulation, on the 5th of *October*, Col. *Nicholson* took Possession of *Port-Royal*, gave it the Name of *Anapolis Royal*, (where Captain *Mascarene* mounted the first Guard) and having on the 10th solemniz'd a Day of Thanksgiving for the Success of Her Majesty's Arms, appointed Colonel *Vetch*, his Adjutant-General in this Expedition, Governor of the Place; and having made other Regulations for the Security of this Conquest, sail'd the 19th *Octob.* for *Boston*, and arrived there the 26th of the same Month.

To return to *England*, we must take Notice, That Reflections having been made on the Lord-Mayor, and some Aldermen, and Justices of the Peace in the City of *London*, as if they conniv'd at the Tumults and Riots committed in Favour of Dr. *Sacheverell*, the first thought fit to publish the following Order,

*March* the 30th, 1710.

## GARRARD, Mayor.

*The Lord Mayor of London's Order against Riots and Tumults,*  
Mar. 30.

Whereas Her Majesty has been inform'd, That of late many loose, idle, and disorderly Persons, have used in the Evenings, in a riotous and tumultuous Manner, to gather together in the Streets, and other Passages of this City, and the Suburbs thereof; where they make Bonfires and Illuminations, stop the Coaches, and assault the Persons of the Inhabitants, and other Her Majesty's Subjects, who happen to pass by upon their lawful Occasions, insult their Houses, break their Windows, forcibly and illegally demand, and exact Money of them; and by violent and unwarrantable Means, oblige them to illuminate their Houses, and furnish Wood for the said Bonfires,





fires, and commit other great Disorders, in open  
Defiance of Her Majesty's Royal Authority, and  
Her Will and Pleasure declar'd in Her late Pro-  
clamation in that Behalf; in Contempt of the Pro-  
ceedings of the High Court of Parliament now  
Assembled, in breach of the Peace, to the great  
Terror of Her Majesty's Subjects, and the endan-  
gering of their Lives and Possessions, and of the  
Quiet and good Government of this City: The  
Continuance of which Riots and Tumults, (as it  
hath been represented to Her Majesty) is in a  
great Measure owing to the want of Activity and  
Diligence in the several Magistrates and Officers,  
to whose Care the Preservation of the Peace, and  
the preventing and suppressing such Rebellious and  
Tumultuous Assemblies does appertain. At which  
Proceedings, so unbecoming the Loyalty, for  
which this City has, in all times, been so deservedly  
famous, Her Majesty hath express'd Her Displea-  
sure; and thereupon hath been pleas'd, strictly to  
charge and command his Lordship, and all other  
Magistrates and Officers in this City, and Liber-  
ties thereof, thereunto legally Authoriz'd, as they  
will answer the contrary at their Perils, That they  
and every of them, do forthwith put in Executio-  
n, with the utmost Vigilance and Care, all and every  
the Laws and Statutes whatsoever, now in Force,  
against Treasons, Traiterous Conspiracies, Riots,  
Routs, unlawful Assemblies, and other Breaches  
of the Peace; and such Persons as have refus'd, or  
shall refuse to take the Oaths appointed by Law;  
and to seize and apprehend all Persons whatever,  
offending against the same: And to tender to all  
Persons, whom they shall have reason to suspect of  
Disaffection to the Government, the Oaths ap-  
pointed by Law, particularly the Oath of Abju-  
ration.

The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor doth  
therefore, (by the Advice of his Brethren the Al-  
dermen) in Her Majesty's Name, strictly charge  
and command, all Constables, Church-wardens,  
and all other Officers and Ministers of Justice,  
within this City, and Liberties thereof, that they  
fail nor, from time to time, to prevent and sup-  
press all Assemblies of rude and disorderly Persons,

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in the Streets, or any other Places, and the making any Bonfires, or other Illuminations, Ringing of Bells, setting up of Lights, or other like Practices, for publick Rejoicings, within their respective Precincts and Divisions, (without publick Authority for so doing;) as also, that they apprehend all Persons that shall offend herein, or be found attempting any of the said Disorders, and bring them before his Lordship, or some other Justice of the Peace, within this City or Liberties, to be committed or bound over to the Sessions for the same. Likewise, That they return from time to time, to the Two next Justices (whereof one to be of the Quorum,) the Names of such Persons, within their several Precincts, whom they shall suspect of Disaffection to the Government, to the end, the Oaths aforesaid may be tendered to them. And his Lordship doth require the City's Marshals to seize and apprehend from time to time, all Hawkers, and other Persons, whom they shall find crying, and exposing to Sale in the Streets of this City, or Liberties thereof, any Seditious Books, or Pamphlets reflecting upon the Government, and bring them before some Justice of the Peace to be examined, and dealt with according to Law; and doth also charge the Beadles of the several Wards, to go from House to House, throughout the same, and give the Inhabitants Notice, that they suffer not their Sons, Servants or Apprentices to be Abroad in the Streets in the Evenings after it be Dark, unless it be upon their lawful Occasions, as they will answer for any Misdemeanours or Disturbances that may be committed by them. And his Lordship doth especially recommend it to the several Aldermen of this City, That either by themselves, their Deputies, or such other Person or Persons as they shall intrust, They do observe and take a strict Account of the Behaviour herein, of the respective Constables and other Offices within their Wards: And such as they shall find to have fail'd in their Performance hereof, to bind over to the Sessions, to answer for such their Default; and to do their best Endeavours, that the Laws be duly and strictly

ly put in Execution against all Offenders, in the several kinds before-mention'd, as Her Majesty hath Commanded, and the Duty of their Office obliges them to. A. C. 1710.

On the 19th of April, at the Sessions held at the Old-Baily, three of the Persons that had been most active in the late Tumults, were severally brought to their Trials. The first Daniel Damaree, of St. Clements-Danes, one of the Queen's Watermen was indicted for High-Treason, for that he on the 1st of March last, in the Parish aforesaid, did with a great Multitude of Men, to the Number of 400, the Queen's arm'd with Swords and Clubs, raise and levy publick War against the Queen; and the Persons who were sworn of the Jury, were,

Sir Edward Gould, Kt.  
Richard Brown, Esq;  
Peter Lavign, Esq;  
Robert Breeden, Esq;  
Charles Bateman, Esq;  
Peter Laccuse, Esq;

Giles Riddle.  
Thomas Dod.  
Charles Williams.  
Thomas Sutton.  
Daniel Selman.  
John Collis.

Names of  
the Jury.

After the Council for the Queen had open'd the Charge, Mr. Talbot, the first Witness, depos'd, That going through the Temple, he saw some Thousands of People there, that had attended upon Dr. Sacheverell from Westminster-Hall, he heard some of them cry out, that they would pull down Mr. Burges's Meeting House that Night; others were for pulling it down the ensuing Night; and a third sort not till they had seen the Event of Dr. Sacheverell's Tryal: But that they all agreed in the Design, though they differ'd to the Time of Execution, which however was the next Night, the first of March. Captain Orril depos'd next, That about Ten at Night, he was at Leonard's Coffe-House, where News being brought, That the Mob had pull'd down Burges's Meeting-House, he resolv'd to go about where they were, in order to do what Service he could to the Government, in making Discoveries; That the first Place he went to, was Mr. Bradbury's Meeting-House in Fetter-Lane, where he saw the People rising the same,

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same, and was there forc'd to pull off his Hat; That about half an Hour after Ten, he went into *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*, where there was a Bonfire made with the Materials of Mr. Burges's Meeting-House; and he saw at a Distance from him, (towards *Powis-House*) a part of the Mob, headed by a tall Man; that he went up to him, and spoke, and found him to be the Prisoner, with the *Queen's Coat and Badge* on; That he saw him twirl his Hat, and cry, *Damn it, I'll lead you on, God damn ye, we will have all the Meeting-Houses down; I'll lead you on, High Church and Sacheverell, Huzza!* Captain Orril farther depos'd, That that Part being divided among themselves where to go next, a Council of Mob was call'd: Some were for going to *Wild-street*; others objected against that, and said, *That was a Hen-Roost*, and propos'd to go into *Drury-Lane*, for that Meeting was worth Ten of that in *Wild-street*: Upon which they all agreed to go to *Drury-Lane*; and the Mob not being so quick as their Leader would have them, he cry'd, *Damn you, why do you not come along? High-Church, and Sacheverell, Huzza!* Joseph Collyer, the next Evidence, depos'd, That about Nine a-Clock, he saw the Prisoner bring the Brass Sconce out of Mr. Burges's Meeting-House, and carry it to the Fire in *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*; that was made with the Utensils of that Meeting; and, in a kind of Procession, there go with it two or three times round the Fire, huzzaing with the Mob, *High Church and Sacheverell*, and then flung it in: Adding, the Prisoner had been there about two Hours, and was one of the principal Men in exciting the Mob; and went off with part of them to *Drury-Lane*, just before the Guards came up. Several other Witnesses depos'd to other Circumstances, but to the same Effect, That *Damarce* was very active in assisting and animating the Mob; and though in his Defence he produced Witnesses to extenuate his Crime, saying, he was much in Drink; and others to his good Reputation; yet the Queen's Evidence being very positive, and agreeing in all the Particulars of it; on the other hand, that of the Prisoner's agreeing with that of the Queen's in many Points; and some of them, on whom the greatest

Evidence  
for him un-  
certain and  
contradictory.

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Stress seem'd to have been laid, being very uncertain and contradictory, the Jury went out, and returning in a little Time, brought the Prisoner in Guilty of High-Treason.

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*He is found guilty.*

The next that was try'd was Francis Willis, a Foot-Man, indicted for the same Crime; but the Queen's Evidence not being strong enough to convict him, he was acquitted. And then came on the Tryal of George Purchase, (mention'd in the last Years † *Annals*) who was also arraign'd for levying † P. 267. open War against the Queen. The Persons sworn for his Jury were, George Purchase try'd.

Thomas Sutton, Esq;

John Furness.

John Parsons.

Joseph Parsons.

William Hargrave.

John Meare.

Edward Boswell.

Robert Breakspear.

Richard Beakknife.

Richard Hazard.

Francis Higgins.

Humphrey Newman.

His Jury.

Captain Orril, the first Evidence against him depos'd ' That after he had been several times at Mr. Burges's Meeting-House, and saw that demolished, and the Fire made in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, with the Utensils thereof, he met a Detachment of the Queen's Guards, and directed them to go to Drury-Lane; that when he, with the Guards, came thither, he saw a Bonfire made with the Pews, and other Utensils thereof, and a great Mob about it, which were scattered by the Guards; That there he saw the Prisoner under a Bulk, with a drawn Sword in his Hand, who pushed several times at the Horses Breasts with his Sword to keep them off; That he was then driven from that Place; and went a small Distance off, to the end of Long Acre; That then this Witness went up to him, asked him what he meant, and said, in opposing the Guard, he opposed the Queen, and would have had him put up his Sword, and go Home; That instead of taking his Advice, Purchase made this Reply, *Damn ye, who are you for High-Church and Sacheverell or no? I am, God damn them all, (meaning the Guards) for I am as good a Man as the best of them all,* and called to the Mob,

*Evidence against him.*

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*came on, come on Boys, I'll lead you on, I am for High-Church and Sacheverell, and I'll lose my Life in the Cause;* That after this he run resolutely with his Sword in his Hand, and made a full Pass at the Officer's Body, but one of the Guards giving a large Spring, beat his Sword down, or else he would have run him through the left Flank: That he retir'd a little lower, and the Guards had at this time dispersed all the Mob, knocking down about 40 or 50 of them in the Action: As this Witness was going off, he heard some of the Mob say, They would be even with the Guards to Morrow Night, for they durst not fire upon them. *Richard Russell*, one of the Guards, depos'd, That he was commanded by his Serjeant to march into *Drury-Lane*, and to return their Bayonets, and draw their Swords; That when they came to *Drury-Lane*, there was a Bonfire, with a large Mobb about it; that at the Fire the Horse were all drawn into one Line, with their Tails against the Wall, that none of the Mob might come behind; that *Purchase* then stood in the middle of the Lane and huzza'd, and came up and would have thrust himself between two Horses, but was beaten off with the Flats of their Swords; that then the Guards wheeled about the Fire, and the Prisoner came up at the Head of the Mob, and cried, *Damn ye, who are you for? Whether for High-Church, or Low-Church, or Dr. Sacheverell?* This Evidence depos'd, That it was about a quarter of an Hour before the Mob was dispersed there. One *Sutherland*, an Officer, that drew the Grenadiers up, depos'd, That he saw the Prisoner several times at the Bonfire in *Drury Lane*; that he there saw him flourishing his drawn Sword, and cried out, *He was for Sacheverell*: This Evidence went up to him, and said, *Sir, are you encouraging the Mob?* He reply'd, *He was for Sacheverell*; that this Evidence went up to Captain *Horsley*, to acquaint him how troublesome the Prisoner had been, and receiv'd Orders from the Captain to cut him to pieces, but the Prisoner then made off. The next Witness was *George Richardson*, who depos'd, That he knew the Prisoner, for they had been together in *Flanders*: That on the 1st of *March* about

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about 10 at Night, the Guards marched from St. James's to *Lincolns Inn Fields*, where they quelled the Mob, and marched from thence into *Drury-Lane*; that when they came there, they found a Bonfire, with a great Mob about it; that they struck the People with the flats of their Swords, and dispersed them. This Evidence farther deposed, That he saw the Prisoner there make a thrust at Captain *Hansberg*, and said to him, *Do you intend to kill my Officer*; then with his Sword he struck down the Prisoner's Point, upon which the Prisoner retir'd under the Pent-House, and this Evidence rid up to him, with a Design to cut him down, but was prevented by his Sword breaking, as it was lifted up against the Pent-House. Being asked whether the Prisoner knew Captain *Hansberg*, he replied, he did, for he was Abroad with him in *Flanders*. The Prisoner in his Defence produced divers Witnesses to prove that he had been drinking from Nine in the Morning till Ten at Night, at which time he came from the *Cross Keys Tavern, Covent Garden*, with Mr. *Broad* the Bailiff, who deposed he left him very much in Drink, and as he thought, going to his own House. There was nothing in the whole Evidence for the Prisoner, that contradicted any thing that was sworn by the Queen's Evidence, so that after my Lord Chief Justice *Parker* had fumm'd up the Evidence on both sides, the Jury went out; and returned in about four Hours, well satisfied with the Proof of the Facts, but not as to the Points of Law, and therefore brought in their Verdict Special. The Trials being over, *Daniel Damaree* receiv'd Sentence of Death, but was, by the Queen's great Clemency, first repriev'd during Pleasure, and then pardon'd. And though the Judges, did, some time after deliver their Opinions, that *Purchase* was guilty of High-Treason, pursuant to which, he receiv'd Sentence of Death, the 14th of July, and it was generally expected that an Example would have been made of a Man, who had nothing to plead in his Favour; yet he also enjoy'd the benign Effects of the Queen's Mercy: Which, however, many were apt to ascribe to the Prevalency of the High-Church Party.

*The Jury bring in their Verdict Special.*  
Apr. 21.  
*Damaree sentenced to die, but respited.*  
*The Judges deliver their Opinion, that Purchase is guilty of High-Treason.*  
*But he is reprieved*  
July 17.

On

A. C. On the 25th of May, Sixteen other Persons  
 1710. (George Read, John Foreman, Joseph Hutton, Robert  
 ~~~~~ Hodgkins, Ralph Mort, James Whale, William Bart-  
 16 other let, Gyles Corbett, Edward Curry, John Anderson, Wil-
 Rioters liam Virney, Edward Warren, John Burton, Thomas
 try'd, and Hill, William Gilbert, and Peter Brand,) were try'd
 15 of them at the Old-Baily, for the late seditious Riot, com-
 fined; the- mitted in *Lincolns-Inn-Fields*, on the 1st of *March*
 other ac- last, and the Jury being call'd over, in order to their
 quitted, being Impanel'd, all the said Rioters, (excepting
 May 25. *Brand*,) withdrew their Pleas, and confess'd them-
 selves guilty of the said Riot; and were accordingly
 fined; four of them twenty Nobles apiece, and the
 other Eleven Fifteen Nobles. The Evidence against
Peter Brand being only a Woman, who could swear
 to nothing but his own Confession, that he was a-
 mong the Rioters, the Attorney-General consented
 to his Acquittal.

Dr. Sache- About the middle of May, Dr. *Sacheverell* went
 verell's from London to Oxford, where he arriv'd with a
 Progress. numerous Attendance; and was welcom'd, and
 magnificently entertain'd by the Earl of *Abingdon*
Mr. Charles Bertie, Fellow of *All-Souls*, *Mr. Rowney*,
 one of the Members of Parliament for that City,
 the Vice-Chancellor, the Heads of Houses, and
 most Persons of Distinction in the University.
 Here he continued the Remainder of that Month,
 and on Thursday, the 1st of June, set out from thence
 for *Shropshire*, under Pretence of taking Possession
 of a Living lately bestow'd upon him in that Coun-
 try, by *Mr. Lloyd*; but, as was the general Opinion,
 with no other Design, than to make himself still
 more popular, and to confirm the People in the
 High-Church Interest, in case, as they expected,
 the Queen should dissolve the Parliament.

His trium- That Night, (June 1.) he came to *Banbury*,
 phant Re- where the Mayor and Corporation in their Robes
 ception at and Formalities, with their Mace before them, at-
 Banbury. tended him at his Inn, (their Recorder being at the
 Head of them) and congratulated him upon his
Deliverance, making him a Present of Wine. In
 the Evening, there were Bonfires, Ringing of Bells,
 and all publick Expressions of Joy. On Friday,
 June

June 2. the Doctor din'd at the Lord Willoughby's, and from thence, on Saturday, went to Warwick, being met at a Distance from the Town by a Body of Horse, who conducted him in. The Mayor and Aldermen, with abundance of the Gentry and Inhabitants of that Place, paid their Respects to him at his Inn, presented him with Wine, and would have entertain'd him the Day following; which he declin'd, and went that Night to my Lord Craven's, and continued some Days in that County. On the 12th of June, he was entertain'd at Dinner, by Sir William Boughton, together with the Lord Willoughby, Lord Craven, and divers other Gentlemen and Clergymen, who came to express their great Joy and Satisfaction to see the Doctor. Some Days after he continued his Progress, and on the 23d went through Wrexham, in his Way to his Prefecture at Salatin; being met within a Mile of the Town by most of the Gentlemen in the County, and others, to the Number of about 2000. He lay that Night at the House of George Shakerley, Esq; and the next Day the Chancellor of the Diocese gave Orders for his Institution and Induction, which was perform'd some Days after.

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He is entertain'd by several Lords and Gentlemen.

He arrives at Salatin in Shropshire, where he receives his Induction.

The Doctor having been invited to Shrewsbury, June 29. he went thither the 3d of July, being met at Monford-Bridge, three Miles from the Town, by Corbet Kingston, Esq; Mr. Owen, Mr. Cresset, Mr. Cresswell, Mr. Mitten, and all the Neighbouring Gentlemen, and others, and was conducted to Shrewsbury by about Five Thousand Horse. After he had been nobly entertain'd there, he went to Mr. Owen's, at Conover, where he was also magnificently treated; and then proceeded to Bridgnorth, in which Place he could not fail making a most pompous Entry; Mr. R. Cresswell, who design'd to stand for Member of Parliament for that Place, having, as I am inform'd, sent the following Circular Letter to the Clergy round about.

His Reception at Shrewsbury.

And at Bridgnorth.

Gentlemen,

Doctor Sacheverell comes from Conover on Wednesday the 5th of July, and doth me the Honour To Dine that Day at the Cock and Castle in Bridgnorth. I beg the Favour of all Clergymen

Mr. Cresswell's circular Letter.

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Clergymen, and others, that are Well-wishers to him or his Doctrine, to accompany him into Town about 12 a Clock, and favour me with their Company at Dinner; which will be the highest Obligation to,

Your most obedient

humble Servant.

R. Crefwel, Junior.

According to this Invitation most of the Neighbouring Clergy and Gentlemen repair'd to *Bridgnorth*, so that when Dr. *Sacheverell* came near the Town, he was met by Mr. *Crefwell*, at the Head of about Four Thousand Horse, and near Three Thousand Foot, most of them with white Knots edged with Gold, and Three Leaves of gilt Laurel in their Hats; the Hedges Two Miles from the Town being dress'd with Flowers, and lined with People; and the Two Steeples adorn'd with Fifty Pounds worth of Flags and Colours. The Doctor being likewise invited to *Ludlow*, he repaired thither the 7th of *July*, being met by great Numbers of Men on Horseback, and a vast Multitude on Foot; with Drums beating, Trumpets sounding, and Colours flying; and being conducted to the Apartment prepared for him, was most nobly entertain'd.

The Doctor's Reception at *Ludlow*.

The Period of the Doctor's triumphant Progress.

But as all Human Prosperity is generally fleeting and short-liv'd, so *Ludlow* was, it seems, the last Stage of the Doctor's Triumph. And, indeed, it gave no small Offence, even to the sober Part of his own Party, to see a Clergy-man, who had the Misfortune to be found Guilty of High Crimes and Misdemeanors, and who still lay under the Censure of the highest Court of Judicature in *Great-Britain*, daring the Justice of the Nation, and encouraging such vast Numbers of Horse and Foot to attend him: Which seem'd altogether inconsistent with the Doctrine of *Passive-Obedience* and *Non-Resistance*, since it was but one Degree removed from a downright Insurrection. The Doctor expecting to be received

ceived at Worcester with the same Honours and Respects that had been paid him in other Places, set out from Ludlow in order to repair thither; but met with some Sights and Affronts in some Towns through which he has pass'd. His Disappointment and Mortification at Worcester were still more remarkable, as appears by the following Genuine Letter from a Gentleman in that City, to his Friend in London, dated July the 15th, 1710.

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His Disappointment and Mortification at Worcester.

S I R,

THE Quarter-Sessions for our County ended on Wednesday; and though, as I told you in my last, we were threatned with a Counter-Address to that sent up from the preceding Sessions, there was none offer'd.

Since then, we have been more terribly alarm'd from the same Quarter. We had been told for some Weeks past, that Dr. S. was to come soon to Mr. B. G——'s House near this City; and all possible Endeavours were us'd, to procure a Publick Reception and Entertainment for him here, and a great Appearance to Grace his Entrance. Accordingly a Meeting was obtain'd of Twenty five of the Forty eight inferior Common Council-Men of this City; and they made a Vote to lay out 20 l. of some publick Money that is in their Disposal, in a Treat for the Doctor. All the Reason given for this was, because other Cities had done the like. But 20 l. being thought too small an Allowance for so great a Work, an Additional Stock was to be rais'd; and I am told, that the L——d F———, an Irish L——d, who is now here, and is said to be a Non-Juror, contributed 10 l. towards it; our City Sheriff, Mr. Bl——ke, Three Guineas; and one P——ke, a Crack'd Mercer, Two Guineas.

These Things being noised abroad, our Governors, both Ecclesiastical and Civil, thought themselves obliged to take Care that the Peace should be preserv'd: And first, the Bishop of the Diocese sent about an Order under his Hand and Seal, directed to the Minister and Church-Wardens of every Parish in the City and Country, where the Doctor was likely to be, requiring them to

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‘to take Care that the Bells should not be Run
‘for him. I have endeavour’d to procure a Copy
‘of this Order, and will send it you, if I can get
‘it before the Post goes out.

‘Yesterday being the Day appointed for the Do-
‘ctor’s Coming, the designed Entertainment was
‘provided at the *Busb-Tavern*, (where you may
‘suppose he would be made as welcome as ’twas
‘possible by the Popish Women of the House:)
‘The Steeple of *St. John’s Church*, at the Town’s
‘End, was trick’d up, and adorn’d with *Flags*
‘and *Streamers*; and the Cross dress’d up with
‘Garlands and Flowers. Mr. *Perks* went about the
‘Town, encouraging House-keepers to deck their
‘Houses with Boughs and Nose-gays; which was
‘forthwith done by some Papists. And a solemn
‘Procession was intended, from the *Busb-Tavern*,
‘up the *High-Street* to the *Bars*, so to *Sydbury-Gate*,
‘and thence through the *Fryars-Street*, and by *Goose-*
‘*Lane*, to the adorned Cross. Some of the Mob
‘had also been hired, as ’tis suppos’d, to venture
‘all Consequences, and get into any Churches they
‘could, to ring the Bells; and they had actually
‘got into *St. John’s* and *St. Andrew’s*. At *St. Nicho-*
‘*las’s*, they got in through the Windows, and the
‘Clappers of the Bells having been taken out, they
‘Struck them in the most Musical Manner they
‘could, with Hammers and Iron-Tools.

‘But all these gay Contrivances and tumultuous
‘Practices were soon defeated, and brought to
‘nought. The Mayor, and some of the City Ma-
‘gistrates, with Mr. *Wylde* our worthy Parliament
‘Man, and others of the County Justices, met in
‘the Morning at the Palace; from whence Orders
‘were immediately issued by the Bishop, to strip
‘*St. John’s Steeple* of its new-fangled Ornaments;
‘and by the Magistrates, to pull down all the
‘Boughs and Garlands from the Cross; which Or-
‘ders were forthwith put in Execution. The Bi-
‘shop then required the Ministers of those Churches,
‘which the Rabble got into, to go and demand
‘Possession of them, as being their Freehold, and
‘his Apparitors were sent to wait on them; and the
‘Magistrates order’d some Constables to attend and
‘assist them.

‘ Accord-

* Accordingly, the Rector of St. Nicholas being
 * come to his Church, found the great Door barricado'd against him. He then went to try the
 * Chancel-Door, and endeavouring to get in there,
 * some of the Mob cry'd out to those within, *Shut
 * the Door; Keep him out; Keep Possession; God bless
 * Dr. Sacheverell, &c.* Whereupon, casting his Eyes
 * about, he laid hold of one that was near him,
 * and very loud in these Cries: Upon him, after
 * some Resistance, the Constable seiz'd, and took
 * him before the Magistrates, who by this time were
 * met at the Town Hall.

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* As Providence order'd it, this Fellow, upon Examination, was found to be a Papist, and to belong to Mr. Abington, a Popish Gentleman, (at whose Ancestors House, Garnet, the Gunpowder Plotter, was taken) and no body doubts, but there were many more such among this Rabble that was so very Clamarous for the Doctor and their Church. The Magistrates immediately bound him over to the Assizes; and the other Churches and Steeples were also soon clear'd of those that had got into them.

* Within a short Time after this, between Four and Five in the Afternoon, the Doctor and his Company drew near the City. And first appear'd Two Flags carried by Men on Horseback, the Ends of them bore up by others that walked behind on Foot. One of these Flags is said to belong to the Glovers, and the other to the Bakers Company. Then came Three Drums. and behind them was carried a Pole, on the Top whereof was a Mitre, and under it Chaplets and Flowers. This was follow'd by the Waits, and by one that supported a Banner, on one side whereof was the Doctor's Picture, with this Inscription, *God bless the Church, the Queen, and the Doctor*; on the other Side, the Picture of the Church, over which was written, *For the Church, the Queen, and the Doctor*; and under the Church, *Packington*. (These Ensigns are supposed to have been drawn by a Popish Painter; for we have no other capable of preparing such in this City.) After this Church, follow'd the mighty Champion, the Doctor upon his White Palfry, on whose Right Hand rid the

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‘L—d F—l—t, and on his Left Mr. B. Gr—n:
‘They were attended by Six Clergymen, all
‘Strangers, none being of our Diocese; and by
‘Mr. P—k—n T—k—ns, Mr. B—nd, and Mr. L—ch,
‘the only Three, after the first Rank, that could
‘be call’d Gentlemen. The rest of the Cavalcade,
‘were, a Writing-Master, whom the Chancellor
‘had lately turn’d out from being an Apparitor,
‘for seditious Words, a Jacobite Printer, a Carrier,
‘Six of the Forty eight Common-Council Men,
‘some old Fellows that live in and about the City,
‘and some Country-men, whom Mr. G—rn had
‘drawn together to attend them.

‘As soon as the Drummers and Musicians were
‘come over the Bridge, they were seized by the
‘Mayor’s Order, and convey’d to the Town-Hall.
‘This struck a visible Damp upon the Doctor and
‘his whole Retinue, who were before a little de-
‘jected at missing their Trophies upon St. John’s
‘Steeple. He pressed very earnestly that he might
‘return to the Place from whence he came; but at
‘last, overcome by the Intreaties of his Supporters,
‘he went on to the *Busb*, where they comforted
‘and refresh’d themselves so well, that I am told
‘they exceeded their Allowance; and though they
‘did not stay Three Hours in Town, they were
‘forced to Club for the Remainder of the Reckon-
‘ing, and so parted in Discontent.

‘The Doctor was desired to walk out and see
‘the City, but peremptorily refus’d it; and before
‘Eight of Clock stole out of the Town in Mr. G—n’s
‘Coach, attended only by Two of the Gentlemen,
‘and One Clergy-man, on Horseback.

‘At Night there was no Bonfire, but what a
‘few Children made of some Sticks they had pickt
‘up; only one that was made by a Fellow near
‘Mr. *Wylde*’s House, on purpose to affront him,
‘and that was put out almost as soon as it was
‘kindled.

‘I ought to do that Justice to our Reverend
‘Clergy, to let you know, that as none of those of
‘the Out-Country attended the Doctor hither, so
‘neither did any one of the City, though invited,
‘go to the Entertainment provided for him; so that
‘I doubt

I doubt he will be for sending them all to the A. C.
Place of his *False Brethren*.

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You should also know, that the Drummers having confess'd that they were hired by one *Gyles*, a Baker, to drum into the City before the Doctor; and he having also sent out the Flag of that Company to meet him, he is bound over for it to the Assizes. This *Gyles* lies under a vehement Suspicion of having exported great Quantities of Corn for *France*.

Thus, by the Influence and Authority of our good Old Bishop, the Vigilance, and prudent Management of Mr. Mayor, and his Brethren, and the Zeal and Activity of Mr. *Wylde*, and the rest of the Justices, all Things have been kept Quiet here to the great Disappointment of the Doctor's Party. No Bells were rung while he was here, no Expressions of Joy in the People, no Kissing of his Hand, as at *Warwick*, and elsewhere, nor the least Devotion paid to that Relick his Snuff-Box, of which I suppose you may have heard that the Motto, engraved on the Lid, is, *Passive Obedience and Non-Resistance, restored in 1710*. In a Word, after the Magistrates came Abroad, and exerted their Authority, here was no manner of Disorder or Confusion, but what appear'd in the Faces of the Doctor and his Company.

And now, the Twenty five that invited him, do every one seem ashamed to own, that they were at all concern'd in it. One throws it off upon another; and all say, That the Motion for a Treat was agreed to, because no one had the Courage to shew himself the first that would oppose it: Nay, the Sheriff himself, who was the most Warm for it, and contributed so liberally to the Charge, took a Pretence to be absent; and slipping out of Town the Day before, met the Doctor on the Road, and excused his Absence to him, but assur'd him of a good Reception.

The Doctor is this Day come hither again, but privately, in Mr. *Gr——n*'s Coach, and without any Attendance. He, and some more, to the Number of Nine in all, dined with the *L——d F——t*; and this Afternoon he is gone up to take a Glass with Mr. *T——k——ns*. But though it be

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‘Market-Day, here is no more Notice taken of him, than if there were no such Person in Town. I have now got the Copy of the Bishop’s Order above-mention’d, which I doubt not will be more acceptable to you than any further Particulars that could be added by,

SIR, Your, &c.

To the Minister and Church-Wardens of the Parish of—— in the Diocese of Worcester.

The Bishop of Worcester’s Order against **W**Hereas Dr. Henry Sacheverell, Fellow of Magdalen-College in Oxford, having been by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, found Guilty of High Crimes and Misdemeanors charged on him by the Impeachment of the House of Commons, did soon afterwards take a Journey from Oxford into Wales; and in his said Journey, at every Town which he came into, being attended with Multitudes of People, was receiv’d with Bonfires and Ringing of Bells; as particularly at the Towns of Kington and Warwick, within this Diocese. And, whereas, now in his Return, which will be through the Heart of this Diocese, as I am informed, he is both attended and received in the same Manner, which seems to be a very high Affront to the Highest Court of Judicature in this Kingdom, and such as ought not to be suffer’d by any that are in Government Ecclesiastical or Civil; I have therefore thought it my Duty to require the Minister and Church-Wardens of every Church, in every Town through which he shall pass, within this Diocese, to see that neither while he is in that Town, nor immediately before or after, there be any Bells rung in Peal on any Occasion whatsoever; and if there be any Force used by any Person or Persons whatsoever, for the obtaining a Power or Liberty to ring, that they, the said Minister and Church-Wardens; or any one of them, shall thereupon forthwith apply himself to the next Justice of the Peace, that he may make use of his Authority for the quieting of it. And also, that they, the said Minister and Church-Wardens, shall enquire the Names of all and every of those that shall ring in their Church upon any Occasion; and that they shall present all and every of them at the next Consistory Court

Court that shall be held within this Diocese. And this I do hereby require of you, the Minister and Church-Wardens of the Church first above-named, by these Presents. Given under my Hand and Seal, this Sixth Day of July, Anno Dom. 1710.

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W. WORCESTER.

Let us leave the Mortified Taint to attend the Earl of Wharton, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland: His Lordship having, on the first of May, set out from his Seat at Winchendon, in order to repair to his Government, arriv'd at Chester the 4th, under the Discharge of Twenty one Pieces of Cannon; proceeded the next Day to Park-gate, and embarking there, reach'd Dublin the 7th of the same Month. At his Landing at Ring's-End, Nine Guns there were discharged, and the late Lords Justices, attended by great Numbers of the Nobility and Gentry in their Coaches, met his Excellency at the Water-side, and waited on him to the Castle. In his Way to the City, the Sheriffs of Dublin, with Two Troops of Horse of the Militia, waited upon him, and marched on each side of his Coach bare-headed, being joined by Two Troops of the Regiment of Horse, commanded by Lieutenant-General Langston. On his Excellency's passing through the Suburbs, a Battery of Guns, which were planted on a rising Ground for that purpose, were discharged; the Streets from the first Entrance of the City being lined on each side by the Militia, and the Regiments of the Lord Slane and Colonel Jones. In his Passage, to the Castle, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in their Formalities, waited on his Excellency to congratulate his safe Arrival; from thence his Excellency proceeded to the Castle; and on his Entrance was saluted by Three Rounds of the Great Guns from the Tower, and afterwards waited upon by great Numbers of the Nobility, Judges and Gentry.

The Earl of Wharton arrives at Chester in his way to Dublin; where he Lands, May 7.

On the 19th the Parliament of Ireland, met according to the Prorogation. The House of Commons being sent for by the Lord-Lieutenant to the Ireland House of Peers, they were directed to chuse a

A. C. Speaket in the Room of *Allen Brodrick*, Esq; call'd
 1710. up to the House of Lords, as Lord Chief Justice of
 the Queen's Bench. And being return'd to their
 own House, they chose *John Forster*, Esq; Her Ma-
 jesty's Attorney-General: Who being presented,
 made the following Speech to the Lord Lieute-
 nant.
John Forster, Esq; chosen Speaker of the House of Commons.

May it please Your Excellency,
His Speech to the Lord Lieutenant. **I**N Obedience to Your Excellency's Commands,
 the Commons proceeded to the Choice of a
 Speaker, and have been pleas'd to elect me. I
 am very sensible, That a long Experience in Par-
 liamentary Affairs, and a great Capacity for pub-
 lick Business, are the necessary Qualifications of a
 Speaker. And I am so conscious of my Inability
 in both these Respects for so great a Charge, that
 I must humbly desire your Excellency to direct
 the Commons to elect some other Person among
 the learned and experienc'd Members of their
 House, who is better qualify'd to fill their Chair.

His Excellency having express'd his Approbation
 of their Choice, the Speaker proceeded:

IT is my Duty to acquiesce in your Excellency's
 Approbation of the Choice of the Commons,
 and my great Satisfaction to consider, I have the
 Honour to be chosen by a House who have so of-
 ten distinguish'd their Duty to the Crown, and
 Affection to their Country. Who have shewn a
 just Regard for the singular Wisdom and Piety of
 Her Majesty, which adorn the Throne, and for
 the Eminent Worth and Abilities of your Excel-
 lency, who represents Her. These are happy
 Dispositions for Harmony and Agreement in our
 Debates, and for Uniting our Councils for the
 Strengthening the Protestant Interest of this Na-
 tion, and promoting Her Majesty's Service, with
 an Affection becoming the many great and valu-
 able Blessings we enjoy under Her most Auspicious
 Reign. I shall not presume to detain your Excel-
 lency longer, than humbly to demand in the
 Name, and on the behalf of the Commons, That
 they may have Freedom of Speech in their De-
 bates,



bates, and their Persons, Goods, and Attendants, may be unmolested. That if in any Thing I shall mistake or misrepresent their Meaning, when I shall by their Directions attend your Excellency, I may have Liberty to make a further Declaration of the Sense of the House, and obtain Pardon for my Error: That as often as the publick Good shall require it, I may, by their Direction, have free Access to your Excellency's Noble Person. Which customary Damands were readily granted.

The 20th, The Speaker, with the House, pursuant to the Message from the Lord-Lieutenant, went up to the House of Peers, where his Excellency made the following Speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

HER Majesty hath out of Her great Care of *The Lord-*
you, and Goodness towards you, call'd you *Lieute-*
again together, and given you now another Op-*nant's*
portunity of Consulting among your selves, of *Speech to*
whatever you shall judge to be necessary for your *both Houses,*
own Happiness and Security. The Dispatch that *May 20.*
was given the last Session of Parliament to the
Publick Business, the Care that was taken of the
true Interest of the Kingdom, and the hearty Zeal
and dutiful Affection that was express'd for Her
Majesty's Person and Government, were so ac-
ceptable, that it is with Satisfaction Her Majesty
now calls you together again. And the Readiness
with which Her Majesty was graciously pleas'd
to give her Royal Assent to those Bills, which
you thought proper to transmit to her, ought to
give you an Assurance, that her Goodness will
not deny any Thing to you that can be judg'd
necessary to make you Easy and Happy. And I
have now her Majesty's Leave and Directions to
let you know, that she will readily consent to any
good Laws that will conduce to those Ends.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

I am commanded to tell you, That her Majesty is not unmindful of the Cheerfulness with which you gave the Supply the last Session of Parliament, and her Majesty doth not at all doubt, but that you will come with the same Affection, to provide such Supplies as shall appear to be neces-

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sary for supporting the Establishment, and complying with those Applications that you yourselves have made to her Majesty: and for carrying on that War, and providing those Stores which have been judg'd proper for the Defence of the Kingdom. The State of all which I have directed to be fully and faithfully laid before you, and I make no question but it will be done to your Satisfaction. It is with some Concern that I take Notice to you, that there is one Regiment wanting of those which are paid upon this Establishment, but the Publick Service made it absolutely necessary to recal a Regiment that was under Orders, and ready to embark for this Kingdom, and you may be assur'd that another will be sent as soon as it is possible.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have but one Thing more in Command to recommend to you, which is, that Union among your selves, which her Majesty hath so much at her Heart, and hath so often put you in Mind of. There wants nothing but this to make you very Happy and very Secure. The establish'd Church can't but be most Flourishing and Safe under the Influence of Her Majesty, who through the whole Course of Her Life, hath been the brightest Ornament of that Holy Religion which She professes. And our Civil Rights and Liberties must be secure under a Queen, who from the beginning of Her Reign to this Day, hath so gloriously espoused and vindicated, not only the Rights of Her own People, but the Liberties of all Europe. This should prevail with us all, to have no other Dispute or Emulation amongst us, but to strive who shall shew most Duty and Loyalty towards Her Majesty, and most Zeal for the Support of the Protestant Interest, and the Protestant Succession.

This Speech being reported to the Commons by their Speaker, they order'd it to be enter'd in their Journal; and resolv'd to present an Address to Her Majesty, to congratulate her Majesty upon the early Success of her Arms this Campaign, and the Prospect of a lasting and honourable Peace. They

Queen ANNE's Reign.

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' They also resolv'd, That Thanks be given to the
' Lord-Lieutenant for his gracious Speech; and to
' *Allen Broderick*, Esq; for his faithful and eminent
' Services during the Time of his being Speaker.

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' The 22d the Commons with their Speaker, at-
tended the Lord-Lieutenant at the Castle, with the
Address of their House to Her Majesty. Which
was as followeth:

To the QUEEN's most excellent Majesty.

*The Humble Address of the Knights, Citizens, and
Burgesses in Parliament assembled,*

May it please Your Majesty.

' WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal *The Com-*
' Subjects, the Commons of *Ireland* in Par-*ments Ad-*
' liament assembled, cannot meet without acknow-*ledge to the*
' ledging Your Majesty's great Favour and Good-*Queen.*
' ness which calls us together, and humbly begging
' Leave to assure Your Majesty, that we shall, with
' all becoming Chearfulness and Gratitude, endea-
' vour to answer the Ends of this Our Meeting.
' We do at the same time, in the most dutiful and
' humble Manner, congratulate Your Majesty upon
' the great and early Successes of Your Majesty's
' Arms in the present Campaign, under the Con-
' duct of Your Renowned and Victorious General,
' the Duke of *Marlborough*, which open to us a
' Prospect of farther Victories, or of such a Lasting
' and Honourable Peace, as we may justly promise
' our selves from those already gained. As the
' Glory of Your Majesty's Arms abroad, and the
' Wisdom and Justice of Your Administration at
' Home, make us regard Your Majesty as the
' greatest and best of Princes: so we are resolved to
' embrace all Opportunities of shewing our selves the
' most Dutiful and Loyal of Subjects. And to the
' end that, as much as in us lies, we may convey
' to our Posterity those Inestimable Blessings re-
' stored to us by the late Happy Revolution, and
' continued and improved under Your Majesty's
' most Auspicious Reign, we shall be ready to ha-
' zard all that is dear and valuable to us, in the
P 4 Defence

A. C. 1710. Defence and Support of Your Majesty's most Sacred Person and Government, of our present happy Constitution, and the Church, as by Law Establish'd, and the Succession in the Protestant Line, as the same stands settled by Acts of Parliament lately made in *England*.

His Excellency was pleased to return the following Answer :

I Will take Care, That this Your Address be laid before Her Majesty by the first Opportunity

At the same time they presented their Address of Thanks to His Excellency, for his Speech to both Houses of Parliament; Which was as followeth:

May it please Your Excellency,
And to the Lord Lieutenant. WE, Her Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Ireland*, in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return our humble and hearty Thanks for Your Excellency's Speech to both Houses of Parliament. Your Excellency's Eminent Zeal for Her Majesty's Service and Government, your generous Concern for our happy Establishment in Church and State, your distinguish'd Regard to the Rights and Liberties, even of the least Subject, and your particular Care of the Interest and Welfare of Her Majesty's faithful Subjects, the Protestants of this Kingdom, create in us a just and grateful Sense of Her Majesty's Royal Care of us, and Goodness towards us, in giving us this Opportunity of meeting again, under your Excellency's Administration, to consider of, and provide what may be yet necessary for our Happiness and Security. Her Majesty's Satisfaction in the Dispatch of the publick Business receiv'd at our last Meeting; Her Approbation of the Care that was taken of the true Interest of this Kingdom; Her Readiness to consent to those good Bills that were, and shall be transmitted to Her, and that Notice She is pleas'd to take of the Chearfulness with which we gave the Supplies last Session, increase our Duty, Zeal and Affection to Her Royal Person and Government,

Government, which we shall endeavour to demonstrate by our Readiness in giving such Supplies as shall appear to be necessary to enable Her Majesty to support the Establishment honourably: To comply with the humble Applications we have made to Her, and to carry on that Work, and provide those Stores which we have judg'd proper for the Defence and Security of this Her Kingdom: The State of all which, will, we doubt not, be fully and faithfully laid before us, according to your Excellency's Direction. That Union among our selves, which your Excellency recommends, and which Her Majesty has so much at Her Heart, is in it self so agreeable to the Nature of every well-dispos'd Mind, and so evidently necessary to our own Happiness and Security, that we assure your Excellency, we shall use our utmost Endeavours to disappoint and defeat the Hopes of those that wish to create Animosities and Divisions among Us. We are fully satisfy'd that our Establish'd Church, of which Her Sacred Majesty is the brightest Ornament, is in a safe and flourishing Condition. And it is with great Pleasure we see it so happily and effectually secured to Us and our Posterity, by the Laws now in Force, by the Wisdom of Her Majesty's Councils, and the glorious Successes of Her Arms, that nothing but Folly or Malice can insinuate its being in Danger from Her Majesty's Administration, or the Succession in the Illustrious House of *Hanover*. We most gratefully acknowledge, that our Civil Rights and Liberties must be secure to us under a Queen, who hath from the beginning of Her Reign to this Day, most gloriously espous'd and vindicated, not only the Rights of Her own People, but the Liberties of *Europe* in General. The Consideration of these inestimable Blessings fills our Hearts with such inward Joy and Satisfaction, as leaves no room for any Fears and Jealousies to distract our Minds, or disturb our Happiness; nor shall any Strife or Contention appear among us, but a generous Emulation to give the most convincing Proofs of that Duty and Loyalty that becomes the best of Subjects to the best of Princes,

and

A. C.

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Some Days before, the Lords presented the following Address to the Lord Lieutenant.

And to the
Lord Lieu-
tenant.

May it please Your Excellency,

AS we return our hearty Thanks for Your Excellency's Speech to both Houses of Parliament, so we esteem it a great Instance of Her Majesty's unparallel'd Goodness towards us, That we are now again call'd together under Your Excellency's Administration, to consider of such Things as may be for our further Happiness and Security.

We take this Opportunity of acknowledging Your Excellency's Care and Vigilance, in promoting those good Laws we have obtain'd for the Suppression of Popery, and Security of the Protestant Interest among us; and for the Assurance You are pleas'd to give us of Her Majesty's Royal Intention, to consent to any good Laws, which may conduce to make us Easy and Happy. And we return our hearty Thanks, for the Representation You were pleas'd to make to Her Majesty, of the Dispatch that was given to the publick Business in the last Session of Parliament: The Care that was taken of the true Interest of the Kingdom, and that hearty Zeal and Dutiful Affection that we express'd for Her Majesty's Person and Government. We are now met in the same Temper and Disposition, ready to give the utmost Demonstration we are capable of all these in this Session likewise. And there is nothing we shall have more at Heart, than the approving our selves in all Things to our Gracious Sovereign; particularly in promoting that Union among our selves so affectionately recommended to us in Her Name: In all Obedience and Loyalty to Her sacred Majesty, in a most unfeigned Affection to Her Person and Government, and with all dutifull Behaviour to Your Excellency, whom she hath placed over us.

We are fully perswaded, That the Establish'd Church will continue to be most safe and flourishing under the Influence of Her Majesty; and

as Her Majesty is the brightest Ornament of the Holy Religion she professes, so is she (under God) the great Stay and Support of it, as she is likewise of the Civil Rights and Liberties of Her People. And there is nothing we wish for more, than that all Her Subjects may have the same Tenderneſs of Her Royal Prerogative: Since Nothing is more apparent, than that the Peace, and Prosperity of these Kingdoms depends intirely upon the Continuance of the two, in a just Balance and Equality.

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'Tis with all Thankfulness to God, and Gratitude to her Majesty, the Glorious Instrument, that we do, in the Sincerity of our Hearts, own and acknowledge the manifold Blessings of her auspicious Reign: And do pray, that as no Monarch ever had a better Right and Title to the Throne of these Kingdoms; so that God would establish Her in defeating the Subtilty and Contrivances of all her secret and profess'd Enemies, in granting her a long and prosperous Reign over us; and that he would preserve to these Nations the Protestant Succession as by Law Established; this being the only visible Means of perpetuating our happy Constitution, both in Church and State.

To which his Excellency was pleas'd to make the following Answer:

I Am glad to see, that what I have said to you gives you any Satisfaction, and I shall be always ready to do the best Service I can for this Kingdom.

*The Lord
Lieute-
nant's An-
swer.*

On the 5th of June, Mr. Secretary Addison, by Command of the Lord Lieutenant, communicated to the Commons, Her Majesty's Answer to their Address, which was as follows:

ANNE R.

HER Majesty thanks the House of Commons for their Loyal and Dutiful Address, so full of Expressions of Zeal for her Person and Government, the Establish'd Church, and the Protestant Succession as settled by Law; and assures

*The Queen's
Answer to
the Address
of the Com-
mons.*

A. C. ' assures them of her constant Concern for the Wel-
 1710. ' fare of the Kingdom.

This Answer was ordered to be entered in the Journal of the House; and a Committee was appointed to prepare an Address of Thanks to Her Majesty for the same. Which they did accordingly, as follows:

The Commons Address of Thanks.
 May it please Your Majesty,
 ' WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal
 ' Subjects, the Commons of Ireland in Par-
 ' liament assembled, beg Leave to return our most
 ' humble Thanks for Your Majesty's most Graci-
 ' ous Answer to our late Address; and as Your Ma-
 ' jesty has been pleased, in Your great Goodness,
 ' to assure us of Your constant Concern for the
 ' Welfare of this Kingdom; we do in the most
 ' humble Manner renew our Assurances of our ut-
 ' most Zeal for Your Majesty's most Sacred Person
 ' and Government, and of our entire Satisfaction in
 ' that just and wise Administration, from whence
 ' we derive so many Blessings.

This Address being transmitted to England, was
 † June 17. by Mr. Secretary Boyle † presented to Her Majesty,
 who receiv'd it very graciously.

Resolution of the Commons about sending the Oath of Abjuration.
 On the 6th of June, the Commons unanimously resolv'd, ' That the Tending the Oath of Abjuration
 ' to Persons disaffected to her Majesty's Government,
 ' had been a publick Service to this Kingdom. Af-
 ' ter which Mr. Maxwell reported from the Commit-
 ' tee appointed to inspect the Publick Accounts of
 ' the Nation, that they had examined the Matters to
 ' them referred, the State whereof was contained in
 ' a Paper, which he delivered in at the Table, and
 ' was to this Effect: ' That it appeared by the Ac-
 ' counts of the Accountant-General, that the Bal-
 ' lance due to the Nation at Midsummer, 1709.
 ' amounting to 71019 l. 1 s. 5 d. 2 q. has been duly
 ' credited to the Publick; that the whole Produce
 ' of the Revenue and Additional Duties, and the
 ' Charge of the Publick, being also carried on from
 ' Midsummer 1709. to Midsummer 1710. by Ab-
 ' stracts

Report about the Publick Accounts.



“ *tracts and Computations that appeared reason-
 “ able to the Committee, the Balance due to the
 “ Nation at Midsummer, 1710. over and above the
 “ Sums charged to the Publick, will amount to
 “ 11547*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* 11*q.* without including several
 “ Charges which her Majesty had directed to be
 “ paid on the Application of the House; that
 “ it appeared by her Majesty's Warrant that
 “ 31850*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* is appointed for building an Ar-
 “ senal near *Dublin*, of which Sum 15000*l.* is only
 “ to be paid in the First Year, and of that 5000*l.*
 “ is already charged to the Publick in the general
 “ State of the National Account; That 24000*l.* is to
 “ be paid out of the Revenues for the Support of
 “ the *Palatines*, of which 7831*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* has been
 “ already charged, and the remaining Sum is to be
 “ paid at the Rate of 8000*l.* a Year; that her Ma-
 “ jesty had been graciously pleased to signify to his
 “ Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, her Royal In-
 “ tention to grant the College 5000*l.* according to
 “ the Address of the House; that 25000 Firelocks,
 “ with a suitable Proportion of Ammunition and
 “ warlike Stores, which are thought proper for the
 “ Service of this Nation, would amount to 73092*l.*
 “ and that M. Secretary *Addison* and the Engineer-
 “ General inform'd the Committee, That her Maje-
 “ sty had directed one half thereof to be provided
 “ this Year, and the Remainder in the next Year.*

This Report, and the Papers relating thereunto,
 were referr'd to the Committee of the whole House
 appointed to take into Consideration the Supply
 granted to her Majesty, and also his Excellency the
 Lord-Lieutenant's Speech: After which the House
 took the same into Consideration, and came to the
 following Resolutions, which were reported on the
 7th. viz. 1. That it is the Opinion of this Committee,
 that a Supply be granted to her Majesty, towards
 the enabling her Majesty to make good the several
 Applications made to her by this House the last Ses-
 sion of Parliament. 2. That the Supply granted to
 her Majesty, be a Sum sufficient to make good the
 necessary Branches of the Establishment for One
 Year, commencing the 24th of *June*, 1710. and
 ending the 23d of *June*, 1711. Which Resolutions
 were unanimously agreed to by the House; and it

*Resolutions
 about the
 Supp'y.*

was

A. C. was resolved to take the same into further Consideration on the 8th.

1710.



Accordingly, on the 8th of June, the House of Commons resolved it self into a Committee of the whole House, to take into further Consideration the Supply granted to her Majesty, and came to a Resolution that the said Supply be a Sum not exceeding 122952 *l.* 12 *s.* 3 *q.* On the 9th this Resolution was reported from the Committee, and unanimously agreed to by the House; together with several other Resolutions concerning the Rewards to be given to the Officers and Servants of the House, for their Attendance and Service this Session of Parliament. On the 10th the House resolved it self into a Committee, to take into Consideration Ways and Means for raising the Supply, and resolved, that Additional Duties be laid upon Beer, Ale, and other Liquors, upon all Tobacco, and also on Muslins, Silks or Stuffs made, or manufactured in Persia, China, or the East-Indies, imported into this Kingdom, from and after the 24th of June, 1710. To which Resolutions the House did unanimously agree on the 12th Instant, and order'd Heads of a Bill to be brought in for granting a Supply to her Majesty on the said Resolutions. The same Day also Mr. Speaker reported, That the House, with their Speaker, attended his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant on Saturday last, with Heads of a Bill for Encouragement of Tillage; and they had desired his Excellency to recommend the same to her Majesty, as a Bill of great Benefit to this Kingdom: Whereupon his Excellency was pleased to give the Answer following:

The Lord-Lieutenant's Answer about the Bill for encouraging Tillage.

I Will take Care to recommend this Bill to Her Majesty in the most effectual Manner; as I shall every Thing that will be grateful to the Commons.

Which Answer was ordered to be entred in the Journals of the House. On the 13th the House resolved it self into a Committee, to take into Consideration the Heads of a Bill for the better Instructing the Irish Papists in the Principles of the Church of Ireland, as by Law established; and having made some Progress therein, it was ordered

to proceed further therein on *Friday* the 16th. Several Master Gun-Smiths having petitioned the House in behalf of themselves, and the rest of the Protestant Gun-Smiths, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, in relation to their Undertaking to make within a limited Time a Quantity of Small Arms, equally good, and as well finished as can be made elsewhere, and at the like Prices; a select Committee was appointed to examine the Allegations of the said Petition, who resolved, 'That the Allegations in their Petition were to the Satisfaction of the Committee; That they had delivered into the Ordnance, tried and approved Patterns of Firelocks, and had bought Materials fit for the said Work; which Resolutions were unanimously agreed to by the House. It was hereupon resolved, That the House should Address Her Majesty, that she would be graciously pleased to direct, that the remaining Twelve Thousand Five Hundred Arms, not already contracted for in *Great Britain* for the Service of *Ireland*, be made in this Kingdom. A Committee was appointed to prepare the said Address accordingly; and it was ordered that it be an Instruction to the said Committee to insert a Clause in the Address, that her Majesty would also be graciously pleased to direct that such other Arms and warlike Stores not already contracted for in *Great Britain* for the Service of *Ireland*, might be made in this Kingdom. The same Day a Bill, entitled, *An Act for the better Securing to her Majesty the Payment of such Duties as shall be granted to her Majesty this Session of Parliament*, was read a second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House on the 14th. The 24th of the same Month the Commons adjourn'd to the 1st of *August*.

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1710.

*Address in
Favour of
the Prote-
stant Gun-
smiths of
Ireland.*

*The Com-
mons ad-
journ them-
selves.*

Some Persons having on *Sunday* Night, the 25th of the same Month, very much defac'd the Statue of King *William*, erected to his ever-glorious Memory, by the City of *Dublin*, after the Battel of the *Boyne*; by twisting the Sword it holds in one Hand, wresting the Truncheon out of the other, daubing the Face with Dirt, and other Indignities of the like Nature: This Insolence was so highly resented by the House of Lords, that the next Day they came to the following Resolution:

*Resolutions
of the Lords
thereupon.*

Q

That

A. C.

1710.

THAT the Lord Chancellor do, as from this House, forthwith attend his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and acquaint him, That the Lords being informed that great Indignities were offered last Night to the Statue of his late Majesty King *William* of Glorious Memory, erected on *College Green*, to shew the grateful Sense this whole Kingdom, and particularly the City of *Dublin*, have of the great Blessings accomplished for them by that Glorious Prince, have made this unanimous Resolution, That all Persons concerned in that barbarous Fact, are guilty of the greatest Insolence, Baseness, and Ingratitude, and desire his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant may issue out a Proclamation to discover the Authors of this Villany, with a Reward to the Discoverer, that they may be prosecuted and punished accordingly.

Thereupon the Lord-Lieutenant, with the Advice of the Privy-Council, thought fit to publish the following Proclamation:

By the Lord-Lieutenant and Council of Ireland,
A PROCLAMATION.

T. WHARTON,

Proclamation for discovering the Persons concerned in that Offence.

WHEREAS some Persons disaffected to her Majesty's Government, and to the late happy Revolution, did, on Sunday the the 25th Day of June instant, at Night, offer great Indignities to the Memory of his late Majesty King *William*, by breaking and defacing some Part of his Statue, erected on *College-Green*, at the Expence of the City of *Dublin*. And whereas the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, having a grateful Sense of the many Blessings accomplish'd for these Kingdoms by that Glorious Prince, did unanimously resolve, That all Persons concern'd in that barbarous Fact, are guilty of the greatest Insolence, Baseness, and Ingratitude, and desired his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant to issue a Proclamation to discover the Authors of that Villany,

'ny, with a Reward to the Discoverer: We do
'therefore hereby publish and declare, That we
'will give the necessary Orders for the Payment of
'100*l.* Sterling, to such Persons as shall discover
'the Persons concern'd, and apprehend all or any
'of the Persons guilty of the said Offences. And
'in case any one concern'd in the said Act, shall
'make a full Discovery of his Accomplices, so as
'One or more of them may be brought to condign
'Punishment, such Discoverer shall, besides the
'said Reward, have her Majesty's Pardon for the
'said Offence.

*Given at the Council-Chamber in Dublin, the
26th Day of June, 1710.*

To the Sum of 100*l.* offer'd by this Proclama-
tion, the City of *Dublin* promis'd to add 50*l.* more.
And the Commons, who on the 1st of *August*, ad-
journ'd again to the 4th, being on the 9th of the
same Month inform'd, 'That some Persons disaf-
'fected to her Majesty's Government, and the late
'happy Revolution, having during the Recess of
'this House, maliciously defac'd the Statue of King
'*William* the Third of glorious Memory, erected
'on *College-Green* by the Citizens of *Dublin*, in Me-
'mory of the great and happy Deliverance this Na-
'tion had by that glorious Prince, from Popery and
'Arbitrary Power,
'Resolved, That an humble Address of Thanks
'from this House be made to his Excellency the
'Lord-Lieutenant, for the Care his Excellency
'hath taken in issuing a Proclamation to encourage
'the Discovery of the Persons concern'd in so Infa-
'mous and Villanous an Action.

The 11th. the House with their Speaker attend-
ed the Lord-Lieutenant with their Address of
Thanks. Which is as follows:

May it please Your Excellency,
'WE cannot better express the Pleasure we re-
'ceive from the early Care and Endeavours
'us'd by Your Excellency, to discover and bring
'to Punishment those insolent Miscreants, who since

*The Com-
mons Ad-
dress of
Thanks to
the Lord
Lieutenant.*

A. C. 'this City, to Vindicate the Honour of that Glo-
 1710. 'rious Prince, and the late happy Revolution.

The Stu- Some Time after, Two Young Students being
dents se- apprehended, and convicted of having defac'd King
verely pu- William's Statue (tho', as 'twas suggested in a *Drun-*
nish'd for *ken Frolick*) were fin'd 100 l. a-piece, condemn'd to
defacing K. fix Months Imprisonment, and expell'd the Colledge.

William's On the 28th of the same Month, the Lord Lieu-
Statue. tenant went to the House of Peers with the usual
Acts pass'd State and Solemnity, and gave the Royal Assent to
Aug. 28th. the following publick Bills, viz.

An Act for granting to her Majesty an additional
 Duty on Beer, Ale, Strong-Waters, Tobacco, and
 other Goods and Merchandizes.

An Act to enforce such Acts as have been made
 for the Improvement of the Linnen Manufacture,
 and for a further Regulation of the same.

An Act for bringing an Appeal, in case of Mur-
 ther; notwithstanding the Statute of the Tenth
 of King Henry VII. whereby Murther is made High
 Treason.

An Act for the further explaining and putting in
 Execution, an Act for Planting and Preserving Tim-
 ber, Trees and Woods.

An Act for taking away the Benefit of the
 Clergy in certain Cases, and for taking away the
 Book in all Cases, and for Repealing part of the
 Statute for Transporting Felons.

An Act for amending and making perpetual an
 Act, Entituled, An Act to prevent Butchers from
 being Graziers, and to redress several Abuses in
 buying and selling of Cattel, and in Slaughtering
 and Packing of Beef, Tallow and Hides.

An Act for the better securing of Rents, and
 to prevent Frauds committed by Tenants.

An Act for the Amending of the Highways and
 Roads in this Kingdom, and for the Application of
 the six Days Labour.

An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors now
 in Confinement.

An Act to prevent the Maiming of Cattel.

An Act for Uniting several Parishes, and Build-
 ing several Parish Churches in more convenient
 Places.

As also to several Private Bills,

After

After the Passing the said Bills, his Excellency made the following Speech to both House of Parliament. 1710.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Lord

THis Session of Parliament hath been so happily carried on, and is now brought to so good a Conclusion, that the whole Kingdom must be well pleased to find themselves represented by an Assembly of Men, who have acted with such Wisdom and Temper, and who in all their Proceedings have appear'd so thoroughly to understand, and so much to have at Heart, the true Interest of their Country. And I am directed in her Majesty's Name to declare to you, her entire Satisfaction in your dutiful Conduct, and in the Dispatch that you have given to the Business that hath been before you.

*Lieutenant's
Speech to
both Houses.*

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I am particularly commanded to return to you her Majesty's Thanks, for the Supplies you have so readily and so cheerfully granted; and I have Power and Directions in her Majesty's Name to assure you, That those Supplies shall (with the utmost Care) be employ'd to the Purposes for which they were intended.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have her Majesty's further Commands to assure you all of her good Will towards you, and of her Concern for the Good and Welfare of the whole Kingdom; and have nothing now to add, but to recommend to you, That you will, in your several Stations take Care to have a due Execution of those good Laws which have been made for your Security, to cultivate that Union and good Understanding amongst yourselves, which is so necessary to your Religion and Constitution, and to transmit them to your Posterity.

It is with a great deal of Pleasure that I flatter my self, from the Addresses and Applications you have made, that the Administration in my Hands

A. C.
1710.



'hath been to your Satisfaction. And I must take this Opportunity to assure you, That I look upon my self as oblig'd in Justice, in Interest, and in Gratitude, to endeavour, not only by those just Representations which I shall make to her Majesty; but by all other Methods that may be in my Power, to promote the true Interest of this Kingdom, to remove any Difficulties that at any time you may lye under, and to give the best Assistance I can towards your Happiness and Prosperity, the Advancement of your Trade, and the Security of your Religion, Laws and Liberties.

*The Parliament
men: Prorogued.*

Then the Parliament was prorogued to the 8th Day of *March* next; and a few Days after, the Lord Lieutenant set out for *England*.

*The Earl of
Wharton
sets out for
England.*

*Endea-
vours to re-
move the
Earl of
Sunder-
land.*

Whilst the Earl of *Wharton* was employ'd in *Ireland*, great Alterations were made in the Ministerial Part of the Government of *Great Britain*, which 'twas generally thought, he would have exerted his Interest to oppose. It has already been observed, that the Earl of *Sunderland*, one of the Principal Secretaries of State, and, in all Appearance, the most Active of the Three in Behalf of the Moderate Party, being upon that Score, most obnoxious to the High-Church-Men, great Endeavours were used to remove him; for which, at least, some colourable Pretences were not wanting. The most plausible † was this: Some time after the Death of the late Earl of *Essex*, the Queen design'd to have bestow'd the Regiment of Dragoons lately commanded by his Lordship, on Colonel *Hill*, a Gentleman, who, besides the Interest of Mrs. *Magdalen*, his Sister, had a further Recommendation to her Majesty's Favour, as having been Page of Honour to her Majesty; and yet more upon account of his gallant Behaviour and good Conduct at the Battle of *Almanza*, where he contributed very much to the Rallying and Preserving the broken Remains of the Confederate Infantry. On the other Hand, the Duke of *Marborough* having promis'd that Regiment to Lieutenant General *Meredith*; and it being suppos'd, that this was a Tryal

† See the
Appendix
Number
VI.
Content on
at Court a-
bout the
Disposal of
the late E.
of Essex's
Regiment
of Dragoons.



Tryal of Power between his Dutcheſs, and the growing Favourite, his Grace, with his Lady, abſented himſelf from Court, and retired for ſome Days to the Lodge in *Windsor-Park*. It being given out, That his Grace was ſo diſguſted that he deſign'd to lay down his Command, the Chief Lords then in the Miniſtry, conſidering what a vaſt Prejudice the Loſs of ſo great a General and Politician, would be to the Common Cauſe, made their Application to the Queen to incline her to alter her Reſolution about the Diſpoſal of the Regiment before-mention'd; but her Maſteſty, who undoubtedly was glad of an Opportunity to give ſome Mortification to a Perſon, who, of late, had not behaved her ſelf towards her Royal Miſtreſs and great Benefactreſs with that Reſpect and Affiduity, which Duty and Gratitude exacted from her, remain'd fix'd in her firſt Choice, and inſiſted on her juſt Prorogative. It would have been but common Prudence in the Duke's and Dutcheſs's Friends, not to have purſu'd the Contention any further, but wiſely to have acquieſced in her Maſteſty's Pleaſure: But as moſt Men are intoxicated with Power, inſomuch, that the ſame Perſon in a high Poſt, has ſeldom as clear Notions of Things as he would have out of it, ſome of the late Miniſters fondly believ'd themſelves able to undertake and execute whatever they thought fit; and, in that Confidence, looking on Mrs. Maſham as their ſecret Oppoſer, a Deſign was laid to procure a * Vote from the Houſe of Commons to have her removed from her Maſteſty's Bed-Chamber. Upon a Hint of this intended Violence, the ſame was timely prevented by Colonel Hill's throwing himſelf at her Maſteſty's Feet; and begging he might not be the Occaſion of any Uneaſineſs to her Maſteſty, but that her Maſteſty would be graciously pleas'd to beſtow the Favour ſhe intended him upon ſome other Officer. The Queen granted his humble Requeſt; and ſending for ſeveral † Lords, told them, ſhe would find another Way to reward Colonel Hill; but juſtly reſenting this, and ſome other Inſtances of Diſreſpect and Neglect: and, at the ſame Time, a Gentleman of great Parts, and uncommon Dexterity and Wiſdom, who had himſelf been very ill

* This was to have been moved on the 23d of January, 1709-10.

† Particularly the Lord S. and the Duke of Sh.

A. C. 1710. used by the Prime Minister, having, through the Means of the New Favourite, his Relation, an Opportunity of Acquainting her Majesty

The Queen resolves to make some Change in the Ministry.

* *The Earl of Sunderland removed, June 14.*

He refuses a Pension.

The Lord Dartmouth Secretary of State, June 15.

The High-Church Party elevated upon this Change.

with several Passages that were industriously kept from her Knowledge, particularly with the general Discontent at the immense Power and Greatness of Two Men, who seem'd to engross all the Authority; her Majesty resolv'd to make some Changes in her Ministry; and to begin with the Person who was most obnoxious to the High-Church Party; the rather, because he was suppos'd to have been the chief Promoter of the Design to deprive the Queen of Mrs. Masham's Attendance. Hereupon the Seals were taken * from the Earl of Sunderland: But because no formal Neglect or Error in the Discharge of his Office, could be laid to his Charge; and it might appear ungracious to discard a Nobleman of an unblemish'd Character, and so near a Relation to the Duke of Marlborough, with seeming Displeasure; it was thought fit to mitigate his Disgrace by a Pension: But when Word was brought him, That her Majesty, as a Testimony of her Royal Favour, and of her being fully satisfied in his Lordship's Services, design'd to present him with 3000*l.* per Annum, to be settled upon him for Life; and, in some Measure, to make up the Loss of the Office of Secretary: His Lordship, with the Generosity of an old Roman, hardly to be parallel'd in these corrupt Times, answer'd, *He was glad her Majesty was satisfied he had done his Duty; but if he could not have the Honour to serve his Country, he would not plunder it.* Before his Lordship was removed, the Queen was some time in Suspence about the Choice of a Person to succeed him: But the Earl of Powlet, to whom the Seals were first offer'd, having declined so fatiguing an Employment, the Lord Dartmouth, one of the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, and Son-in-Law to the Earl of Nottingham, was thought, at this Juncture, a fit Person to be Secretary of State; into which Office he was Sworn on the 15th of June.

The High-Church Party were wonderfully pleased and elevated upon this Alteration, which they look'd upon as a sure Earnest, and Fore-runner of greater

greater Changes; extolling her Majesty for Afferting her just Prerogative, and setting her Self free from an Arbitrary Junto, that kept her in an inglorious Dependance on their Will and Caprice: And 'twas even said, That a great Duke being, about this Time, come to Court to pay his Respects to her Majesty, told her, *He was extreme glad he could now Salute her QUEEN.* On the other hand, The Whiggs or Moderate Party, were the more alarm'd and cast down, in that the best Part of their Wealth was lodg'd in the Exchequer and Publick Funds; and that they rightly consider'd, that the Removal of the Earl of *Sunderland*, was but a Step to come at the Lord Treasurer, in whose Capacity, Punctuality, and Integrity, as the Merchants and Money'd-men repos'd an entire Confidence, so they foresaw that his being laid aside would very much affect Publick Credit. What they dreaded came to pass through their own Fears; for as upon these Surmizes they began to sell their Stocks in the Bank of *England*, the *East-India* Company, Annuities, &c. all the Publick Funds fell gradually; and (with some inconsiderable Intermiſſions) continued sinking all the Remainder of the Year.

And the Whiggs alarm'd and cast down.

Fall of the Publick Funds.

And here it is to be observ'd, That the most artful Method by which the late Ministry endeavour'd to support their tottering Power, was by suggesting and propagating the Notion, that the Credit of the Nation wholly depended upon the Lord Treasurer; which being, in great Measure, confirm'd by the Consequences attending the very Apprehension of his being removed, not only all the money'd Men in *Great-Britain*, but even the whole Confederacy seem'd to be concern'd in his Preservation. Hereupon, Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, Governor of the Bank of *England*, *Nathaniel Gould*, Esq; Deputy-Governor, *Francis Eyles*, Esq; and Sir *William Scawen*, Two of the Directors, (whether of their own Accord, or through the Suggestion of others, is uncertain) thought fit to make their Application to the Duke of *Newcastle*, Lord Privy-Seal, to whom, having represented the Dangers likely to attend the Changing of the Ministry, his Grace introduc'd them to the Queen. Her Majesty, having given them a gracious Hearing, was pleas'd to tell them, 'That

Politick Use made of it by the Whiggs.

Four Members of the Bank of England interpose in Favour of the late Ministry.

'She

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*The Queen's
Declaration
to
them.*

' She some time before, resolv'd to remove the Earl
' of *Sunderland*, for particular Reasons of State ;
' but that She had not yet determin'd to make any
' other Changes ; and whenever She should, She
' would take Care, that the Publick Credit might
' not be injur'd thereby. Hereupon, it was indu-
striously given out, that the Queen had declared,
She design'd to make no other Alterations in the
Ministry, which immediately restor'd the Publick
Funds to their former Value ; but they soon began
to fall again, and many Foreigners withdrew their
Effects from *England*, upon a strong, and better
grounded Report, that not only the *Lord Treasurer*
would be remov'd, but even the *Parliament* dis-
solv'd.

*The Empe-
ror and the
States Ge-
neral inter-
pose like-
wise in fa-
vour of the
late Mini-
stry.*

Her Majesty's Allies, and in particular the Em-
peror, and the States General, were very attentive
to what pass'd in *Great Britain* ; and being appre-
hensive that the Duke of *Marlborough* would either
be remov'd, or so far disgusted as to lay down his
Command, which might bring a great Prejudice to
the Common Cause ; Count *Gallas* the Imperial
Minister, and Mr. *de Vryberge*, the *Dutch* Envoy,
were directed, in a most respectful Manner, to
represent to the Queen, what ill Influence the
Changing of Her Ministry might have on Affairs
Abroad. In Answer to their respective Memorials,
the first was told, he might assure the Emperor,

*Answer gi-
ven to Count
Gallas.*

' That whatever Changes the Queen design'd to
' make, She had resolv'd to continue the Duke of
' *Marlborough* in his Employments, and desired that
' Prince *Eugene*, and the other Imperial Generals and
' Plenipotentiaries, might act with him with the same
' Confidence as before. And tho' the Answer that
was given to Monsieur *Vryberge*, be still a Secret,
yet 'tis certain the Queen put a favourable Con-
struction on the Interposition of the States General,
in favour of the late Ministry ; looking upon it, as
undoubtedly it was, the Effect of their Zeal for the
Common Cause. However, there were not wan-
ting those among the High Church Party, who
not only bitterly inveigh'd against the Members of
the Bank, that had apply'd to the Queen on this
Occasion ; but made severe Reflections on the
Dutch, for presuming to intermeddle in an Affair of
that

*Severe Re-
flections on
the Dutch.*



that Nature; and who, at the same time, handed about a smart (†) Answer which they pretended the Queen had given to Mr. *Vryberge's* Memorial. But the soberer Part were inclin'd to excuse Her Majesty's Allies; both because they were engag'd in a long, expensive, and burdensome War, upon Measures concerted with the late Ministry; and which they were resolved to prosecute with Vigour, partly upon the Confidence they repos'd in the Duke of *Marlborough's* Valour and Conduct; and because there seem'd to be a parallel Case, in the Queen's Interposing at the Court of *Vienna*, in favour of some of the Emperor's Protestant Subjects; and even in the Parliament's Desire, that Application should be made to the Emperor, for sending Prince *Eugene* to command in *Spain*. *The Allies excused by the soberer Part.*

Besides the Methods before-mention'd, by which the Whigg-Party endeavour'd to prevent the Removal of the Lord Treasurer, and the Calling of a New Parliament, they did not want plausible Arguments to prove the Danger of those Alterations. For both in their Discourses and Writings they suggested, 'That as all Seasons are not proper for Physick, so all Times are not fit for Purging the Body Politick; and therefore, even supposing the late Ministry to have been guilty of some Mismanagements, yet since the War had hitherto been so successfully carried on under their Administration, it was Prudence not to shift Hands before a Peace was concluded. That after so many Victories and Conquests gain'd by her Majesty's Arms, in Conjunction with those of her Allies, which had oblig'd the *French*, a second time, to sue for Peace, and send their Plenipotentiaries to *Holland*, it was reasonable to believe, That our Heats and Disturbances occasion'd by Dr. *Sacheverel*, together with the Hopes of an Alteration of our Ministry, which gave the Enc-

(†) viz. *I am surpriz'd, a Matter of th's kind should come from th's States.— It is the greatest Insult that ever was offer'd to the Crown of England. However, it shall not lessen my Esteem of my Allies, nor alter my Resolution in my own Affairs.*

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Contrary
Arguments
of the High-
Church
Party.

my a Prospect of a Turn of Affairs here, in Favour of the *Pretender*, encouraged them to prolong, and, at last, to break off the Conferences at *Gertruydenberg*. And, in fine, that it was no less ungracious to dissolve a Parliament, that had so readily voted the necessary Supplies for the War; than it was dangerous to call a new one during the present Ferment. To this it was answer'd; That as, in Cases of Necessity, Physick is administered at all Times, so, for the same Reason, a Reformation in State is never out of Season; that though it must be acknowledg'd the War had hitherto been prosecuted with wonderful Success, yet it could not be denied, That some Parts of it, particularly *Spain*, and the *West-Indies* had been notoriously neglected; either with Design to spin out the War, or, at least, to give the whole Honour and Profit of it to the Favourite General; and therefore it was necessary to put the Management of the *Treasury* in the Hands of such Persons as would impartially give Attention to all the Branches of the War, which was, certainly, the most effectual Means to procure a speedy Peace. They own'd, that considering the wrong Estimate the *Jacobite* Party here ever made of their own Strength, and the false Informations they give to the *French* Court, it was not altogether improbable, that the Enemy might have been encouraged to break off the Negotiation of Peace, upon a Prospect of a favourable Change of Affairs in *England*. But that they might have been fortify'd in that Expectation, by the Supineness and ill Management of our Ministers. That they might flatter themselves to succeed in a second Attempt to bring in the *Pretender*, when, notwithstanding the Provision made by Parliament towards the Security of *Scotland*, the Forts and Garrisons there were now scarce in a better Condition, than Two Years before. That the long Anticipations on our old Funds, the Deficiencies of some new ones, and the immense Debts of the Nation, yet unprovided for, might reasonably induce the Enemy to believe us involv'd in Difficulties, which they thought impossible for us to wade through. That our intestine Divisions, industriously fomented by the

Emissaries

“ Emissaries of those *rapacious Ministers*, whom nothing but *Confusion* could any longer protect; and the scandalous Negligence that had been shewn in *inspecting* and stating the publick Accounts, must needs have lessen’d our Reputation abroad; encourag’d the *French* to think us now no dangerous Enemy; and made them expect to see ere long, the great Band of the Confederacy dissolv’d. That these very Considerations shew’d the Seasonableness of bringing Abler, or, at least, Honester Men, into the Administration: That the Debts being immense, it was highly necessary to inquire how the Moneys appropriated by Parliament had either been diverted or embezl’d; which Inquiry, before *unsuccessfully attempted*, would, undoubtedly, be once more *evaded*, if the present Ministry and Parliament were continued. That the same Reasons that ought to induce her Majesty to *change* the one, ought likewise to incline her to *dissolve* the other: For in our Political Constitution, if the Ministerial Part of the Government and the Parliament be not of a-piece, nothing can be expected from them but continual Jars and Misunderstandings, each contending to put the other in the Wrong, and obstructing what the other moves for the Publick Good. Besides this general Reason, it was urg’d, That the *Junto* (or Chief Men in the late Ministry) by Bribing Members, by Pensions, Civil or Military Offices, and by Winking at the immense Gains some private Men made out of the Kingdom’s Treasure, had bid fair for the largest Share of the *Legislative* Authority; and form’d the Design of getting a GENERAL for LIFE, whose Power would be little less than either of a *Roman Dictator*, or an *English Protector*; whereby they might govern Arbitrarily both *Queen* and *Nation*; and therefore the *Dissolution* of the Parliament was absolutely necessary to break that fatal *Combination*, and quash such towering and ambitious Projects. That the People, at this Time, groaning under a great Variety of Old and New Taxes; the Necessities of the State being still more pressing than ever; the Honour of the Nation being at Stake to make good several Deficiencies and publick Engagements, and the late Ministry

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Ministry and Parliament having exhausted their Stock of Schemes, it was necessary to call for the Assistance of another Set of Men, to find out *New Ways and Means*. That a free Nation, abhorring to see a few private Men accumulating vast Riches to themselves, in this general Poverty of the Publick, the general Voice of the People express'd in the numerous Addresses that were daily presented to the Queen, call'd for this Change. That the *High-Church Party*, or the *Landed Gentlemen* having born the chief Burden of the War, it was but Justice to give them an Opportunity, in some Measure, to repair their Fortunes, by admitting them into Places of Profit. That as they begun the War, it seem'd reasonable to allow them the Honour of Finishing it; And as upon the Death of the late King *William*, 'twas they that made good the *Deficiencies* of that Reign, 'twas not to be doubted, but they would now be as tender of the Honour of Parliamentary Engagements. That as the *Junto* had Reason to dread the Industry, Frugality, Vigour, and Courage, of these Patriots, whom they had found Proof against Bribery, and heartily zealous for the Constitution in *Church and State*; so all sinister Methods were us'd to keep them under, by branding them with *odious Names*, and charging them with the wild Design of Bringing in the Pretender. But that nothing could be more extravagant than to imagine, that Men of *Estates* and Protestants, would, out of Gaiety, set up *Arbitrary Government* and *Popery*. And, in the last Place, that some of our Princes had, indeed, been justly censured for *Dissolving Parliaments*; but 'twas then only when they seem'd resolv'd to govern without Parliament: Wherefore it could not be thought ungracious in her Majesty to part with the last, (though, as was alledg'd in their Favour, they supplied the Necessities of the War with great Readiness) since another was to be immediately summon'd, to meet about the usual Time, so that Foreign Affairs could suffer no prejudicial Intermision by a *Dissolution*.

Upon

Upon these, and the like Reasons; urged with great Weight, and insinuated with equal Address, both by the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, lately made Lord Chamberlain, and Mr. *Harley*, the Queen resolv'd to make further Changes in her Ministry, and to call a New Parliament. Pursuant to this Resolution, on Tuesday the 8th of August, her Majesty sent the Duke of *Somerset* to demand of the Earl of *Godolphin* the Staff of Lord High-Treasurer; and and the next day it was declared, That the Queen had been pleas'd to appoint the Right Honourable *John Earl Poulett*, *Robert Harley*, Esq; *Henry Pagett*, Esq; *Sir Thomas Mansell*, Bart. and *Robert Benson*, Esq; Commissioners for the Execution of the Office of Treasurer of her Majesty's Exchequer. At the same time her Majesty appointed *Robert Harley*, Esq; Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of her Majesty's Exchequer, in the Room of *John Smith*, Esq; who was afterwards made One of the Tellers of the Exchequer.

At the same Time, the Queen was also pleas'd to appoint *William Lord Cowper*, Lord High-Chancellor of Great-Britain, to be Lord-Lieutenant of the County of *Hertford*; in the Room of the Earl of *Essex*, deceas'd; and left the Court of *Hanover* should either upon their own Observations, or the Suggestions of the discontented *Whiggs*, take Umbrage at the present and intended Alterations, her Majesty appointed *Richard Earl Rivers* to go immediately her Envoy Extraordinary to that Court, to remove all Jealousies. On the 13th of the same Month Mr. *Harley* was sworn of the Queen's most Honourable Privy-Council; And about a Month before the Earl of *Anglesey*, a young Nobleman of bright Parts, and growing Favour with the Queen, was made Vice-Treasurer of *Ireland*, and Pay-Master of Her Majesty's Forces of that Kingdom, in the Room of the Lord *Coningsby*.

On the 6th of September the Queen appointed the Duke of *Beaufort* Lord-Lieutenant of *Hampshire*, and Warden of New Forest; and the Earl of *Rocheſter*, Lord-Lieutenant of *Cornwall*, during the Minority of the Earl of *Bath*.

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The Earl of Godolphin turn'd out of his Place of Lord High-Treasurer, August 8. Five Commissioners of the Treasury appointed, viz. the E. of Poulett, Mr. Harley, Mr. Paget, Sir Tho. Mansell, and Mr. Benson, M. Harley made also Chancellor of the Exchequer. Lord Chancellor made Lord Lieut. of Hertfordshire, August 9. E. Rivers sent Envoy Extraordinary to Hanover. M. Harley made a Privy-Councillor; and the Earl of Anglesey, Vice-Treasurer of Ireland.

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On the 11th of the same Month the following Address of the Bishop of *Exeter*, the Canons and other Dignitaries of *St. Peters*, and the Clergy of the City of *Exeter*, and Parts Adjacent, was presented to Her Majesty by Dr. *Atterbury*, Archdeacon of *Torncastle*, and Dean of *Carlisle*, introduced by *Robert Harley*, Esq; Chancellor of the *Exchequer*.

To the QUEEN's most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Bishop of Exeter, the Canons and other Dignitaries of St. Peter's, and the Clergy of the City of Exeter, and Parts adjacent.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

*Address of
the Bishop
and Clergy
of Exeter
presented,
Sept. 11.*

THOUGH Your Majesty is thoroughly acquainted with the Principles of the *English* Clergy, and (as we humbly hope) entirely satisfied of their Loyalty, yet we cannot but think it our Duty at this Time to join in the general Voice and Applications of Your Subjects of all Conditions, and from all Quarters of the Land, to give Your Majesty all possible Assurances, that our Principles are the same they ever were, and our Affection to Your Sacred Person and Government unmoveable.

The late wicked Attempts of the Enemies of Reveal'd Religion against the Truths of Christianity, and particularly against the Doctrines of the Church of *England*, have made it necessary for all the faithful Sons of that Church to appear for her with a dutiful and zealous Concern; and the Opposers of true *English* Loyalty have oblig'd the generous Spirits of this Nation, with an extraordinary Ardour, to renew their Vows of Fidelity to Your Majesty. We bless God for this seasonable Interposition of his Providence in Behalf of this Church, and of the Crown; for inspiring the Friends of each of them (which are indeed always the Friends of both) with Zeal and Resolution suitable to the Exigency of the present Time; and by this Means turning the Designs of our implacable Enemies to the visible Advantage of our Religion, Country, and Constitution, both in Church and State,

For



For our selves, notwithstanding all the Endeavours that have been used secretly and openly to introduce into the Minds of Your Majesty's People, Irreligious, Factious, and Republican Opinions, we are determined by the Divine Assistance stedfastly to adhere to the good old Principles we have learnt, and have constantly taught, and to pay Your Majesty such an Obedience as our Holy Religion and the Laws of the Land require of Us as our strict indispensable Duty; at the same time esteeming our selves bound, by Your Majesty's singular Goodness and manifold Favours towards Us, to acknowledge the same to Your Majesty as a Debt of Gratitude.

And we do with all humble Confidence rely on Your Sacred Majesty for the Continuance of Your Royal Protection to this National Church, and Your particular Encouragement to all the sincere Members of it. And this we promise our selves not only from Your Majesty's Royal Word and repeated Declarations, but also from Your Native Goodness, Your Exemplary Piety, so acceptable to God, and admir'd by Men, Your known Regard and Esteem for our happy Establishment, and the many great Things You have already done for it, since it pleas'd the Divine Providence, by an agreeable Dispensation, to place the Guardianship of the best of Churches in the Hands of the best of Queens.

May it long remain in those Hands; and may the Divine Goodness go on conspicuously to prosper and bless Your Majesty in the Custody and Protection of it. May God preserve You from all those that would invade Your Kingdoms from abroad, and from those that would disturb the Quiet of Your Government at home: That neither the detestable Superstitions of Popery may ever again return and prevail against Us, nor the pretended Fears of it any longer divide and distract Us. May Your Fleets and Armies continue their victorious Progress, till they shall have restored to Your Subjects the ever desirable Blessing of Peace. And may the same good Providence which has brought Your Majesty to succeed by just Right of Inheritance to the Throne of Your

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Royal Ancestors, to the great Joy of this present Generation, effectually provide for the like Happiness of Posterity, by continuing the Protestant Succession to the Crown, as it is now settled by Law in the Heirs of Your Majesty's Body, (a Blessing we are still willing to hope for) and in Default of such Issue, in the most Illustrious House of *Hanover*.

These, may it please Your Majesty, are the dutiful Sentiments of us, whose Names are subscribed, and, we believe, we may truly say, of the whole Body of the Clergy of this large Diocese; and (we doubt not) will also be found agreeable to the Sense of all the Clergy of the Church of *England* by Law establish'd, whenever Your Majesty shall be graciously pleas'd to receive it in full Convocation.

Which Address Her Majesty received very graciously; and the Archdeacon had the Honour to kiss Her Majesty's Hand; and from that Time it was observ'd, That he was very intimate with the Chancellor of the *Exchequer*.

† Sept. 13. Two Days † after, it was made known, That the Queen had been pleas'd to appoint Colonel *Henry Holmes* Lieutenant-Governor of the *Iste of Wight*, in the the Room of Colonel *Anthony Morgan*: And on the 17th, the Queen being in Council, the Duke of *Beaufort* took the Oaths appointed to be taken instead of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, as Lord-Lieutenant of the County of *Southampton*.

Design of a Coalition. It was whisper'd among those that had a near Insight into the Management of Affairs, That the Stand the Court seem'd to make after the Removal of the Lord Treasurer, was occasion'd by a Design of keeping in some Members of the *Old Ministry*, whose *Wisdom, Integrity, and Ability*, the Queen had often experienc'd, and was entirely satisfied with. But whether such a COALITION of the most Eminent Men of both Parties was ever really intended and heartily propos'd to the *Whiggs*; or, (which is more probable) whether some Great Men of the *Church Party* (particularly the Earl of *Rocheſter*) refus'd to come in upon such a Scheme, I will not pretend

pretend to determine. However, several Persons, too far engaged in the late Measures, were necessarily removed; and others, having voluntarily resign'd their Employments, either through a *False Punctillio*, left they should be thought to change Sides; or, because they foresaw that they should, at last, be turn'd out; their Places were supply'd by Persons of Great Merit, and Abilities, of which I shall give an Account; according to the Order of Time.

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As for the *Dissolution* of the Parliament, which was fully resolv'd upon, and was generally expected about the Beginning of *September*, it was, for some Days, retarded, either through the Difficulty the late Lord Chancellor, and some other Privy Counsellors made, about the *Proclamation*; or, thro' the Apprehension of the Dangers that might attend the *Elections*, in this general Ferment: Which were with great Industry, and some Warmth, suggested by the Friends of the Old Ministry, particularly by the Earl of *W——n*. But Her Majesty being, at last, convinc'd of the Necessity of calling a *New Parliament*, She exerted Her Royal Prerogative, and on the 21st of *September*, order'd a Proclamation to be issued out for that Purpose. It was by many conjectur'd, That the Confirmation of the Victory of *Saragossa*, which the Court receiv'd, about this Time, was no small Encouragement to the New Managers, boldly to prosecute the Execution of their Scheme.

Difficulties started about the Dissolution of the Parliament.

Remov'd. A New Parliament call'd Sept. 21.

The same *Day, the Earl of *Rochester*, Maternal Uncle to the Queen, was declared President of the Council, in the Room of the Lord *Somers*; and the Duke of *Buckingham* and *Normanby*, Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household, in the Room of the Duke of *Devonshire*, of whom the Lord *Dartmouth* demanded the Staff the Day before. Mr. *Boyle* having that Day (*Sept. 20th.*) resign'd his Place of Secretary of State, the Seals were immediately given to *Henry St. John*, Esq; who some Years before, had been removed from the Office of Secretary of War, as *Sir Thomas Mansel* was, at the same Time, from that of Comptroller of the Queen's Household, both for Adhering to Mr. *Harley's* Interest.

* Sept. 21.
The Earl of Rochester made President of the Council, and the Duke of Bucks, Lord Steward.

Mr. St. John made Secretary of State.

A. C. The Lord Cowper, persisting in his design of laying down his Place of Lord Chancellor, notwithstanding, Her Majesty's gracious Declaration, *That she was entirely satisfied with his Service, and design'd to continue him:* The Custody of the Great-Seal, with the Title of Lord Keeper, was offer'd to Sir Simon Harcourt, who, besides his eminent Adherence to the Church Party, on many other occasions, had exerted his Parts, in a very distinguishing Manner, in the Defence of Dr. Sacheverel. But he declin'd that Trust for the present, and, in the mean Time, contented himself with the Place of Attorney General, which he formerly fill'd with great Reputation, and in which he now † Succeeded Sir James Montague. He appear'd the First Time in that Quality at the Council held on the 21st of September; at which Time the Earl of Rochester, the Duke of Buckingham, and Mr. St. John were Sworn of that most Honourable Assembly; as was also the Lord Berkley of Stratton, who was the Day before declar'd Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster; of which Place he took the Oath the 26th. The Lord Chancellor having, on the 23d resign'd the Great Seal, the Queen, the next Day, committed the Custody of it to Three Lords Commissioners, viz. Sir Thomas Trevor, Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas; Robert Tracy, Esq; a Judge in the same Court, and Mr. Scroop, Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland.

False Reports.

The D. of Somerset made Keeper of the House Park at Hampton Court. * Sept. 22. Commissioners of the Navy appointed.

This great Revolution of Places and Employments gave Birth to many false and groundless Reports: Among the rest, it was rumour'd, That the Duke of Somerset, Great Master of the Horse, design'd to retire from Court; which, however, did but ill consist with his being made, at this very Juncture, Keeper of the House-Park at Hampton Court. It was also reported, upon the Earl of Orford's * Resigning his Place of first Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, That either the Earl of Peterborow, or the Earl of Nottingham would be put at the Head of that Commission. But the Queen having taken some Days to consider of Her Choice, it was, at last declar'd, That Her Majesty had appointed Sir John Leake, Sir George Byng, George Dodington, Esq; Paul Methuen, Esq; Sir William Drake, Bart,

Bart. and *Jyhn Aislaby*, Esq; Lords Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High-Admiral of Great-Britain. A. C. 1710.

The Earl of *Anglesey*, who was lately made a Privy-Counsellor, and held a considerable Rank among the New Ministers, being dead of a Fever on the 18th of September; he was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Brother *Arthur Annesley*, Esq; who had distinguish'd himself in the House of Commons, where he was one of the Leading-Men of the Church Party. On the 29th † the Queen bestow'd upon this New Earl, and on *Henry Lord Hyde*, Son to the Earl of *Rothester*, jointly, the Place of Vice-Treasurer and Receiver General, and Paymaster of Her Majesty's Revenues in Ireland, vacant by the Death of the late Earl of *Anglesey*.

Earl of Anglesey died, and is succeeded by his Brother Arthur Annesley, Esq; The latter, and the L. Hyde made Vice-Treasurer in Ireland † Sept. 29.

The same Day, † *George Granville*, Esq; a near Relation of the Earl of *Bath*, whose Family shew'd their Eminent Zeal for the Monarchy during the late Civil Wars: was appointed Secretary at War, in the Room of Mr. *Walpole*, who officiated for *Adam de Cardonel*, Esq; who was also Secretary to the Duke of *Marlborough*: And *John Manley*, Esq; was constituted Her Majesty's Surveyor General, in the Room of *Samuel Travers*, Esq;

Mr. Granville made Secretary at War. † Sept. 29. And Mr. Manley Surveyor General.

It was then the General Opinion, That the Duke of *Newcastle* would have resign'd his Place of Lord Privy-Seal: But it seems, there was so little Ground for it, that, instead of that, his Grace was the same * Day also appointed to be Warden and Chief Justice in Eyre of all Her Majesty's Forests, Parks, Chaces, and Warrens, beyond *Trent*.

The Duke of Newcastle appointed Chief Justice in Eyre, beyond Trent.

The next † Day, *Arthur Moore*, Esq; a Merchant, was declar'd one of the Lords Commissioners for promoting the Trade of Great Britain, and for inspecting and improving the Plantations of *America*, and elsewhere: In consideration of his being a Stickler for the Church-Party in the City of *London*. *James Vernon*, Senior, Esq; a staunch and firm Gentleman in the Low-Church Party, (formerly a Secretary of State) and *Francis Roberts*, Esq; being, about this Time, remov'd from being Tellers of the Exchequer, they were succeeded by *John Smith*, Esq; late Chancellor of the Exchequer

** Sept. 29. † Sept. 30. Mr. Moore made one of the Commissioners of Trade. New Tellers of the Exchequer.*

A. C. and formerly Speaker of the House of Commons,
 1710. a Gentleman who always sided with the *Whiggs*;
 and by *Russel Robarts*, Esq; At the same Time
 Sir Will. *James Vernon*, Junior, Esq; was made one of Com-
 Gifford missioners of the Excise, in the Room of Sir *Wil-*
 made Go- liam Gifford, who was appointed Governor of the
 vernor of Royal Hospital in *Greenwich*.

On the 11th of *October*, it was declar'd, that the
 Queen had appointed the Duke of *Hamilton* Lord
 Lieutenant of the County *Palatine* of *Lancaster*;
 and *George Delaval*, Esq; Envoy Extraordinary to
 the King of *Portugal*, in the Room of the Earl of
 Lord Lieu- *Galway*. On the 19th of the same Month, the
 tenant of Queen being then at *Hampton-Court*, was pleas'd to
 Lancaster. declare *James Duke of Ormond*, Lord Lieutenant of
 Mr. Dela- Ireland, in the Room of the Earl of *Wharton*, who
 val Envoy had resign'd some Time before.

Sir *Simon Harcourt*, having, at length, at the de-
 sire of his Friends been prevail'd with, to accept
 the Custody of the *Great-Seal*, the Queen was
 pleas'd to deliver it to him, whereupon he was sworn
 of Her Majesty's Privy-Council, and Lord Keeper.
 At the same time, the Earl of *Anglesey*, and the
 Lord *Hyde*, were likewise Sworn Privy Counsellors:
 And the next † Day it was declar'd, that Her Ma-
 jesty had appointed Sir *Edward Northey* to be Her
 Attorney General, and had conferr'd the Honour
 of Knighthood on *Robert Raymond*, Esq; Her Ma-
 jesty's Solicitor General; that *James Earl of Berk-*
 ley, was made Lord Lieutenant of the County of
 † Oct. 20. *Gloucester*, and Warden of the Forest of *Dean*; and
 Sir Ed. that Doctor *Robinson*, Dean of *Windsor*, was nomi-
 Northey nated to the Bishoprick of *Brissol*; and Doctor
 Attorney Byssse to the Bishoprick of *St. David's*.

Besides, the before-mention'd Changes in the
 Civil Employments, it was thought necessary, in
 order to strengthen the Hands of the New Mini-
 sters, and the Church Party, to do Justice to some
 Military Gentlemen, who seem'd to have been neg-
 lected under the late Ministry. Upon this Consi-
 deration, the Earl of *Portmore*, a Valiant and experi-
 enc'd General, who had distinguish'd himself in
 many Occasions in the late War (under the Name
 of Sir *David Collier*) and whose involuntary Idle-
 ness, was lamented by all the Well-wishers to the
 binson and Dr. Byssse made Bishops. Common

Common Cause, was appointed Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in *Portugal*, in the room of the Earl of *Galway*, whose advanc'd Age and Infirmities render'd him unfit for Action, not to mention his Intimacy with the late Treasurer. On the other Hand the Lord *Windsor*, who some Years before had a fine Regiment of Horse taken from him (either for not Voting in the House of Commons according to the Desire of the Great Man before mention'd, or for opposing the Election of his Son the Lord *Rialton*) was now restor'd to Her Majesty's Favour, and advanc'd to the Post of a Lieutenant General. At the same time, General *Webb*, and to whose memorable Victory at *Wynendale*, the General Allies were principally indebted for the Conquest of the Important Town of *Lisle*; but whose Glory was, at first, like to have been given to one that had no Share in that Action, was appointed Governor of the Isle of *Wight*.

A. C.
1710.
The E. of
Portmore
Commander in Portugal.
The Lord
Windsor
made a
Lieutenant
General.
And
the General
Webb.
Governor
of the Isle
of Wight.

On the 26th of *September*, the Queen in Council order'd a Proclamation to be publish'd for calling a New Parliament; the Writs to bear Teste the 27th of that Month, and be returnable the 25th of *November* next; and another in order to the Electing and Summoning the Sixteen Peers of *Scotland*; and at the same time two other Proclamations were order'd to be publish'd for a *Publick Thanksgiving*, on the 7th of *November*, both in *England* and *Scotland*; for the Wonderful Course of Success this Campaign, and more particularly, the Signal and Glorious Victory in *Spain*.

Thanksgiving appointed.

Two Days † after the Queen went to *Hampton Court*, having, the same day, order'd the Seals to be put to a Commission for renewing the Lieutenancy of the City of *London*; in which several Whiggs that were in the former were left out, and Tories put in their places. This new Commission was chiefly design'd, both to prevent Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, an Alderman next the Chair, and Governour of the Bank of *England* (who had given some offence to the Court by his Application to the Queen, in favour to the old Ministry) from being chosen *Ld. Mayor*; and to strengthen the Interest of the Church-Party, in the Election of Parliament Men for the Capital City, which generally has a great influence upon other

† Sept. 28.
The Queen goes to Hampton Court.
New Commission of the Lieutenancy of London.
Design of it

A. C. other Elections. But the said Commission was opened too late, to have the intended Effect: For the Election for a Lord Mayor coming on the 29th of September, according to Custom, the Majority appear'd for Sir Gilbert Heathcote, and Sir Robert Beachcroft; and though a Poll was demanded, and great Interest made by the Church Party, for Sir Richard Hoare, yet the two first had the Majority of Voices; and being on the 5th of October, returned by the Common-Hall, the Court of Aldermen did, on the 11th, chuse Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Lord Mayor for the Year ensuing, to the great Mortification of the Church Party. However, Sir Gilbert had but common Justice done him: there being an Agreement made some Years before, between the Aldermen of London, to chuse him who is next the Chair, to prevent Animosities and Disputes. On the 10th of October, the Queen's Commission for a new Lieutenancy was open'd at Guild-Hall, where Sir Samuel Garrard, then Lord Mayor, Sir Francis Child, Sir John Parsons, Sir Robert Beddingfield, Sir William Withers, and Sir Richard Hoare, all of the Church Party, were chosen Colonels of the Six City Regiments.

Sir Gilb.
Heath-
cote chosen
Lord Mayor
of Lon-
don.

New Com-
mission of
Lieutenan-
cy open'd;
the Colonels
of the City
Regiments
chosen.

Octob. 23. About a Fortnight after, the Lord Mayor, and the rest of the Lieutenancy, waited upon the Queen at Hampton-Court, and presented the following Address.

To the QUEEN's most excellent Majesty.

The Humble Address of the Lord Mayor, and the rest of your Majesty's Commissioners of Lieutenancy for the City of London.

Dread Sovereign,

Address of
the Lieute-
nancy of
London to
the Queen.

NO sooner did We find our Selves honoured by Your Royal Commission, but we unanimously resolved to crave leave, humbly to prostrate our Selves before Your Majesty, to assure You, that our Fidelity to Your Majesty shall ever remain most Firm and Inviolable.

We should be utterly unworthy of that Trust, which You have been pleased to repose in us, were we not fully determined to employ those

Arms



' Arms which Your Majesty has put into our Hands,
' for the Defence of Your Royal Person and Pre-
' rogative.

' We own Your Right to be Indefeazable, Your
' Person Sacred, and Your Throne to be Heredi-
' tary, and will be always prepared to hazard all
' that is dear to us in Defence of Your Crown,
' against the Insolence of any Faction at Home,
' and the Despicable Menaces of a Pretender A-
' broad.

' The Primitive and Apostolical Doctrines and
' Precepts of our Pure and Undeified Mother the
' Church of *England*, we will Observe, Support,
' and Defend, in Opposition to Popery on the one
' Hand, and Fanaticism on the other; however,
' with a tender Regard to those truly Conscien-
' tious, who quietly enjoy their Liberty without
' disturbing her Peace. And we are firmly resolv'd
' to maintain, to the utmost of our Power, the
' Protestant Succession in the Illustrious House of
' *Hanover*.

' And as we cannot omit to congratulate Your
' Majesty on the great and uninterrupted Successes,
' with which it hath pleas'd the Divine Goodness
' to bless Your Majesty's Arms, and those of Your
' Allies Abroad: So we do, with equal Joy and
' Gratitude, reflect on the Wisdom of Your Coun-
' cils at Home, so greatly tending to the Ease, Sa-
' tisfaction, and Welfare of Your People, and the
' Preservation and Maintenance of our most Excel-
' lent and Happy Constitution.

' May the Almighty, as a Reward of Your Ma-
' jesty's Piety, yet vouchsafe such further Successes
' as may procure the Blessings of a lasting Peace.
' And may Your Majesty long Live and Reign in
' the Hearts of all Your People.

*To which Address, Her Majesty return'd the following
Answer.*

' I Thank You heartily for this Dutiful Address;
' and take this Occasion to recommend to You
' that part of Your Duty, the Preserving the Peace
' of the City.

*The Queen's
Answer.*

' I also

A. C.

1710.



' I also desire You, as You have great Fortunes
' of Your own, that You will use Your Endeavours
' to Support the Publick Credit.

*Publick
Funds con-
tinue Sink-
ing.*

It was expected that this Recommendation from the Queen would have had a good Effect, and engaged the *Church-Party* in the City, to lend Money to the Government, and to use their utmost Endeavours to Support the Publick Credit: But neither of this happen'd; and so the *Bank*, and *East India* Stocks, Annuities, and other Funds, continued Sinking: Which gave the New Ministry some Uneasiness; the rather, because some Bills of Exchange drawn from *Genoa*, for Remittances into *Spain*, happen'd, at this Juncture, to be protested.

*Elections
for Parlia-
ment-Men,*

By this time, the Elections for Parliament Men were over in several Places; and by the first Returns, it appear'd, that, amongst the New Members, the Number of the *Whigs* was almost equal with that of the *Tories*: Which, as was then given out, answer'd the Expectation and Desires of those who having gain'd their chief Aim, which was, to get the late Lord Treasurer and his Creatures, removed, and having now the principal Management of Affairs, design'd to carry Things fair and even between both Parties; and therefore wish'd only for such a Majority of the High Church, in the House of Commons, as might countenance the *New Scheme*; and whom, on the other hand, they might easily check, by Means of their own Creatures, if an unseasonable Zeal for the Church should prompt 'em to make any Motions against the *Toleration* granted by Law to the Dissenters. If this was the real Intention of the New Ministry, which seems

*In favour
of the
Church-
Party.*

very probable, and agreeable to the *Moderate Principles* of the Principal Contriver of the late Alterations, it soon appear'd that they were either mistaken in their Computation, or disappointed in their Wishes; and that the New Members of the Church Party far out-number'd those of the contrary side; which, besides the Influence of the Court, was owing to several other Causes. In the first Place, many of the *Whig* Gentlemen, who either could not be induc'd to believe that the last Parliament should be dissolv'd, till the Blow was given; or, who, in

*Reasons of
it.*

case

case of a Dissolution, thought themselves secure of being new-chosen, had supinely neglected making an Interest; whilst those who design'd to oppose 'em, had early taken all the necessary Measures to carry their Point: Secondly, the Ferment rais'd by Dr. Sacheverel's Trial, was now rather increas'd than abated; being industriously fomented and propagated throughout the Kingdom, in order to influence Elections: Which it did effectually, and in a more visible Manner, in the Cities and Boroughs through which that Divine made his triumphant Progress the last Summer. Thirdly, all the inferior Clergy, (a few excepted) thinking themselves attack'd through the Sides of Dr. Sacheverel, and their Holy Function vilified by the *Parliamentary Censure* pass'd upon him, were more than ordinarily Zealous and diligent in promoting the Interest of such as they thought best Affected to the Church; not only without any Regard to the necessary Qualifications of Personal Merit or Estate in the Candidates; but, in several Instances, in Breach of the Common Duties of Gratitude: Strenuously opposing their very Patrons and Benefactors. And in the last Place, the Mobility, whose tumultuous Risings, in Favour of Dr. Sacheverel, seem'd, if not allow'd, at least conniv'd at, by the Impunity of their Leaders; and whose Spirits had wonderfully been inflam'd by a Multitude of Licentious Writings, in which the *Whigs* were represented as *Atheists* and *Republicans*; and appear'd now with unusual Confidence, and as it were, arm'd with Authority, at the Elections, on the Side of the *Church* and *Monarchy*; and not only by reproachful Language, and odious Epithets, but even by Blows, deterr'd those who came to Vote contrary to the Voice of the People: Insomuch, that if the *Whigs* had not, on this Occasion, practis'd what they ever pretended to, *Moderation*, these new Elections might have ended in, what was by many apprehended a *Civil War*: So dangerous it is, to let loose a giddy unthinking Multitud. The Influence of the Mob was, in a particular manner, remarkable in the Election for the City of *Westminster*, where Mr. *Medlicot* and Mr. *Croft* being set up by the *Church Party*, some of those who offer'd to give their

The Mob
outrageous

A. C. their Voices for their Competitors, General *Stanhope*, and Sir *Henry Dutton-Colt*, were knock'd down, and sorely wounded, which obliged many of their Party to return Home, without Polling; whereby the two first Candidates had a vast Majority. The minister. *Whigs* expected that the Election of the City of London would balance that of *Westminster*: And, indeed, the † first Day of the Poll, their Candidates had a considerable Advantage; but such Industry was us'd by the then Lord Mayor, and the Aldermen of the Church Party, in bringing many Citizens upon the Livery, and engaging their Votes, that upon the * closing of the Books, the Pool stood thus:

* Oct. 14.

| | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|------|
| Of the Church Party. | { Sir William Withers, | 3629 |
| | { Sir Richard Hoare, | 3572 |
| | { Sir George Newland, | 3385 |
| | { John Cals, Esq; | 3240 |

| | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|------|
| Of the Whigs. | { Sir Gilbert Heathcote, | 3185 |
| | { Sir William Ashburst, | 3048 |
| | { Sir James Bateman, | 3104 |
| | { John Ward, Esq; | 3224 |

Rejoicings in the City. The first four being declar'd, the latter, who suspected foul Play, demanded a Scrutiny, which was granted; but which availed them nothing. The same Day the Poll was ended, there were extraordinary Rejoicings throughout the City, by Illuminations, Bonfires, Ringing of Bells, &c. and the tumultuous Mob was so exalted, and so enraged against those, who seem'd not to partake in the Publick Joy, that they broke all the Windows they saw without Lights, without Distinction; so that many Houses of the Church-Party were damag'd as well as those of the *Whigs*, and in Particular, that of Sir *Richard Hoare*, one of the Four, for whose Sakes these Rejoicings were made: Which shews by what Spirit of Blindness and Intoxication, the Rascality is govern'd. Some Days before, the Mob committed a more bare-fac'd and audacious Piece of Outragiousness: For as Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, one of the *Whig* Candidates, was going out of *Guild-Hall*, they not only insulted him by reviling

Sir Gilb.
Heath-
cote insulted.



ling Language, but one of them, more insolent than the rest, spit in his Face; an Affront which perhaps was never offer'd before, in any civiliz'd Nation, to a Person of his Character; he being the Lord Mayor Elect of the City of London, and as such, one of the first Magistrates in all *Christendom*.

It would require a Volume by itself, to abstract all the Papers and Pamphlets that were publish'd in *English*, in order to influence Elections: But it being customary, upon such Occasions, for both Parties to rail at one another, and by all possible Methods, to endeavour to make the opposite Side obnoxious; I shall not rake into so much Filth: And shall only take Notice, that about this time, the following Paper was secretly dispers'd, and found early in the Morning, at the Doors of several *Whiggish* Lords and Gentlemen:

*A Paper
dispers'd in
Favour of
the Pretender.*

Privat

JACOBUS TERTIUS

Princeps Noster

Legitimus.

M—— G—— D—— H——.

Neither the Author nor Spreaders of this Paper, who were undoubtedly *Papists* and *Jacobites*, were ever discover'd; and as for the four Capital Letters, it was conjectur'd, that they contain'd a Curse upon the Protestant Succession.

One Thing more is observable about the Elections, *viz.* That many of the *Tories* had boasted, that none of the *Managers* against Dr. *Sacheverell*, would be chosen again; but notwithstanding the utmost Endeavours that were used by the Church-Party, Sir *Joseph Jekyl*, Sir *Peter King*, Mr. *Leckmore*, and Mr. *Walpole*, were return'd, as was also General *Stanhope* for *Cockermouth*, though he lost his Election at *Westminster*.

*Some of the
Managers
rechof.n.*

A. C.
1710.

*Elections
in Scot-
land.
Sixteen
Peers re-
turn'd.*

As for the Elections in *Scotland*, those for the House of Commons went near upon an equal Foot between both Parties; but as for those of the Peers, it was reckon'd that they were all of the Church-Party: Their Names, as they were return'd on the 10th of *November*, are as follows,

Duke of *Hamilton*.
 * Duke of *Atboll*.
 * Marquis of *Annandale*.
 * Earl *Marshall*.
 * Earl of *Eglington*.
 Earl of *Mar*.
 Earl of *Loudoun*.
 * Earl of *Hume*.
 * Earl of *Kinnoull*.
 Earl of *Northesk*.
 Earl of *Orkney*.
 Earl of *Roseberry*.
 Earl of *Illy*.
 * Viscount *Kilsyth*.
 * Lord *Balmerino*.
 * Lord *Blantyre*.

Where it is to be observ'd, that the Nine mark'd with Asterisks, were not of the last Parliament, but were chosen instead of the Nine following, *viz.*

Duke of *Montrose*.
 Duke of *Roxborough*.
 Marquis of *Lothian*.
 Earl of *Crawford*.
 Earl of *Rothess*.
 Earl of *Wymes*.
 Earl of *Leven*.
 Earl of *Seaford*.
 Earl of *Glasgow*.

There was, some time before the Return before-mention'd, a strong Report, that the Queen would create several new Peers, in order to balance the *Whig* Lords, who had the Majority. But whether the Number of the *North-British* Peers was thought sufficient for that Purpose, or whether such a De-
sign

sign. was never thought of, 'tis certain that no such Creation has yet been made.

A. C.
1710.

On the 30th of October, Sir *Gill. Heathcote*, the new Lord Mayor, was, according to Custom, sworn at the Exchequer, in *Westminster*; but the Pageants, and some other Parts of the Solemnity of that Day, which used to be the greatest annual Festival in this Kingdom, were omitted: The Lord Mayor well knowing, that he was not acceptable to the common People, some of whom were so insolent, as to insult him in his Cavalcade.

On the 6th of November, the Queen came from *Hampton-Court*, to Her Palace at *St. James's*, and the next Day being appointed for a General Thanksgiving, Her Majesty went to Her Royal Chappel; where after Divine Service, in which *Te Deum* was sung to excellent Musick, Dr. *Stanhope* preach'd a Sermon: But modestly declin'd enlarging on the Successes in *Spain*; because, as he hinted, General *Stanhope*, his Relation, had so great a Share in them. It was reported, That the Queen did not go to the Cathedral of *St. Paul*, in the City, as usual, to avoid giving the Mob an Opportunity to assemble, and commit Riots. The * next Day * Nov. 8. Her Majesty return'd to *Hampton-Court*, where on the 9th, being in Council, she order'd a Proclamation to be forthwith publish'd, requiring Quarantain to be perform'd, by Ships coming from the *Baltick-Sea*; and directing the manner of performing the said Quarantain. The same Day the following Order was also made in Council:

« **W** Hereas an Act made in the Parliament holden in the Tenth Year of the Reign of the late King *William III.* Intituled, *An Act for suppressing of Lotteries*, it was Enacted, That after the Nine and Twentieth Day of December, One Thousand Six Hundred Ninety Nine, no Person whatsoever should publickly or privately Exercise, keep open, shew, or expose to be play'd at, drawn at, or thrown at, or should draw, play, or throw at any Lottery by Dice, Lots, Cards, Balls, or any other Numbers or Figures, or any other Way whatsoever, except at the Royal Oak Lottery therein mention'd, for the Remainder of

A. C.

1710.



‘ a Term, long since expired, under the Forfeiture
 ‘ of Five Hundred Pounds, by the Maintainer
 ‘ thereof, and of Twenty Pounds by every Person
 ‘ that should play, throw or draw at the same, to
 ‘ be recovered as in the said Act is directed; and
 ‘ all such Lotteries are thereby declared to be com-
 ‘ mon Nufances: Which was a perpetual Act, and
 ‘ is now in Force. And it having been this Day
 ‘ represented to Her Majesty at this Board, That
 ‘ of late divers Evil-disposed Persons have set up
 ‘ many Lotteries in several Places in this Kingdom,
 ‘ in Imitation of the said Royal Oak Lottery, called
 ‘ Roly-Poly, and A B C, and other Lotteries for
 ‘ Goods, Lands and Money, called Sales by Lots,
 ‘ contrary to the said Act, and thereby have un-
 ‘ justly and fraudulently got to themselves great
 ‘ Sums of Money from the Children and Servants
 ‘ of several Gentlemen, Traders and Merchants,
 ‘ and from other unwary Persons, which tends to
 ‘ the utter Ruin and Impoverishment of many Fa-
 ‘ milies: Her Majesty therefore, by the Advice of
 ‘ Her Privy-Council, is pleased to order, that the
 ‘ Judges of Her Courts at Westminster, and Her
 ‘ Majesty’s Justices of the Peace, do use their ut-
 ‘ most Endeavours for suppressing all such Lotteries;
 ‘ and that Her Attorney-General do prosecute such
 ‘ Persons, of whom he shall have Notice, who
 ‘ shall hereafter offend, contrary to the said Act,
 ‘ by keeping any such Lottery, or playing at the
 ‘ same.

William Blathwayt.

* Nov. 9.

*Remark-
 able Adver-
 tisement in
 the Lon-
 don-Ga-
 zette.*

The same * Day, the following Advertisement
 was publish’d in the *London Gazette*:

‘ **W**Hereas some evil designing Persons, have
 ‘ unscrewed and taken away several Iron
 ‘ Bolts out of the great Timbers of the West Roof
 ‘ of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London; Her
 ‘ Majesty, for the better Discovery of the Offenders,
 ‘ is pleased to promise Her most gracious Pardon
 ‘ for the said Crime, to any Person concerned there-
 ‘ in, who shall discover his Accomplices in the said
 ‘ Fact,

' Fact, so as they, or any of them, may be con-
' victed thereof.

A. C.

H. St. JOHN.

17th Mo.



' And as a further Encouragement to any Person
' concerned in the said Fact, that shall make such
' Discovery of his Accomplices, so that they, or
' any of them, may be convicted thereof, he shall
' receive a Reward of Fifty Pounds, to be paid by
' Sir Richard Hoare, at the Golden-Bottle in Fleet-street,
' within Ten Days after such Conviction.

This Advertisement, which was again inserted in
the next Gazette, occasion'd some Alarm; and gave
a Handle for the Report of a Plot, to destroy the
Queen and the Court, by the Fall of the Roof of
the Cathedral of St. Paul, on the Thanksgiving
Day, when it was suppos'd Her Majesty would
have gone thither: Which pretended Screw-Plot, as
it was afterwards call'd, many uncharitable Persons
were ready enough to fasten upon the Whiggs. But,
upon Enquiry, it appear'd, That the missing of the
Iron-Pins, was owing to the Neglect of some
Workmen, who thought the Timbers sufficiently
fasten'd without 'em.

Which oc-
casions the
Report of a
pretended
Plot.

On the 18th of November, the Queen came from
Hampton-Court to St. James's Palace, where, the
same Evening, the Earl of Galway, who was some
Days before arriv'd from Portugal, and whose wait-
ing upon the Queen had been excus'd, till Her
Majesty, should come to Town, had the Honour of
kissing Her Majesty's Hand; and met with a more
gracious Reception than many expected, by Rea-
son of the Removal of the Lord Treasurer, his in-
timate Friend. The next * Day, being Sunday,
the Two New Bishops of Bristol and St. Davids,
were consecrated in the Archbishop's Chappel at
Lambeth.

The Earl of
Galway has Audi-
ence of the
Queen,
Nov. 18.

Nov. 19.
The Two
new Bishops
consecra-
ted.

The Parliament being met on the appointed Day,
the Queen came to the House of Peers with the
usual Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for
up, the Lord Keeper, by Her Majesty's Command,
notify'd to them Her Majesty's Pleasure, that they
should forthwith proceed to the Choice of a fit Per-
son to be their Speaker, and present him to Her
Majesty.

Nov. 25.
The Parlia-
ment meets.

A. C. Majesty the *Monday* following. The Commons being return'd to their own House, proceeded accordingly, to the Choice of a Speaker; which, as twas generally expected, fell, without any Opposition, on *William Bromley, Esq;* who for many Years past, had been chosen Member for the University of *Oxford*; and who could not fail of having all the Votes of the *Church-Party*, of which he had been

His Character.

one of the most constant, and most resolute Leaders; particularly, in the two first Parliaments of this Reign, when he brought in, and strenuously stickled for the *Occasional Conformity-Bill*: Not to mention his natural and acquired Abilities, and consummate Experience of Parliamentary Methods of Proceeding; which alone sufficiently recommended him to that high Station. It is observable, that *Sir Thomas Hanmer, Mr. Smith,* (formerly Speaker) and another Member, were, at first propos'd. But this was only to try the Temper and Affections of the House; for as soon as *Mr. Bromley* was named, the General Voice was for him.

The Queen being, on the 27th of *November*, return'd to the House of Peers, the Commons presented their Speaker to Her Majesty, who having approved their Choice, She afterwards made the following Speech to both Houses:

My Lords and Gentlemen,
The Queen's Speech to both Houses. I Have, by Calling this Parliament, made appear the Confidence I place in the Duty and Affections of my Subjects; and I meet you here with the greatest Satisfaction, having no Reason to doubt, but that I shall find such Returns, as will add new Life to our Friends, and entirely disappoint the Hopes of our Enemies.
 'To this End, I shall recommend to you what is absolutely necessary for our common Safety.
 'The carrying on the War in all its Parts, but particularly in *Spain*, with the utmost Vigour, is the likeliest Means. with God's Blessing, to procure a Safe and Honourable Peace for us, and all our Allies, whose Support and Interest I have truly at Heart.

' For this Purpose, I must ask from you, *Gentlemen of the House of Commons*, the necessary Supplies for the next Year's Service: and let me put you in Mind, that nothing will add so much to their Efficacy, as Unanimity and Dispatch.

A. C.

1710.

' I cannot, without great Concern, mention to you, that the Navy, and other Offices, are burthened with heavy Debts, which so far affect the Publick Service, that I most earnestly desire you to find some Way to answer those Demands, and to prevent the like for the time to come. The Justice of Parliament in satisfying former Engagements, being the certain Way for preserving and establishing National Credit.

' I am sensibly touched with what my People suffer by this long and expensive War, to which, when it shall please God to put an end, the flourishing Condition of my Subjects shall be as much my Care, as their Safety is at present.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

' The Eyes both of Friends and Enemies are upon you: The way to give Spirit to the one, and to defeat the restless Malice of the other, is to proceed in such manner as becomes a *British* Parliament.

' I shall in the plainest Words tell you my Intentions; and I do this with the greater Satisfaction, because I depend upon their being agreeable to you.

' I am resolved to Support and Encourage the Church of *England*, as by Law Established:

' To preserve the *British* Constitution, according to the Union:

' And to maintain the Indulgence by Law allowed to Scrupulous Consciences.

' And that all these may be transmitted to Posterity, I shall employ none but such as are heartily for the Protestant Succession, in the House of *Hanover*; the Interest of which Family, no Person can be more truly concerned for than myself.



The ANNALS of

‘ These are my Resolutions; and your Concurrency with me in a steady Pursuit of them, will best manifest your Zeal for our Religion, for the Interest of our Country, for your own Safety, and for my Honour.

On the 28th of *November*, the Lords agreed upon an Address to the Queen, which they presented the next Day, being as follows:

*The Lords
Address to
the Queen.*

‘ WE, your Majesty’s most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, present our humble and hearty Thanks for Your Majesty’s most Gracious and Excellent Speech at the opening this Parliament, and particularly for the great Confidence Your Majesty is pleas’d to place in the Duty and Affection of Your Subjects.

‘ We conceive it to be of the highest Importance, to carry on the War with Vigour in all its Parts; and particularly in *Spain*, in order to procure a Safe and Honourable Peace; and Your Majesty may be assur’d we shall concur in all reasonable Methods to that End; and we humbly hope Your Majesty’s great Example, will engage all Your Allies to joyn with Your Majesty, in doing their utmost to the same Purpose.

‘ We have the Happiness to agree entirely with Your Majesty, in the several Resolutions You have declared so plainly and affectionately to Your Parliament: And we think our selves oblig’d to repeat our Thanks for Your Majesty’s great Care to transmit the Blessings of Your Reign to Posterity, by securing the Protestant Succession in the House of *Hanover*.

‘ We cannot also but have a particular Satisfaction in the Assurances Your Majesty has given to Maintain and Encourage the Church of *England*, as by Law Establish’d, which is the firmest Support of the Monarchy, and the strongest Defence against Popery.

‘ We have no more to add, but that we shall carefully endeavour in all our Consultations, to proceed with that Unanimity and Dispatch, as may give the greatest Weight to them; and to assure

‘ assure Your Majesty, that nothing shall be wanting on our Part to satisfy the World, that, with an unshaken Zeal, we will constantly defend Your Majesty's Royal Person, Honour and Dignity, on which our Safety and Happiness so much depend. A. C. 1710.

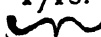
To this Address the Queen return'd the following Answer.

My Lords,

‘ I Am very glad to find I have your Concurrence *The Queen's Answer.*
‘ in the Resolutions I declared to you, and give you Thanks for this Address, so full of Affection to Me, and Zeal for the Publick Good.

The Commons having spent Three Days in qualifying themselves; that is, in taking the Oaths, particularly that of *Abjuration*, and making and subscribing the Declaration appointed by the Laws made for that Purpose, the Speaker, on the 29th of November, reported the Queen's Speech to the House; whereupon it was unanimously resolv'd, *The Commons Resolution for an Address.*

‘ That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, to return the humble Thanks of this House for Her Majesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne; and to assure Her Majesty, that this House would heartily concur in all the Particulars, which Her Majesty had been pleas'd to recommend: That this House would effectually and speedily grant the necessary Supplies for a vigorous carrying on the War, till such a Peace might be obtain'd, as Her Majesty should judge to be safe and honourable for Her Subjects, and Her Allies; That this House would preserve and establish the Publick Credit; and, in all Respects, answer the Expectation of those they represented; and shew how justly Her Majesty had confided in the Duty and Affection of Her People. Hereupon Sir Thomas Hanmer mov'd, That in the said Address, they should represent to Her Majesty, *Debates*
‘ *That thereupon the most effectual Way to give Spirit to Her Friends, and defeat the restless Malice of Her Enemies, would be, by discountenancing all Persons of such Principles, and avoiding all Measures of such Tendency, as might weaken Her Majesty's Title and Government: This Motion*

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occasioned a small Debate, in which Mr. *Lechmere* said, That they ought likewise humbly to caution Her Majesty against *such Measures and Principles as might weaken the Settlement of the Crown in the illustrious House of Hanover, and advance the Hopes of the Pretender.* No Member offering to second Mr. *Lechmere*; Mr. *Harley*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, stood up, and said, 'That though the Protestant Succession was already sufficiently establish'd and secur'd by several Acts of Parliament, so that it seem'd needless to add any thing to them; yet, since a Motion was made in Favour of the illustrious House of *Hanover*, it would look strange, both at Home and Abroad, if the same should drop: Whereupon it was resolv'd, That the Clause offer'd by Mr. *Lechmere*, should be inserted in the Address, which was done accordingly. On the last Day of *November*, Sir *Thomas Hanmer* reported the said Address, which he had himself drawn up, and which, with an Amendment, was approved, being as follows:

The Commons Address to the Queen.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain*, in Parliament assembled, do joyfully appear before Your Majesty, to return our most humble Thanks for Your most Gracious Speech from the Throne. We bring the Thanks of Your whole People, whom Your Majesty has made happy, by that Confidence You have been pleased to place in their Duty and Affection: And we bring our own most Solemn Assurances, that we will make all such Returns, as shall convince Your Majesty, that Your Confidence has not been misplaced.

We are satisfied we lie under all possible Obligations, both from our Duty to Your Majesty, and the Care we owe to our Country, effectually and speedily to grant the necessary Supplies for a vigorous Prosecution of the War in all its Parts, and especially in *Spain*: This we shall study to do, in such a manner as may best answer the Publick Service, and be most easy to those we represent; and the same we shall continue to do, till such a Peace

Peace may be obtained, as Your Majesty, in
Your Royal Wisdom, shall judge to be Safe and
Honourable for Your Subjects, and all Your
Allies. A. C. 1710.

We have no Reason to doubt of Your Majesty's Care in every thing that concerns the Interest and Welfare of Your People; but we think ourselves obliged, in Justice to our Fellow Subjects, and in order to make them bear, with greater Chearfulness, the Burdens we shall find necessary to lay upon them, most humbly to beseech Your Majesty, that You will please to continue Your powerful Influences with all Your Allies, that they may exert themselves in the Common Cause, with Resolutions equal, and with Aids proportionable to ours.

The Burden of those heavy Debts, which presses Your People with so sensible a Weight, is, in some Measure, alleviated by Your Princely Compassion. We shall endeavour to trace the Source of this great Evil, and to apply a Remedy suitable to it. The Honour and Justice of Parliament shall, by us, be inviolably maintained, and all such other Measures pursued, by which the Publick Credit may be preserved and established.

Your faithful Commons are truly sensible of Your Majesty's Wisdom and Goodness in those Resolutions which You have declared; and do most heartily concur in all which You have been pleased to recommend to them.

We return Your Majesty Our most humble Thanks for the firm Assurances You have given both by Your Words, and by Your Actions, of Supporting and Encouraging the Church of England, as by Law established.

As We are True Sons of that Church, We cannot but be tenderly concern'd for its Prosperity, and for its Honour, and are by Affection and Principle inclined to secure its Doctrine, Discipline and Worship.

As We are Fellow Christians and Fellow Subjects with those Protestant Dissenters, who are so Unhappy to entertain Scruples against Conformity with Our Church, We are desirous, and determined,

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'terminated to let them quietly enjoy that Indulgence
'which the Law hath allowed them.

'As We are *Britains*, it is Our common Interest, and shall be our joyn't Endeavour to preserve
'that Union between the Parts of *Great Britain*, on
'which the Safety of the Whole depends.

'As We are Lovers of Our Excellent Constitution both in Church and State, and Solicitous that
'Our Posterity may be as Happy in future Ages,
'as We hope long to continue under Your Majesty's most Auspicious Reign, We shall always
'steadily adhere to the Protestant Succession in the
'House of *Hanover*, and be most watchful to prevent any Danger which may threaten that Settlement, so necessary for the Preservation of Our
'Religion, Laws, and Liberties.

'These are the Ends truly worthy Your Majesty's Pursuit; and We do with all Humility, represent to Your Majesty, That the most effectual Way to give Spirit to Your Friends, and defeat the Restless Malice of Your Enemies, will be, by discountenancing all Persons of such Principles, and avoiding all Measures of such Tendency, as may weaken Your Majesty's Title and Government, the Settlement of the Crown in the Illustrious House of *Hanover*, and advance the Hopes of the Pretender; and all other Principles and Measures that have lately threatned Your Crown and Dignity, and which, whenever they prevail, will prove fatal to Our whole Constitution, both in Church and State.

On the 2d of *December*, the Commons, in a Body, presented their Address to the Queen, who return'd them the following Answer :

The Queen's Answer. *Gentlemen,*
'I Am extremely well pleas'd with your Address:
'and I fully depend upon the Assurances You
'give me, of your Concurring in all the Particulars
'I have recommended to you.
'You may depend upon my Care, to encourage
'those, whose Principles are agreeable to our Constitution in Church and State.

This

This Answer was so acceptable to the Commons, that they resolv'd to present to Her Majesty an Address of Thanks thereupon.

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Though the Address of the Commons was universally approv'd, and abundantly shew'd their good Dispositions to answer all the Expectations of the Queen and Nation; yet it had little or no Effect, in Relation to the Publick Funds: Most of the *Whigs*, and *Monied Men*, being still uneasie, whilst the Doctrine of *Absolute Passive Obedience*, and of *Hereditary Right*, both which they thought inconsistent with the late *Revolution*, and the *Hanover Succession*, seem'd to be countenanc'd. Not to mention their Apprehensions, that the Duke of *Marlborough* would be either laid aside, or resign his Command.

Whigs and Monied Men uneasy.

This Jealousy was encreas'd, upon a Passage that happen'd on the 28th of *November*, in the House of Peers: Where the Earl of *Scarborough* having made a Motion, *That the Thanks of that House be return'd to the Duke*, some Objections were rais'd against it by the Duke of *Argyle*; and the Duke of *Marlborough's* Friends being apprehensive, that if the Question were put upon it, the Negative might carry it; said, it would be Time enough to speak of that Matter, when the Duke was come Home; whereupon the House was adjourn'd. The next * Day, there was a Complaint made by the Earl of *Roche-* * *Nov. 29.* *ster*, against the Lord Keeper, for taking upon him to introduce the *Scotch* Lords to the Queen, being himself no Peer by Patent: But the Lord Keeper excusing his Mistake, if he had committed any, with a great deal of Modesty; and on the other Hand, the late Lord Chancellor maintaining, that he had Right to act as he had done, no further Notice was taken of it.

Motion about returning Thanks to the D. of Marlborough.

Complaint against the Lord Keeper over-rul'd.

On the 1st of *December* the Commons, in a Grand Committee, took the Queen's Speech into Consideration, and resolv'd to grant Her Majesty a Supply; which Resolution was, the next Day, reported and agreed to by the House. At the same time, the Commons resolv'd to present Addresses to the Queen, that She would be pleas'd to give Directions to the proper Officers, to lay before the House the Estimates of the Navy, Land-Forces, and Ordnance, and the Accounts of the Publick Debts upon

Resolutions of the Commons about the Supply, &c.

on

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*And about
the Affairs
of Spain.*

† Dec. 4.
*Forty thou-
sand Sea-
men and
Marines
voted.*

* Dec. 5.
*Land-Tax
Bill order-
ed to be
brought in,*

† Dec. 7.

* Dec. 22.
*Forty thou-
sand to act
in Flan-
ders vo-
ted for.*

† Dec. 23.
*Bill for the
Quaran-
tain.*

*Controver-
ted Elekti-
ons.
Particular-
ly of Bewd-
ley.*

† Dec. 13.
*Speech a-
gainst the
New Char-
ter of
Bewdley.*

on those Heads: As also, *A State of the Numbers of effective Men, in Her Majesty's Pay in Spain and Portugal, at the Time of the Battle of Almanza; and a distinct Account of the Numbers of effective Men, in Spain and Portugal, each Year since the Battle of Almanza: The Desires of which Addresses were readily comply'd with.*

Two Days † after, the Commons, in a Grand Committee, resolv'd, 1. 'That 40000 Men be employ'd in the Sea-Service for the Year 1711. including 8000 Marines: 2. That 4*l.* per Man, per Mensen, be allow'd for the Maintaining the said 40000 Men for Thirteen Months: 3. And that 120000 *l.* be allow'd for the Ordnance of the Navy for the Year 1711. These Resolutions were reported and agreed to the next * Day; and on the 6th of December it was resolv'd, in a Grand Committee on Ways and Means, to raise 4*s.* in the Pound by a Land Tax, &c. upon which a Bill was † order'd to be brought in.

About a Fortnight * after, the Commons in a Grand Committee upon the Supply, resolv'd, 1. 'That the 40000 Men, which were rais'd to act in Conjunction with the Forces of Her Majesty's Allies, be continued for the Year 1711. 2. And that the Sum of 919002 *l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* be granted to maintain them: Which Resolutions were also agreed to the next † Day.

On the 15th the Commons order'd a Bill, to oblige Ships and Persons coming from Places infected, more effectually to perform their Quarantain: Which, with the Land-Tax Bill, were prepared, and pass'd both Houses before Christmas. The Commons spent most of their intermediate Time on a great many Petitions about controverted Elections; the most remarkable of which, was in Relation to the Return of Bewdley, in the County of Worcester. Previous to the Hearing of the Merits of that Election, the Commons † resolv'd to present an Address to the Queen, That the several Papers relating to the Charter for the said Borough, might be laid before the House, and to bespeak the Favour of the Commons for Mr. Winnington, the following Speech, made in the House near Two Years before, against the New Charter of Bewdley, was publish'd and dispers'd:

Mr.

Mr. Speaker,

I Did not intend to have troubled you this Session, and I believe it will be to little Purpose now: For if a Gentleman stands up to complain of Grievances, although this House meets in order to redress them, he is represented as a Person that obstructs Her Majesty's Business; if he finds fault with the Ministry, he is said to reflect upon the Queen; if he speaks against the Continuance of the War, to prevent the Beggary of the Nation, to prevent the Money'd and Military Men becoming Lords of us who have the Lands, then he is to be no Object of Her Majesty's Favour and Encouragement.

Suppos'd to have been spoken by Sir John Pakington.

This, Sir, is the Pass we are brought to, and this is the Freedom of Speech you are pleas'd to ask for, at the Opening of this Session, and which, of Right, belongs to every Member of this House. I remember the Time, when such Restraints as these, would not have been suffer'd or endur'd; but we are under ARBITRARY MINISTERIAL POWER; and if ever there was an Instance of it, it's in this that's now before us: But how great soever the Discouragements are to Freedom of Speech, I think myself oblig'd, as an *English* Gentleman, who never will comply with an Arbitrary Ministry; as a Member of this House, who has been always zealous to support the Constitution of Parliaments; as a Neighbour to this Borough in the Case now before us, to speak my Mind with that Warmth I us'd to do, when the Liberties of my Country, or any part of it seem to be touch'd. For though the Injury may be felt by one single Man, or one single Society of Men; yet the Terror, the Concern, and the Consequence of it, reaches unto all. We have had a Fact this Day of dangerous Tendency laid before us, of a New Charter, forc'd upon an Ancient Corporation, at the single Instance of a Noble Lord, without a Surrender of the Old, contrary to Law, to Reason, and the Rights of the Members thereof; which they refus'd to accept, as being inconsistent with their former Charter of King *James I.* and as they conceiv'd, void in it self; since it's impossible for two Charters, any more than two Grants, or two Leases, to have a being at the same time. Ever since the Revolution,

every

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every thing has been transacted in this Corporation, pursuant to the Charter of *James I.* the Right of the Bailiff and Burgeffes, affirm'd by Judgment in the *Queen's-Bench*, until this New Corporation was erected by this unpresidented Charter, which the old was so far from consenting should pass, that they oppos'd it, by entering Caveats in all the Offices, and by shewing that it was contrary to Her Majesty's Intention, express'd in the Warrant.

Thus, Mr. Speaker, have you seen the Prerogative enlarg'd and extended farther, I will be bold to say, than it was in the unhappy Reign before the Revolution. Every Gentleman remembers how highly Things of this Nature were resented in King *James's* time, when Court-Arts were us'd to wheedle and terrify Burroughs, into a Surrender of their Charters; and when they found that Method would not do, they endeavour'd to take them away, under Colour of Legal Process, by bringing *Quo Warranto's* against them: This was then thought dangerous to the Constitution; and very well it might; for the People of *England* could expect no other Fruit from such a Proceeding, but that this House would be fill'd with Men of the Army, with Men of broken and desperate Fortunes, with Pensioners, with Vassals of the Court, with Slaves of the Ministry, and with all those Servile sort of Gentlemen, that can give with one Hand, to receive with the other, and thereby betray those they represent to Arbitrary Power: But this Instance now before us, is more new and dangerous, than taking away Charters by Surrender or *Quo Warranto's*. Those Methods made some Noise, alarm'd the free People of *England*; and you see what came of it. But this is a quicker, a more silent Method of doing it, which, like white Powder, destroys the Liberty of the People, and subverts the Constitution of this House, without Noise or Notice. I beg, Gentlemen, you would consider all the Circumstances with which this Charter was attended, and I am sure, you can't reflect upon 'em without Grief. First, as to the Time, You have heard, Sir, the Great-Seal of *England* was affix'd to this Charter, upon the 22d

of April, 1708; the very same Day there was an Order made in Council, to issue out Writs for calling this Parliament; in this critical Juncture, was this Corporation erected, I will not scruple saying, to serve the Arbitrary Designs of those who are afraid of a free Election, who are afraid of a free and uninfluenc'd Parliament: Such a Parliament would scorn to flatter great Men, would enquire into Miscarriages, and punish such as were faulty; would call those Ministers to Account, who should prevail with the Queen to turn Men of Ability and Consideration out of Place and Employment, for acting upon Principles of Honour and Conscience, and doing their Duty in this House. Another evil Consequence, with which this Charter is attended, is, That so many new Electors, and a new returning Officer are created by it, to the Infringment of the Liberty of the Subject, and making all Elections, in a manner, depend upon the Will of the Prince. I hope, Gentlemen, you will seriously consider this Matter, that you will lay aside all Thoughts of Party in this Cause; for if it be in the Power of the Crown to dissolve old Corporations, and erect new, in so exorbitant a Manner, we may bid adieu to Liberty and Property, and to all that has cost us so much Blood and Treasure to maintain and defend; there will be no Difference then, between a Parliament of *Great-Britain*, and a Parliament of *Paris*.

I hope, once more, Gentlemen, you will seriously consider how much the Honour and Justice of this House is concerned in the Determination of the Case now before you: The Eyes of the People have been for some time opened, they will observe, they will judge of our Votings in this Cause, and do expect from us, as we have put a stop to unjust and exorbitant Power Abroad, that we should neither suffer nor endure it at Home.

On the 18th of *December*, the Commons order'd the Clerk of the Crown to attend the next Morning with the last Return for the Borough of *Bewdley*, by which *Anthony Lechmore, Esq;* was return'd, and also

A. C. also with the Returns of Mr. Herbert, and Mr. Cornwall, to serve for the said Borough; and having the
 1710. next † Day, fully heard the Merits of the Election
 † Dec. 19. for the said Borough, resolv'd, '1. That *Salway*
The new 'Winnington, Esq; was duly elected. 2. That
Charter of 'the Charter, dated the 20th of April, 1708, at-
Bewdley 'tempted to be impos'd upon the Borough of
voted void 'Bewdley, against Consent of the ancient Corpora-
and illegal. 'tion, was void, illegal, and destructive of the
 'Constitution of Parliament. 3. And that an Ad-
 'dress be presented to the Queen, laying before
 'Her Majesty the Resolution of the House; and
 'desiring, That She would give Directions to Her
 'Attorney-General, to take the proper Methods for
 'repealing the said Charter, and for quieting the
 'said Borough in the Enjoyment of their Rights
 'and Priviledges. The Queen readily comply'd
 with the Desire of this Address, and on the 23d of
Two Acts December, gave the Royal Assent to the *Land-Tax*,
pass Dec. and to another, *To oblige Ships, &c. to perform the*
 23. *Quarantain*: After which both Houses adjourn'd
 themselves to the 2d of January.

It is observable, that the same Day the Queen
 pass'd the *Land-Tax* Bill; about Two Hundred
 Thousand Pounds were subscrib'd upon the Clause
 of Loan, inserted in the said Act; besides about
 600000*l.* more, which had already been lent to the
 Government by private Persons, upon that Secu-
 rity. This raised a reasonable Expectation, that
 a great deal more would be subscribed the follow-
 ing Days; the rather, because besides the 6*per Cent.*
per Annum, Interest, given by the Parliament, the
 Lenders had the Advantage of making 3*per Cent.*, by
 paying in their Subscriptions in *Exchequer-Bills*,
 which were taken at *Par*, although in the Discount:
 But whether those who were able to lend, hoped to
 make a greater Advantage of their Money, by the
 subsequent Funds; or were shy to part with it, for
 the Reasons hinted at before, not above 53000*l.*
 more were subscribed.

* Nov. 25. The same * Day the Parliament began to sit, the
The Convoca- Convocation of the Clergy of the Province of *Can-*
tion *terbury*, met also at the Cathedral Church of
meets. St. Paul's, where, after a *Latin* Sermon preach'd by
 Dr. Kennet, Dean of *Peterborough*, the Lower House
 pro-

Subscrip-
tions on the
Loan of the
Land-Tax,
fall short of
Expecta-
tion.

proceeded to the Choice of a Prolocutor. That part of the Clergy who call'd themselves *moderate*, supported by the Interest of the Archbishop, and some of his Suffragans, who voted against Dr. *Sa- cheverell*, would have advanc'd Dr. *Kennet* to that Post; but Dr. *Atterbury*, Dean of *Carlisle*, being put up by those who profess a warmer Zeal for the Church, carried it by a great Majority. The Convocation being met again, on the 6th of December, the Lower-House presented their Prolocutor to the Archbishop; on which Occasion, Dr. *Smalldridge*, and Dr. *Atterbury* himself, made eloquent Speeches in *Latin*, which the Metropolitan answer'd in the same Language, and then adjourn'd them to that Day Seven-night. In the mean time, it being apprehended that the old Dispute between the Archbishop and the Lower-House, might now be unhappily revived, one of the * *first Men* in the Ministry used his Endeavours to settle a good Correspondence between them; for which Purpose, he invited Dr. *Atterbury* to dine with him, on Sunday the 10th of December; and two Days after, the Queen wrote the following Letter to the Archbishop:

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Dr. Atterbury chosen Prolocutor.

Mr. Harley endeavours to settle a good Correspondence between the Archbishop and the Prolocutor.

The Queen's Letter to the Archbishop.

ANNE R.

‘ **M**OST Reverend Father in God, our Right Trusty, and Right Entirely beloved Counsellor, We greet you well. Being, by God's Ordinance, according to Our just Title, Defender of the Faith, and Supreme Governor of the Church within this our Realm; We think Ourselves oblig'd to take all Occasions of manifesting Our most tender Concern for the Honour and Prosperity of the Church of *England*, and for the Preservation of the just Rights of all its Members.

‘ We have therefore, by Our Royal Writ, summoned this present Convocation, together with the Parliament, as in all Times hath been accustomed, that the Clergy might be employed in Business suitable to their Sacred Function; such as might tend to the Advancement of Religion and Virtue, and redound to God's Blessing, and the Publick Benefit.

T

It

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' It is with great Grief of Heart, We observe the scandalous Attempts, which, of late Years, have been made, to infect the Minds of Our good Subjects, by loose and prophane Principles, openly scattered and propagated among them.

' We think the Consultations of the Clergy particularly requisite to repress these daring Attempts, and to prevent the like for the future.

' The just Abhorrence that Our Subjects, from all Parts of the Kingdom, have express'd of such wicked Principles, and their Abettors, give Us good Ground to hope, that the Endeavours of the Clergy, in this respect, will not be unsuccessful.

' For Our Part, We are ready to give them all fitting Encouragement to proceed in the Dispatch of such Business as properly belongs to them; and to grant them such Powers as shall be thought requisite for carrying on so good and desirable a Work. In Confidence that Our Royal Intentions, in that Behalf, will not be frustrated, nor the Ends of such Assemblies defeated, by any unseasonable Disputes between the Two Houses of Convocation, about unnecessary Forms, and Methods of Proceeding, We earnestly recommend, that such Disputes may cease: And We are determined to do all that in Us lies, to compose and extinguish them. All which, We require you to communicate to the Bishops and Clergy of your Province in Convocation assembled; and so We bid you very heartily farewell.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the Twelfth Day of December, 1710, in the Ninth Year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

DARTMOUTH.

Superscribed,

To the Most Reverend Father in God, Our Right Trusty, and Right entirely Beloved Counsellor, Thomas, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Metropolitan, and President of

of the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury.

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The Convocation being met again, on the 13th of December, the Bishops propos'd to the Inferior Clergy the following Address, in order to be presented to the Queen, entituled,

The humble Address of the Archbishop and Bishops [and the rest of the Clergy,] of the Province of Canterbury, in Convocation assembled.

1. 'WE, Your Majesty's most faithful and dutiful Subjects, the Archbishop and Bishops [and Clergy] of the Province of Canterbury, in Convocation assembled, do humbly present our selves before Your Majesty, to express the grateful Sense we have of the many Blessings we enjoy under Your most auspicious Reign; and to congratulate Your Majesty upon the many and great Advantages it hath pleased God to give You and Your Allies, particularly in this last Year, against the common Enemy of our Religion and Liberties.
2. 'We should have esteem'd it a mighty Addition to these Blessings, if, after such successful Progresses in War, we could have congratulated Your Majesty upon a secure and glorious Peace. But even the Continuance of the War, gives us a more lively Sense of the terrible Dangers we were in, and of the great Deliverance that we owe under God to Your Majesty's wife and happy Administration. For if after so many Battles won, so many Towns taken, so many whole Countries gain'd, the Enemy is not yet brought to comply with safe and equal Conditions of Peace; in how deplorable a State must we have been, had so exorbitant a Power been either left without Opposition, or been unsuccessfully oppos'd.
3. 'We of the Clergy think our selves bound, in a particular Manner, to return our most humble Thanks to Your Majesty, for Your constant Zeal and Affection for the Church of England, of which, under Christ, You are supreme Governour

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nour, and for the frequent Declarations of Your
 fixt Resolution to secure and maintain the Prote-
 stant Succession in the House of *Hanover*, with
 which we have always believ'd the Safety of
 Your Majesty, of the Church of *England*, and of
 the whole Protestant Interest, to be inseparably
 united.

4. 'Your Majesty's most gracious Letter to the
 Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, our President, has
 been, by him, communicated to us; for which we
 return our most humble and dutiful Thanks: And
 we humbly beg Leave to assure Your Majesty,
 that we shall be ready to pay, not only all the Duty
 we owe to Your Majesty, as our lawful and rightful
 Sovereign, but all the Gratitude that is due to so
 great a Benefactor: That through the Divine As-
 sistance, we shall now, and at all Times, endea-
 vour by our Doctrine, our Lives, and our La-
 bours, to serve and adorn that Church, which
 Your Majesty hath so firmly resolved to support
 and encourage: That we shall ever be watchful
 against the Growth of Atheism and Immorality, of
 Heresy, Schism, and Superstition: That we shall
 faithfully instruct the People committed to our
 Charge, to be dutiful and obedient to Your Majesty,
 for Conscience Sake: And shall also study, as be-
 comes the Ministers of the Gospel, to promote Pi-
 ety, Peace and Quietness, among all Your Subjects.

5. 'May it please God to pour down upon
 Your Majesty all Blessings, both Spiritual and
 Temporal: May he direct all Your Counsels for
 the Good of these Kingdoms, and prosper Your
 Affairs, both at Home and Abroad, for the com-
 mon Benefit of us, and all *Europe*: May You long
 live to see Your People safe, in an honourable
 and lasting Peace: And may all in their several
 Stations, make such Returns of Duty to Your
 Majesty, as may render Your Reign easy and
 happy, and enable You to derive the Blessings
 thereof to many Generations.

*Debates
 upon it.*

The Lower Clergy seem'd ready to agree to the
 main Parts of the Three first Paragraphs; but de-
 sired to have some Expressions in the 4th enlarg'd:
 Upon which, a Debate arising, the Metropolitan
 com-

Communicated to them the Letter from the Queen, before-mention'd; and then adjourn'd them for Two Days only. Being met again, accordingly, on the 15th of December, the Consideration of the Address was resumed, and the Inferior Clergy insisting on the Enlarging of the Fourth Paragraph, and upon Answering the several Heads of the Queen's Letter (which Method the Commons had follow'd with Relation to Her Majesty's Speech;) the Bishops refus'd to comply with their Desires. Hereupon to prevent Disputes, that might give Offence to the Laity, the Archbishop thought fit to adjourn the Convocation to the 17th of the next Month; not without encreasing the Disgusts of many. Of this Number would have been Dr. Aldrich, Dean of Christ's-Church in Oxford, but that he died just the Night before. He was a learned and pious Divine, a warm Zealot for the Church-Interest; a stout Champion for the Prerogatives of the Crown; and of late Years had made himself famous for contriving the Hieroglyphical Figures of the Oxford Almanacks; in some of which many fancied to see strange Allusions, particularly in Favour of the Pretender.

A. C.
1710.

The Convocation adjourn'd to the 17th of January.

Dr. Aldrich, Dean of Christ's-Church, Oxon dies, Dec. 14. His Character.

About the beginning of December the Queen appointed the Earl of Peterborow to go to Vienna, to concert Measures with the Imperial Court for the vigorous Prosecution of the War, particularly in Spain, which at this Juncture seem'd to be the Favourite Project: Though not generally approved. For many observ'd, That this was the very Thing the most Christian King had been aiming at in the late Negotiations, viz. To make a separate Peace, exclusive from Spain, in order to carry thither the Strefs of the War, where, whatever Engagement he enter'd into, he would, underhand, assist his Grandson; who, having besides the Affections of the People, might prosecute the War with infinite Advantage over the Allies, whereby his most Christian Majesty would ease himself of the War in Flanders, which gall'd him most, and threaten'd the very Heart of his Dominions.

The Earl of Peterborow appointed to go to Vienna, Dec. 4.

A Scheme of carrying the Strefs of the War into Spain, not generally approved.

At the same Time, the Earl Rivers was appointed Her Majesty's Minister and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Hanover, from whence he was late-

E. Rivers appointed Minister-Plenipotentiary to Hanover.

A. C. ly return'd; and Capt. *Delavall*, who had already
 1710. been named Ambassador Extraordinary to *Portugal*,
 was also appointed Ambassador Plenipotentiary to
 the Emperor of *Morocco*, with Instructions to treat
 for Horses and Provisions for the Confederate Ar-
 mies in *Spain*.

About this Time, likewise, *Charles Craven*, Esq;
 Brother to the Lord *Craven*, was appointed Gover-
 nor of *Carolina*, in the Room of Major *Tynne*, late-
 ly deceas'd.

And Mr. *Craven*,
 Governor of
Carolina.

About the middle of *December* it was made pub-
 lick, That the Queen had * named *Richard Hill*, Esq;
 to be her Envoy Extraordinary, and Plenipotenti-
 ary to the United Provinces, and to the Council of
 State appointed for the Government of the *Spanish*
Low-Countries, (which Employment he formerly
 discharg'd with great Reputation) in the Room of
 Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*, whom her Majesty had
 thought fit to recal from that Employment. The
 Military Men were not so surpriz'd at this Change,
 as when they heard, that the Commissions of Lieu-
 tenant-General *Meredith*, Major-General *Mackartney*,
 and Brigadier *Honywood* were superseded. An In-
 formation, it seems, (by what means procured is yet
 a Secret) was laid before the Queen, That those
 Three Gentlemen had, in their Cups, drank *Dam-*
nation and Confusion to the New Ministry, and to those
who had any Hand in turning out the Old: Which,
 implying a very heinous Reflection, if not, as
 some endeavour'd to strain it, an Imprecation on
 the Queen's self, Mr. *Granville*, Secretary at War,
 was directed to signify to them, That the Queen
 had no further Occasion for their Service; but that
 out of Her gracious Bounty she was pleas'd to allow 'em
 to sell their respective Regiments. Brigadier *Honywood*
 being then in *London*, her Majesty's Pleasure was
 signified to him here; and the Order for Suspend-
 ing the other Two Generals was sent to the Duke
 of *Marlborough*, then at the *Hague*, who transmit-
 ted it to them at the *Brill*, where they were ready
 to embark for *England*. Some Persons, who, about
 this Time, came over from *Flanders*, extenuated
 the Crime of those Three unfortunate Gentlemen,
 averring, That they only Drank a Health to the Duke
 of *Marlborough*, and Confusion to all his Enemies:
 Which is usual in all Armies, out of Respect to
 the

* Dec. 12.
 Mr. Hill
 named En-
 voy Extra-
 ordinary,
 and Pleni-
 potentiary
 to Hol-
 land and
 Flanders.

The Com-
 missions of
 Three Ge-
 nerals su-
 perceded,
 Dec. 10.
 Their sup-
 posed
 Crimes;

Extenuated
 by some.

the Commander in Chief; but whether this Excuse was well-grounded or not, it was thought necessary to make an Example, in order to keep within due Bounds the Generals, and other Officers of the Army, some of whom, 'twas said, had been so unwary as to drop doubtful Expressions of *standing* Faults on *by their General*: Which might administer the greater Cause of Suspicion, at this Juncture, because the Design of making a *General for Life* was laid to the Charge of the *Old Ministry*, in a * Pamphlet, said to be countenanc'd by some Great Men. Not many Days after, the Earl of Hertford, Son to the Duke of Somerset, was made Governor of *Tinmouth- Fort*, in the Room of General *Meredith*, who, about this Time, had a further Mortification put upon him; his Place of Gentleman of the Horse to the Queen being given to *Coniers Darcy, Esq;* Brother to the Earl of *Holderness*.

On the 13th of December, *Henry Duke of Beaufort*, and *James Duke of Hamilton*, were sworn of Her Majesty's Privy-Council, and the latter took, at the same time, the Oaths appointed to be taken instead of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy; his Grace being Lord-Lieutenant of the County *Palatine of Lancaster*.

About this Time, *Sir James Wisheart* and *George Clarke, Esq;* were made Commissioners of the Admiralty, in the Room of *Mr. Methuen* and *Mr. Dodington*. It is remarkable, that *Mr Clarke* had formerly been turn'd out of his Place of one of the Prince of Denmark's Council, as High Admiral, for not Voting in the House of Commons as directed by a Great Man; so that his Preferment was now thought a Piece of Justice done him. About this Time also *Charles Whitworth, Esq;* who was Envoy to the Czar of Muscovy, was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to the same Court; and *Mr. John Loggan*, Her Majesty's Consul at *Ostend* and *Bruges*. The Queen was also pleas'd, about the middle of December, to appoint the Earl of *Abingdon* Lord Chief Justice and Justice in Eyre of all Her Majesty's Forests, Chaces, Parks, &c. on the South-side of *Trent*, in the Room of the Earl of *Wharton*; and to make the Countess of *Abingdon*, one of the Ladies of the Bed-chamber. Not many

South-side of Trent, and his Countess Lady of the Bed-chamber,

A. C. Days after, (December 26.) Her Majesty conferred the Honour of Knighthood upon *Constantine Phipps*, Esq; one of Dr. *Sacheverell's* Council, in his late Tryal, and appointed him Lord Chancellor of Ireland; and *William Jefferies*, Esq; was named her Majesty's Resident at the Court of Sweden.

On the 17th of the same Month, an Order was made by Her Majesty in Council, for the more effectual Performing the *Quarantain* by Ships and Persons coming from Places on the *Baltick* Sea infected with Plague.

And on the 20th, *Don Ventura Zary*, Ambassador Extraordinary from the Emperor of *Morocco*, had, at St. James's, a private Audience of Her Majesty; to whom he address'd himself in the following Manner:

The Morocco Ambassador has a Private Audience of the Queen.

His Speech to the Queen.

Most Puissant, most Victorious, and most Gracious Queen,

THE Emperor, my Master, *Muly Hamet Ismael*, King of *FEZ* and *MOROCCO*, who has Kings for his Slaves, and Sovereign Princes for his Tributaries, has sent me to cultivate that Friendship with Your Majesty, which has been offer'd on the Part of *Great-Britain* by Your Chieftain and Ambassador, Mr. *Delavall*; and to congratulate You upon the many important Victories and Conquests that Your Majesty's Arms have gain'd over the Two Great Followers of the Christian *Messias*, the Kings of *France* and *Spain*.

It is with Pleasure He hears what Fame speaks of Your wonderful Atchievements; and he has made Choice of me, that sit on the Third Step of his Foot-stool, to concert such Measures with Your Majesty, as may be conducive to the further Progress of Your Arms on the Coasts of *Spain* and *Barbary*.

'Tis for this End my Master, who is Lord over infinite Countries, and whose Power has no Limits, makes an Offer to Your Majesty, of what Assistance may be thought necessary for the Maintenance of Your Forces by Sea and Land; and has to request on his Part, that Your Majesty will enable Him by means of Your invincible Shipping

Shipping, to reduce the Fortrefs of *Centa*, and
and other Towns in *Barbary*, to his Majesty's O-
bedience. A. C. 1710.

In Consideration of this, my Master's Goodness
prevails upon him to release such of Your Ma-
jesty's Subjects as are in his Possession, without
Fee or Ransom; and is willing that such as are in
his Subjects Hands should be set at Liberty, upon
such Terms of Agreement as shall be concerted
between Me and Your Ministry.

In the mean time, most Excellent Majesty, my
Credentials will give You to understand, with
what Power the most exalted *Muly Hamet Ismael*
my Master, has invested me; and I shall make it
my Business to let Your Majesty see, by the Obedi-
ence I pay to his Orders, how willing and ready
I shall be to enter upon such a Treaty as may in-
crease the Grandeur, Power, and Authority of
both Empires; not without Hopes that my Per-
son and Message will be acceptable to a Court
that shines with the brightest Refulgences of all
Glories, that can enlighten any Kingdom or
Country, that is not under the immediate Influence
of our Great Prophet.

This Speech, which favours more of the Polite-
ness of an *European*, than an *African* Court, was very
graciously receiv'd: and his Excellency after having
made his Master's Presents to Her Majesty, consi-
sting of *Two Lions*, *Tigers Skins*, *Gold Dust*, and
Jewels, was conducted back to his House in the
same Order he came.

The next † Day, the Quakers presented an Ad-
dress to the Queen: Which being remarkable for † Dec. 21.
its Style, I shall set it down here at large, being as
follows:

To ANNE, Queen of Great-Britain, &c.

The humble and thankful Address of the Queen's Pro-
testant Subjects, the People call'd Quakers, in and
about

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*about the City of London, on Behalf of themselves
and the rest of their Perswasion.*

*The Qua-
kers Ad-
dress to the
Queen.*

‘ **W**hen we consider the Queen’s Royal Re-
gard to protect our Religious Liberty
and her fresh Assurance from the Throne, of Her
Christian Resolution to maintain the Indulgence
by Law allow’d to scrupulous Consciences, and
her tender Care that the same may be transmitted
to Posterity in the Protestant Succession of the
House of *Hanover*; We find our Selves concerned
gratefully to acknowledge her Goodness therein,
and the ready Concurrence of her great Council
therewith.

‘ Taking this Occasion to assure the Queen of our
Duty and Affection, and peaceable Behaviour un-
der her Government, as is our Principle, and
hath always been our Practice.

‘ And we heartily desire our Fellow Subjects
may lay aside all Animosities, and in a Spirit of
Love and Meekness, endeavour to out-do each
other in Virtue and universal Charity.

‘ May it graciously please Almighty God to
defend and bless Thee (O Queen) and guide Thee
by his Council in a long and prosperous Reign
here, and afterwards receive Thee to Glory, is the
heartly Prayer of thy faithful Subjects.

*Sign’d in Behalf, and by Appointment of a
Meeting of the said People in London, the
19th Day of the tenth Month, 1710.*

Her MAJESTY’s Answer was,

*The
Queen’s
Answer.*

I Thank you for your Address, and you may always
depend on my Protection.

*Three
Knights of
the Garter
install’d.*

Dec. 22.

*The Court
goes out of
Mourning.*
Dec. 25.

On the 22d, the Electoral Prince of *Hanover*,
Duke of *Cambridge*, the Duke of *Devonshire*, and
the Duke of *Argyle*, were, with the usual Solemn-
nity, install’d Knights of the most Noble Order of
the Garter; the Lord *Hallifax* standing Proxy for
the First.

On *Christmas-Day*, the Queen went out of Mourning,
which she had worn above Two Years, for
the

the Loss of her entirely beloved Royal Consort, the late Prince George of Denmark; and the Court was extream magnificent. But the wonted Rejoicings of these Holy-days were much appal'd by the ill News that came in the Day † before from Spain, by the Way of Paris and Holland; which seem'd to confirm the Opinion of those who were for carrying on the War with all Vigour in Flanders, and standing on the Defensive in Spain.

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1710.

† Dec. 24.

Ill News

from Spain.

On Christmas-Day, died John Tredenham, Esq; Mr. Tre-Member of Parliament for St. Mawes, one of the Leading-Men of the Church-Party : And who, towards the End of King William's Reign, having been found with some other Members of Parliament, at a Tavern with Monsieur Pouffin, the French Agent, was thereupon branded with the Name of Pouffineer.

The Duke of Marlborough having embark'd in Holland the 23d, met with contrary Winds; and did not reach Solebay till the 26th, at Five in the Afternoon. His Grace lay that Night at Chelmsford, and the 28th arriv'd in London. Upon his Entrance into the City, about Five a Clock in the Evening, his Coach was attended by Multitudes of People with Links and Flambeaux; who by their Acclamations, express'd their Joy at his Grace's happy Return. Tho' the Duke well knew the Instability and Emptiness of the Applause of the Vulgar; yet he could not but be well pleas'd to see himself so welcome to a Mobility, which some Months before was tumultuous in Favour of Dr. Sachaerell, the main Occasion, or rather Pretence of the late Distractions and Alterations, which seem'd principally intended to reach, if not himself personally, at least his nearest Relations. However, his Grace, who never courted nor affected Popularity, thought it Prudence, especially in this Juncture, to avoid the least Shew of it; and therefore, instead of going directly to St. James's-House, bid his Coach drive to Montague-House; where, having rested an hour or two he went out by a private Door, leaving the Mobility behind. Immediately upon his Arrival at St. James's, he waited upon the Queen, who gave him a very gracious

Dec. 25.

The D. of

Marlbo-

rough ar-

ries in

London.

A. C. gracious Reception, and discours'd with him about half an Hour; after which, his Grace went to his Apartment. The next Morning, his Grace was summon'd to, and assisted at a Commitee of the Privy Council; and that Day and the following, receiv'd the Visits of the Earl of *Rocheſter*, Preſident of the Council, the Earl of *Poulet*, firſt Lord-Commiſſioner of the Treasury, the Secretaries of State, and other Perſons in the Miniſtry. However, it was, for many Days, a Queſtion among the Publick, whether his Grace had an Interview

He is viſited by the New Miniſters.

The Queen reſolves to reconcile him with Mr. Harley.

Expectation of his being thank'd by the Parliament diſappointed.

Scurrilous Letter, why a certain General had not receiv'd the Thank of either Houſe.

with the Perſon, who had the greateſt ſhare, both in the Queen's Confidence, and in the Management of Affairs: But thoſe who had a near Inſight in the Intrigues of the Court were perſuaded, That her Majeſty had reſolv'd to remove any Strangenefs and Coldneſs that might be between them; and the Event juſtified their Conjectures.

In the mean time, the Uncertainty whether the Duke of *Marlborough* ſhould be continued in his Command in *Flanders*, caſt a freſh Damp upon the Publick Credit: Wherefore, it was the general Wiſh and Expectation of the moſt wealthy and ſubſtantial Citizens, that in order to remove that fatal Doubt, his Grace ſhould receive the Thanks, if not of both, at leaſt of either of the two Houſes of Parliament. But his Grace's Friends in the Houſe of Lords, having already been diſappointed in the Motion that was made for it, (as was hinted before) were ſhy of attempting it a ſecond Time: the rather becauſe they found the Majority of that Houſe inclin'd to paſs that Compliment on the Earl of *Peterborow*: And thoſe his Grace had in the Houſe of Commons thinking themſelves too few to dare to attempt it at all; ſo that, inſtead of having the Thanks of either Houſe, his Grace had the Mortification to ſee an invidious and ſcurrilous Letter publiſh'd, ſuppoſed to be written to the Mayor of *St. Albans*, and containing, *Reaſons why a certain great General had not the Thanks of either of the two Houſes of Parliament, &c.*

This, together with ſome dubious Expreſſions, that came out of the Duke's Mouth, in the ſubſequent Debates about the Affairs of *Spain*, encreas'd the Apprehenſion of many that his Grace would gratify

statify his private Disgust, and lay down his Com-
 mission; it being, they thought natural for his Re-
 sentment to suggest, 'That * he had acquir'd a
 sufficient Stock of Honour and Wealth to de-
 * pise the Frowns of Fortune; That it would be
 derogatory to his Character to stoop to the Au-
 thors of the Disgrace of his Relations; who,
 whatever their Pretences might be, would never
 heartily embrace his Interest, and contribute to
 the Support of the Glory he had already gain'd;
 'That the Fate of War being uncertain, the least
 Diminution of the Prosperity that had hitherto
 attended the Arms of the Allies might be charged
 on him as a Crime; whereas, if any Misfortune
 should befall them under another General, the
 Court would have Reason to regret the Loss of
 so prosperous a Commander, and to court him
 to serve again, which would add a fresh Lustre to
 his Reputation: But his Grace, who, upon his
 Departure from *Holland*, had promis'd the States-
 General, and Prince *Eugene*, not to abandon the
 Common Cause, resolv'd to act the Part of a true
 Hero and good Patriot, and indeed of a consummate
 Politician; and to sacrifice his private Disgusts to
 the publick Welfare, by concerting Measures with
 the New Ministry, with the same Confidence and
 hearty Zeal, as he did with the Old: Wisely con-
 sidering, that the preserving his Command in *Flan-
 ders*, was the most effectual Means to maintain
 his Credit Abroad, and to retrieve his Interest at
 Home. Pursuant to this prudent Council, his
 Grace, on the 19th of *January*, made a free Resig-
 nation of his Duches's Places at Court; by deli-
 vering into her Majesty's Hands, the Key of
 Groom of the Stole. This voluntary Sacrifice of
 a Person so dear to his Grace, but who had had
 the Misfortune to incur the Queen's Displeasure,
 was so acceptable to her Majesty, that she was
 pleas'd, not only to renew his Commission, but
 likewise to make a Disposition of the other Gene-
 rals, entirely to his Grace's Satisfaction.

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* See la
Clef du
Cabinet
des Prin-
ces. Jan.
1711. p. 56.

The D. of
Marlbo-
rough re-
solves not
to lay down
his Com-
mand.

He resigns
his Du-
ches's Pla-
ces, Jan. 19

The other
Generals
settled to,
entire Sa-
tisfaction.

The Parliament being met again, on the 2d of
January, Mr. Secretary *St. John* acquainted the
 Commons, That 'pursuant to their Address, of the
 13th of *December* last, the Queen had directed Mr.

The Parlia-
ment meet
again.

Attorney 1710-11.

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Attorney-General and Mr. Solicitor-General to take the most proper and effectual Measures for Repealing the Charter of *Bewdley*, mention'd in the said Address; As also, That her Majesty had given Directions to the proper Officers to lay before the House Accounts of Prosecutions, order'd by, or carry'd on, at the Expence of the Crown, &c. according to the desire of this House, in their Address of the 22d of *December* last. He afterwards deliver'd to the House, the following Message from her Majesty, sign'd by Her.

A N N E R.

The Queen's
Message to
the Com-
mons.

*H*ER Majesty having receiv'd Notice, That there has been an Action in Spain, very much to the Disadvantage of King Charles's Affairs; which having fallen, particularly, on the British Forces, the QUEEN immediately gave Directions for sending and procuring Troops to repair this Loss.

Her Majesty acquaints this House with this Intelligence, and likewise with Her Orders given thereupon; not doubting but the Parliament will approve thereof, and concur in their Assistance for remedying so great a Misfortune.

After the reading of this Message, it was unanimously agreed, ' To return Her Majesty Thanks for the same; and likewise to assure Her Majesty, ' That this House was perfectly satisfy'd in Her ' great Care, entirely depended upon Her Wis- ' dom, and would effectually support Her Majesty ' in such Measures, as She should think proper for ' retrieving the Loss in Spain. The Committee appointed to draw up the Address, reported the same to the House the next † Day, and it being unanimously agreed to, it was resolv'd, that it should be presented by the Whole House.

† Jan. 3.

Accordingly, on the 4th of *January*, the Speaker, with the House attended the Queen at *St. James's* with the following Address:

The Com-
mons Ad-
dress to the
Queen.

Most Gracious Sovereign,
' *W*E, Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal
' Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain*,
' in



in Parliament assembled, do return Your Majesty
Our humble Thanks for Your most Gracious
Message, wherein Your Majesty has been pleased
to communicate to Us the Intelligences you have
receiv'd of an Action in *Spain*, very much to the
Disadvantage of King *Charles's* Affairs; and the
Directions Your Majesty has given for sending
and procuring Troops to repair this Loss.

We beg Leave to assure Your Majesty, that
this Disadvantage will not discourage Us from
using Our utmost Endeavours, to enable Your
Majesty to carry on the just and necessary War,
in which You are engaged, for Preserving the
Liberties of *Europe*; But after the many and un-
doubted Instances We have receiv'd of Your Ma-
jesty's Great Care and Wisdom, being perfectly
satisfied in the One, and entirely depending on
the Other, We are resolv'd, effectually to sup-
port Your Majesty in the Prosecution of those
Measures, that Your Majesty shall, on this Oc-
casion, think proper for Retrieving the Loss in
Spain.

The Queen's Answer to this Address, was,

Gentlemen,

I Thank You very kindly for the entire Confidence which The Queens
You place in Me; and will endeavour to make the Answer.
best Use I can of it, for the Publick Advantage.

The Queen having, on the 2d, sent the like
Message about the Affairs of *Spain* to the House
of Peers, their Lordships presented the following
Address to her Majesty:

WE, Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal
Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Tem-
poral in Parliament Assembled, Return our most
humble Thanks to Your Majesty, for Your Gra-
cious Message, relating to the present State of
Affairs in *Spain*, and for the Orders Your Majesty
has been pleas'd to give, for Sending Troops of
Your own, and Exciting Your Allies to Send
some of theirs, in due time, in order to Repair
this

*The Lords
Address to
the Queen.*

A. C.

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11.

' this Loss. And as this Misfortune may have been Occasion'd by some preceding Mismanagement, we take the Liberty to assure Your Majesty, we will use our utmost Endeavours to Discover it, so as to prevent the like for the future.

' And such is the Confidence we have in Your Majesty's great Prudence and Care, That we humbly Assure Your Majesty, we will, to the utmost, give all the Assistance in our Power, to recover the ill Condition of those Affairs, and to Support the War against the Common Enemy, in all Places where Your Majesty, in Your Wisdom, shall think it necessary, for the Obtaining an Honourable and Lasting Peace, in the Concluding of which we entirely rely upon Your Majesty.

To which Address Her Majesty return'd an Answer.

The Queen's Answer. **T**HAT Her Majesty took very kindly the Address of this House, and did not doubt of the Lords hearty Concurrence in Supporting a War of so great Importance as this was.

The Lords having resolv'd to enquire into the Management of Affairs in Spain, their Lordships, on the 4th of January, upon a Motion made by the Duke of Beaufort, made Application to the Queen to stay, for some Days, the Earl of Peterborow's Journey to Vienna, that they might make use of such Lights and Informations, as his Lordship was able to give them, concerning those Affairs. Accordingly, the Earl of Peterborow, who design'd to have set out the next Day, having for that purpose, sent part of his Servants and Equipage to Greenwich, was countermanded; and the Peers having, on the 5th, taken the Affairs of Spain into Consideration, the Earl of Abingdon, Chairman of the Committee of the whole House, put severally Five Questions to the Earl of Peterborow; to which, his Lordship return'd distinct Answers, containing in the Main, a Relation of the Facts and Passages publish'd some Years before, by Dr. Freind, a Physician, who attended

The Lords enquire into the Affairs of Spain, Jan. 5. Five Questions put to the Earl of Peterborow.

tended his Lordship in *Spain*, in a Book, entitled, *An Account of the Earl of Peterborow's Conduct, &c.* wherein that Lord's Management is fully justify'd, and highly extoll'd; not without some glancing Reflections on the Conduct of the other Generals in *Spain* and *Portugal*, particularly the Earl of *Galway's*. After this, the Lords ordered the Earl of *Galway*, and the Lord *Tyrawley*, (formerly known under the Name of *Sir Charles Hara*) to appear before them the next * Day; which they did accordingly, and the first having a Chair appointed for him, without the Bar, by reason of his Infirmities, was desired by the Chairman to give the Lords an Account of what he knew concerning the Affairs of *Spain*. The Earl of *Galway* having excus'd his Deficiency, in not expressing himself so properly as he could wish, in the *English* Tongue, gave the Lords an ingenuous Account of his Conduct, from his first setting out for *Portugal*, till the time he was recall'd, with which their Lordships appeared to be well satisfy'd: And, as he said his Memory might have fail'd him, in several important Particulars, he desired he might be allow'd to give in Writing, what he had delivered by word of Mouth, which was readily granted. As for the Lord *Tyrawley*, being desired to say what he knew about the same Affairs, and not knowing the Drift of such an Enquiry, but rather suspecting his own Reputation might be concern'd, his Lordship stood upon the Reserve, and said, *That when he was in the Army, he kept no Register, and carry'd neither Pen nor Ink about him, but only a Sword, which he used the best he could, upon occasion; and that all he knew, in general, was, That they always acted according to the Resolutions of the Councils of War.* The Lords *Galway* and *Tyrawley* being withdrawn, several Peers, particularly the Earls of *Wharton* and *Godolphin*, the Lord *Hallifax*, and some others, spoke in Favour of my Lord *Galway*; and among the rest, the Duke of *Marlborough* said, *That 'twas somewhat strange, that Generals, who had acted to the best of their Understandings, and had lost their Limbs in the Service, should be examin'd like Offenders, about Insignificant Things:* After a small Debate, the Lords adjourn'd to the Monday * following, when the Earl of *Galway* delivered his Narrative

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See the Appendix,

Numb. X.

pag. 108.

The Earl of

Galway,

and the Lord

Tyrawley

summon'd

to appear

before the

Lords, Jan-

uary 6.

The Earl of

Galway

gives the

Lords an

Account of

his Conduct.

See the Ap-

pendix,

Numb. X.

p 98, 128.

The Lord

Tyrawley

stands on

the Reserve.

Several

Lords

speak in Fa-

vour of my

Lord Gal-

way, par-

ticularly

the Duke of

Marlbo-

rough.

* Jan. 8.

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1710.

† Jan. 9.
Debates
and Reso-
lutions of
the House of
Lords about
the Affairs
of Spain.
* Jan. 11.

native in Writing; as did also the Earl of Peterborough, the Recapitulation of his Answers, with several other Papers. The next † Day, the Lords took into consideration the Affairs of Spain; the Queen being in the House *incognito*; and after a long Debate, came to a Resolution, That the Earl of Peterborough had given a very faithful, just, and honourable Account of the Councils of War in Valencia. It was afterwards moved to adjourn to the Thursday * following: but before it pass'd into a Resolution, the Earl of Powlet gave in the following Question to be debated in the next Committee of the whole House: 'That the Earl of Galway, Lord Tyrawley, and General Stanhope, insisting, in a Conference held at Valencia, some time in January, 1706-7, in the Presence of the King of Spain; and the Queen's Name being used in Maintenance of their Opinions for an Offensive War, contrary to the King of Spain's Opinion, and that of all the General Officers and publick Ministers, except the Marquis das Minas; and the Opinion of the Earl of Galway, Lord Tyrawley, and General Stanhope, being pursu'd in the Operations of the following Campaign, was the unhappy Occasion of the Battle of Almanza, and one great Cause of our Misfortunes in Spain, and of the Disappointment of the Duke of Savoy's Expedition before Thoulon, concerted with Her Majesty.

The Earl of
Galway's
and Lord
Tyraw-
ley's Peti-
tions re-
jected.
Censure pass
upon them.
† Jan. 12.

The Earl of Galway and Lord Tyrawley, having Notice that this Question, which tended to censure them, was to be debated on the 11th of January, did, that Day Petition the Lords, to give them time to put in their Answers before their Lordships came to a Determination: But these Petitions were rejected; after which, the Lords debated the Question propos'd by the Earl of Powlet, which was carried in the Affirmative. The next † Day, the Lords, in a Committee of the whole House, took into farther Consideration the State of the War in Spain; the Queen being again present *incognito*; and after a long and warm Debate, came to these Resolutions:

Censure pass
on the late
Ministry.
1. 'That it appears by the Lord Sunderland's Letter, that the carrying on the War offensively in Spain, was approv'd and directed by the Mi-
nisters,

Ministers, notwithstanding the Design of attempting Thoulon, which the Ministers at that time knew was concerted with the Duke of Savoy; and therefore are justly to be blamed for contributing to all our Misfortunes in Spain, and to the Disappointment of the Expedition against Thoulon.

2. That the Earl of Peterborow, during the Time he had the Honour of Commanding the Army in Spain did perform many great and eminent Services; and if the Opinion he gave in the Council of War at Valencia, had been follow'd, it might, very probably, have prevented the Misfortunes that have happen'd since in Spain.

The Earl of Peterborow's Conduct approv'd.

The Lords of the High-Church Party, having, by the Help of the Scotch, who voted all on that side, carried all these Questions; the Earl of Wharton moved, that such Lords as were against them, might enter their * Protests, which was readily granted; but the Earl of Rochester made another Motion, that such Lords as pleas'd, might make Animadversions on the Protestations of such Lords as should protest; Which was also agreed to: Then the Duke of Buckingham said, *One thing more was to be done before they adjourn'd*; and that he wou'd propose a Question, which he was sure would he readily agreed to, viz, *That the Earl of Peterborow have the Thanks of the House for his eminent and remarkable Services*; and that the Lord-Keeper return him the Thanks of the House immediately. This Question being unanimously agreed to, the Lord-Keeper address himself to the Earl of Peterborow, in the following Speech:

* See the Appendix Numb. X.

P. 124. Several Lords Protest against all those Questions.

D. B—m. Thanks Voted to the Earl of Peterborow.

My Lord Peterborow,

I Am commanded, by my Lords, to return their Thanks to Your Lordship, for Your many eminent and faithful Services to Your Queen and Country, during Your Command in Spain.

The Lord-Keeper's Speech to his Lordship.

My LORD,

The Thanks of this Illustrious Assembly, is an Honour, which has been rarely paid to any Subject, but never after a stricter Enquiry into the Nature of any Service, upon a more mature Deliberation, or with greater Justice, than at this time,

A. C. 'time, to Your Lordship. Such is Your Lordship's
 1710. 'known Generosity, and truly Noble Temper,
 W 'that I assure my self the Present, I am now offer-
 'ing to Your Lordship, is the more acceptable, as
 'it comes pure and unmixt, and is unattended with
 'any other Reward, which Your Lordship might
 'justly think wou'd be an Allay to it.

My LORD,

'Had more Days been allow'd me, than I have
 'had Minutes, to call to Mind the wonderful and a-
 'mazing Success, which perpetually attended Your
 'Lordship in *Spain* (the Effect of Your Lordship's
 'personal and Bravery and Conduct) I would not
 'attempt the enumerating Your particular Services,
 'since I should offend Your Lordship by the men-
 'tion of such as I could recollect; and give a just
 'Occasion of Offence to this Honourable House, by
 'my involuntary Omission of the far greater part
 'of them.

'Had Your Lordship's Wife Counsels, particu-
 'larly Your Advice at the Council of War in *Va-*
 'lencia, been pursu'd in the following Campaign,
 'the fatal Battle of *Almanza*, and our greatest
 'Misfortunes, which have since happen'd in *Spain*,
 'had been prevented; and the Design upon *Tou-*
 'lon, might have happily succeeded.

'I shall detain Your Lordship no longer, than in
 'Obedience to the Order I have receiv'd, to return
 'Your Lordship, as I do, the Thanks of this House,
 'for Your eminent and remarkable Services to
 'Your Queen and Country, during Your Com-
 'mand in *Spain*.

The Earl of Peterborow's ANSWER was to this
 Effect:

The Earl of
 Peterbo-
 row's An-
 swer.

My LORDS,

'FOR the great Honour and Favour I have re-
 'ceiv'd from Your Lordships, I return my
 'most humble Thanks, with a Heart full of the
 'greatest Respect and Gratitude. No Services can
 'deserve such a Reward; it is more than a sufficient
 'Recompence for any past Hardships; and to which
 'nothing can give an Addition. I cannot reproach
 'my

' my self, with any want of Zeal for the Publick
' Service ; but Your Lordships Approbation of
' what I was able to do, towards serving my Queen
' and Country, gives me new Life; and I shall en-
' deavour, in all my future Actions, not to appear
' unworthy of the unmerited Favour I have receiv'd
' to Day from this Great Assembly.

A. C.

1719.

The Earl of *Peterborow* having thus carried his *He sets out*
Point, set out the next Morning, to embark for *for* Vienna,
Holland, in his Way to the Court of Vienna. Jan. 13.

It was generally believ'd, that the Lords would
have been contented, with having pass'd a slight
Occasional Censure on the Earl of *Galway*: Which
seem'd the more probable, because the most con-
siderable Peers of both Parties, had spoken very
honourably of him in the foremention'd Debates:
But on *Friday* the 17th of *January*, he was sum-
mon'd to attend their Lordships the *Monday* follow-
ing. My Lord *Galway* being then indispos'd with
a *Rhumatism* and the *Gout*, and therefore unable
to obey that Order, the Lords sent him a *Question*
in Writing, viz. *Why, whilst he commanded the British* *Question*
Forces in Spain, he gave the Right to the Portugueze? *put to my*
To this the Earl of *Galway* sent an Answer, im- *Lord Gal-*
porting, *That by the Treaty with Portugal, the Troops of* *way, Why*
that Crown were to have the Right in their own Country; *he gave the*
and that, in order to engage them to march to Madrid, the Portu- *Right to*
he was obliged to allow them the same Honour; for other- *gudgeze in*
wise they would never have stirr'd out of Portugal. Tho' Spain?
this Reason seem'd very plausible; and it is certain,
that if the *Portugueze* had not march'd into *Castile*,
upon my Lord *Galway's* refusing to give them the
Right in *Spain*, his Lordship would certainly have
been generally reflected on, for losing the vast
Benefit that was reasonably expected from the Con-
junction of the *Portugueze* with King *Charles's* For-
ces on a *Punctilio* of *Military Honour*: Yet, (I sup-
pose, lest such a *Condescension* should be drawn into *which is*
a *Precedent*) the Lords thought fit to resolve, * by a *voted dis-*
Majority of 64 Voices against 44, *That the Earl of* *honourable*
Galway, in yielding the *Post* of *Her Majesty's Troops* to the *to the Bri-*
Portugueze in Spain, acted contrary to the Honour *ish Nation,*
of the Imperial Crown of Great-Britain. Jan. 24.

The ANNALS of

A Week after, (being the last Day of January) the Lords resum'd the Consideration of the State of the Nation, in Relation to the Affairs of Spain; and debated, *Why there were but about 12700 effective Men at the Battle of Almanza, when the Parliament had provided for above 29000*: After which, their Lordships appointed a Committee to enquire into that Matter. Upon their Report, the Lords did, on the 8th of February, agree upon the following Representation to Her Majesty:

The Lords
Representa-
tion a-
bout the
Affairs of
Spain;

WE, Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, do, with all Humility and Thankfulness, acknowledge Your great Goodness and Condescension, in ordering to be laid before us many Letters and Papers relating to the War in Spain, by which, and by the Examination of divers Persons, and by the Assistance of the Earl of Peterborow, who, by Your Majesty's Permission, inform'd us, with great Exactness, of many Particulars, and gave us a very Faithful, just and Honourable Account of the Councils of War held in Valencia, We have been enabled to discover some of those many Miscarriages which have disappointed the Hopes Your Majesty, and all Europe, justly conceiv'd from the Resolutions of Your Parliaments; and had they been pursued with as much Care by those whom Your Majesty intrusted, as they were taken with Zeal and good Affection, the Success, by the Blessing of God, might have answer'd those Expectations.

When we consider how generously Your Majesty engaged in this War, for asserting the Liberties of Europe, and the Rights of the House of Austria to the Spanish Monarchy, which had been wrested from them by the Artifices and Usurpations of the French King, when a Prince of that illustrious Family came to Your Majesty for Refuge against Oppression; and that Your Majesty had received him into Your Protection, mov'd thereunto, not only by Your own innate Goodness, but by the Voice of Your People too, who

who were ready to sacrifice their Lives and Treasure for the Support of Your Majesty, in the Defence of so righteous a Cause; and when we further consider what would have been the happy Fruits of a successful War in *Spain*, the Honour of Your Majesty, the Safety, Wealth, and Prosperity of Your own Dominions, and the lasting Peace of *Europe*; we are astonish'd to find, that any employ'd by Your Majesty should contribute to the Disappointment of so glorious a Design, or so much as neglect to promote it.

We were extremely surpriz'd to find, by all the Accounts now before us, That of the 29395 Men given by Parliament for the Service of the War in *Spain*, there should be present in *Spain* at the time of the Battle of *Almanza*, only 13759.

However the Earl of *Galway*, who commanded Your Majesty's Troops at that time in *Spain*, may have deserv'd to be censur'd in other Respects, we cannot charge him with

The Deficiency of 1710 Men twice reckon'd in the Regiments of *Hotham* and *Hill*:

Nor of 876 Men of Lord *Barimore's* Regiment, reduc'd by the Earl of *Peterborow*, and was then raising in *England*:

Nor of 1837 Men allowed for Servants of the Officers belonging to the Regiments actually in *Spain*, and not reduc'd at the time of the Battle:

Nor of 151 of the Widows Men for all the Regiments in *Spain* at that time:

Nor of 3741 Men of the Regiments of *Farrington*, *Hamilton*, *Mobun*, *Brudenel*, *Allen*, and *Toby Caulfeild*, that were reduc'd some time before the Battle:

Nor of the 622 Non-Commission'd Officers, and private Men of *Blosser's* Regiment, that were reduc'd by the Earl *Rivers*, and incorporated into *Sybourg's*.

For whatever Defects there have been, these are, most of them, justly to be imputed to those who had the Management of Your Majesty's Affairs here, whose Duty it was to give the necessary Orders, and to require the due Execution of them,

A. C.
1710.

‘ for a Service which the Nation had so much at
 ‘ Heart, as the Recovering *Spain* out of the Hands
 ‘ of the *French*.

‘ And therefore, whatever the Reasons may have
 ‘ been, for reckoning the Regiments of *Hobham* and
 ‘ *Hill* twice in the Estimate presented to the House
 ‘ of Commons; yet since the Number of Men de-
 ‘ manded for that Year’s Service, was readily agreed
 ‘ to by them, we could not but be of Opinion,
 ‘ That the Two Regiments upon the *Spanish* Estab-
 ‘ lishment, twice demanded, and provided for by
 ‘ Parliament, were not supply’d as they ought to
 ‘ have been.

‘ And upon Consideration of the other Deficien-
 ‘ cies, we have found Reason to resolve,

‘ That by not supplying the Deficiencies of the
 ‘ Men given by Parliament for the War in *Spain*,
 ‘ the Ministers have greatly neglected that Service,
 ‘ which was of the greatest Importance.

‘ And yet Negligence, and the Profusion of vast
 ‘ Sums of Money given by Parliament, are not the
 ‘ only Faults we have to lay before Your Majesty :
 ‘ We beg Leave to add that unaccountable Advice
 ‘ given at *Valencia*, for an Offensive War at that
 ‘ time in *Spain*, and approv’d of here, notwith-
 ‘ standing it was well known, how few Troops we
 ‘ had in *Spain*, even with the Addition of those sent
 ‘ with the Earl *Rivers*, and the fatal Battle of *Al-*
 ‘ *manza*, that ensued, the Steps that led to it, and
 ‘ the sad Consequences that attended it, under which
 ‘ we still labour.

‘ The Earl of *Galway*, Lord *Tyrawley*, and Gene-
 ‘ ral *Stanhope*, insisting in a Conference held at *Va-*
 ‘ *lencia*, some time in *January*, 1706-7, in the
 ‘ Presence of the King of *Spain*; and Your Ma-
 ‘ jesty’s Name being used in Maintenance of their
 ‘ Opinion, for an Offensive War, contrary to the
 ‘ King of *Spain*’s Opinion, and that of all the Ge-
 ‘ neral Officers, and Publick Ministers there, (ex-
 ‘ cept the Marquis *Das Minas*) and that Opinion of
 ‘ the Earl of *Galway*, Lord *Tyrawley*, and General
 ‘ *Stanhope*, being pursued in the Operations of the
 ‘ following Campaign, was the unhappy Occasion
 ‘ of the Battle of *Almanza*, and one great Cause of
 ‘ our Misfortunes in *Spain*, and of the Disappoint-
 ‘ ment

'ment of the Duke of *Savoy's* Expedition before *Thoulon*, concerted with Your Majesty.

'And it appears by the Earl of *Sunderland's* Letters, That the carrying on the War Offensively in *Spain*, was approv'd and directed by the Ministers, notwithstanding the Design of attempting *Thoulon*, which the Ministers, at that time, knew was concerted with the Duke of *Savoy*; and therefore are justly to be blam'd for contributing to all our Misfortunes in *Spain*, and to the Disappointment of the Expedition against *Thoulon*.

'Before we conclude this humble Address to Your Majesty, we think our selves oblig'd to acquaint Your Majesty, That as the Earl of *Galway* has, in yielding the Post of Your Majesty's Troops to the *Portuguese* in *Spain*, acted contrary to the Honour of the Imperial Crown of *Great-Britain*, so we find the Earl of *Peterborow*, during the Time he had the Honour of Commanding the Army in *Spain*, did perform many Great and Eminent Services; and if the Opinion he gave in the Council of War at *Valencia*, had been followed, it might, very probably, have prevented the Misfortunes that have since happen'd in *Spain*.

'Having laid before Your Majesty this faithful Representation of the Mismanagements of those Persons intrusted with Your most important Affairs, and to whose Councils and Conduct the fatal Miscarriages of the War in *Spain* are, in great Measure, to be imputed; we have an entire Confidence, That Your Majesty will give such Orders, and take such Measures, with Regard to our present Circumstances, as may retrieve the bad Effects of that unhappy Management, to the Advantage of the Common Cause, and to the obtaining a Safe and Honourable Peace.

This Representation being presented to the Queen, on *Saturday* the 10th of *February*, Her Majesty was pleased to return the following Answer:

A. C.

1710.

*The Queen's
Answer.*

My Lords,

I Am satisfied with the Examination you have had into the Management of the War in Spain, and thank you for the Representation you have laid before Me on that Subject.

You may be confident I will give the best Orders Our present Circumstances can allow of, to put the Affairs of that Kingdom into a better Condition, and take such Measures as may most effectually contribute to the Advantage of the common Cause.

*Accounts
relating to
the Navy
laid before
the Com-
mons.*

Jan. 3.

*Abuses in
the Navy
discover'd.*

*A Vote for
the Pay-
ment of
Publick
Debts.*

*Resolutions
about the
Supply.*

On the 3d of January Mr. Lowndes presented to the House of Commons, an Account of what Money had been annually granted by Parliament, for the Service of the Navy, and what had been annually issued out upon the several Heads thereof, since Her Majesty's Accession to the Crown, made up and stated to Michaelmas, 1710. Then Mr. (Harley) Chancellor of the Exchequer, inform'd the House, That he was commanded to acquaint them, That in Examinations relating to the Navy, taken before the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, some very considerable Abuses had been discover'd in the Victualling; and that a Member of that House was nam'd therein: Whereupon it was Resolv'd, That an Address be presented to the Queen, That She would be pleas'd to give Directions, that the Examinations, which had been taken, relating to Abuses in the Victualling, might be laid before the House: After this, it was also resolv'd, That the House would take Care effectually to discharge the Publick Debts; and then, in a grand Committee about the Supply, came to the following Resolutions:

I. That the Additional Forces of 10000 Men be continued for the Year 1711.

II. That 177511 l. 3 s. 6 d. be granted to Her Majesty, for maintaining the said 10000 Men, for the Service of the Year 1711.

III. That Her Majesty's Proportion of 3000 Palatines, formerly taken into the Service of Her Majesty

effy, and the States-General, be continued for the Year 1711. A. C.

IV. That 34251*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* be granted to defray Her Majesty's Proportion of the Charge of maintaining the said 3000 *Palatines* for the Service of the Year 1711. 1710.

V. That Her Majesty's Proportion of 4639 *Saxons*, taken into the Service of Her Majesty, and the States-General, in the Year 1707, be continued for the Year 1711.

VI. That 43251*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Her Majesty's Proportion of the Charge of maintaining the said 4639 *Saxons*, for the Service of the Year 1711.

VII. That Her Majesty's Proportion of *Wob-*
mar's Regiment of Dragoons, consisting of 800 Men, taken into the Service of Her Majesty, and the States-General, in the Year 1707, be continued for the Year 1711.

VIII. That 9269*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* be granted to defray Her Majesty's Proportion of the Charge of maintaining the said Regiments of Dragoons, for the Service of the Year 1711.

IX. That Her Majesty's Proportion of the Troops of Augmentation, taken into the Service of Her Majesty, and the States-General, in the Year 1709, be continued for the Year 1711.

X. That 220000*l.* be granted to defray Her Majesty's Proportion of the Charge of maintaining the said Troops of Augmentation, for the Service of the Year 1711.

XI. That 546108*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* 2*d.* be granted to Her Majesty, for defraying the Charge of maintaining Guards and Garrisons in *Great-Britain*, and for the Payment of Invalids for the Service of the Year 1711; including 5000 Men to serve on Board the Fleet.

XII. That 130000*l.* be granted for the Charge of the Office of Her Majesty's Ordnance for the Land-Service.

These Resolutions being the next * Day reported * Jan. 4. to the House, the Ten first, and the last, were agreed to, but the XIth, concerning Guards and Garrisons, was recommitted.

The

A. C.
1710.

* Jan. 4.

*Account of
the Interest
upon Debentures.*

The same * Day, Mr. Lownd's presented to the House, (pursuant to their Address) several Examinations, and other Papers relating to the Abuses in the Victualling: And acquainted the House, That as any other farther Abuses should be discovered, they would, from time to time, be laid before the House. He also presented to the House, an Account of what would be necessary for paying a Year's Interest further upon the unsatisfied Debentures charged upon the *Irish* Forfeitures; after which, Mr. Granville, Secretary at War, presented to the House, (pursuant to their Address to the Queen) the following Papers:

*Several
Papers relating to
the Forces
in Spain
and Portugal,
laid before the
House.*

1. An Account of Her Majesty's Proportion of Subsidies, payable to the Allies, pursuant to the Treaties for the Year 1711.

2. An Account of the Numbers of effective Men in Her Majesty's Pay in *Spain*, in the Years 1708, 1709, and 1710, as far as any Returns had been made from thence.

3. A List of the effective Numbers of Her Majesty's Forces in *Spain*, some few Days before the Battle of *Almanza*, in the Month of *April*, 1707, and of the Forces in *Portugal* in the Year 1707.

4. State of the Queen's Forces in *Portugal*, in the Years 1708, 1709, and 1710; with an Account of their effective Numbers.

5. Establishment for Guards, Garrisons, and Land-Forces in *Great-Britain*, Anno 1710.

6. Establishment for the 40000 Men in the Low-Countries, Anno 1710.

7. Establishment for the 20000 Men, Troops of Augmentation, Anno 1710.

8. Establishment for the Forces in *Spain*, Anno 1710.

9. Establishment of Foreign Forces, serving in *Spain*, Anno 1710.

10. Establishment for the Forces in *Portugal*, Anno 1710.

11. Additional Establishment of two Regiments of Foot, and three Squadrons of Horse, of the Elector of *Palatine's* Troops, commencing *March* 15. 1705-6.

12. Estab-

12. Establishment of the Saxon Troops, and Regiment of Bothmar, commencing in June and July, 1707. A. C. 1710.

13. Establishment of Colonel Moor's Regiment of Foot, commencing June 25. 1710.

14. Establishment of Lieutenant-General Farrington's Regiment of Foot, commencing December 23. 1709.

15. Establishment of the Marquis de Montandre's Regiment of Foot, commencing June 25, 1710.

16. Establishment of the Earl of Illy's Regiment of Foot, commencing June 25. 1710.

17. Establishment of the Lord Mark Kerr's Regiment of Foot, commencing June 25. 1710.

18. Establishment of Colonel Grant's Regiment of Foot, commencing December 23. 1709.

19. Establishment of Brigadier Evans's Regiment of Foot, commencing June 25. 1709.

And the Titles of the said Accounts, and other Papers, being read, it was order'd,

That the Account of Her Majesty's Proportion of Subsidies, payable to the Allies, pursuant to the Treaties for the Year 1711, be referred to the Grand Committee of the Grand Supply.

On the 5th, the Commons resolv'd to present Two Addresses to the Queen, That she would be pleas'd to give Directions to the proper Officers, to lay before the House *Addresses for Accounts to be laid* *An Account of the Poundage, before the and Day's Pay, deducted out of the Pay of the Army; House. and how the same had been from time to time applied; Jan. 5.* as also, *An Account of the Deficiencies of the Grants, and of the Funds annually, since Michaelmas, 1701.* After which, Sir George Bing presented to the House, 'An Account of the Exceedings Yearly in the Charge of the Office for sick and wounded, &c. from Michaelmas 1703. (the Office commencing in Michaelmas 1702.) to Michaelmas 1710. with the Reasons thereof; and also, the Particulars which had chiefly occasion'd the Increase of the Debt of the Victualling, on the 30th of September, 1710. from what it was on the 30th of September, 1701. *Accounts of the Offices for sick and wounded Seamen, and the Victualling.*

A. C.
1710.



Mr. Ridge
order'd to
attend in
his Place.

The Report of the Queen's Answer to the Address about the Affairs of Spain being made, the Examinations, and other Papers, relating to the Abuse in the Vice-rolling, being read, and referr'd to a Committee; it was order'd, That *Thomas Ridge, Esq;* Member of the House, who was named in the said Examinations and Papers, but was not then in the House, should attend the House the Tuesday following. Then, in a Committee of the whole House about the Supply, the Commons came to the Resolutions:

Resolutions
about the
Supply.

1. 'That the Sum of 40057 l. 17 s. 2 d. be granted for the Payment of one Year's Interest, of the unsatisfied Debentures, charg'd upon the *First* Forfeitures.
2. One Hundred Forty Four Thousand Pounds, towards defraying the Charge of Transporting Land-Forces.
3. 'And 478956 l. 16 s. 7 d. to defray Her Majesty's Proportion of the Subsidies, payable to Her Allies, for the Service of the Year 1711.

Four Ad-
dresses for
Accounts
to be laid
before the
House.
Jan. 8.

These Resolutions being, on the 8th, reported and agreed to by the House, it was resolv'd to present Four Addresses to the Queen, that she would be pleas'd to give Directions to the proper Officers, to lay before 'em, 1st. 'An Account of the Payment of Her Majesty's Proportion of the Subsidies granted the last Sessions of Parliament, for Her Majesty's Allies; 2dly, An Account of the Distribution of the Contingencies, and Forrage, and Waggon-Money, granted by Parliament, for the Forces in Flanders; in Her Majesty's Pay, from the Year 1702, to Christmas 1710, both inclusive. 3dly, An Account of the Distribution of the Money granted for Contingencies of the Guards, Garisons, and Land-Forces in Great-Britain. And 4thly, an Account of all Pensions payable out of any part of the Revenues, to whom paid, and when granted; and also, an Account of all Warrants and Directions for any Pensions. Then the Commons, in a Grand Committee, having consider'd the Resolution to them recommitted, resolv'd, That the Sum of 546108 l. 17 s. 8 d. be granted to Her Majesty

Particular-
ly about
Contingen-
cies.

And Pen-
sions.
Resolution
about the
Supply.

* Majesty, for defraying the Charge of maintaining
 * Guards and Garrisons in *Great-Britain*, and for
 * the Payment of Invalids, for the Year 1711. in-
 * cluding 5000 Men to serve on Board the Fleet:
 * Which Resolution was reported, and agreed to by
 the House the next † Day.

A. C.
 17th 10.

† Jan. 9.

The same Day, Mr. *Ridge* attending in his Place
 according to Order, desired, ' That since the Exa-
 * minations and Papers relating to Abuses in the
 * Victualling, wherein he was named, were refer-
 * red to a Committee, he might have the Leave of
 * the House to attend the said Committee, (which
 * he would not fail constantly to do) where he
 * should have the Opportunity to make his Inno-
 * cency appear: Whereupon it was ordered, That
 the Committee should proceed with all convenient
 Speed, upon that Part of the said Examinations and
 Papers, which related to Mr. *Ridge*, and report
 the same to the House.

Mr. *Ridge*
 desires he
 may attend
 the Com-
 mittee, to
 make his
 Innocency
 appear.

On the 10th, the Order of the House being read.
 for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of
 the whole House, to take into Consideration that
 Part of Her Majesty's Speech, relating to Publick
 Debts: It was order'd, to consider of *effectual* Me-
 thods for reducing the Discount on *Non-Specie* Ex-
 chequer-Bills, and to make them equal to Money: After
 which, the House being resolv'd into the said Com-
 mittee, and Mr. *Speaker* having resum'd the
 Chair, Mr. *Conyers* reported, ' That he was directed
 * to move, that a Committee might be appointed
 * to Examine and State the Publick Debts of the
 * Navy, and other Publick Offices, for which no
 * Provision was made by Parliament, and to report
 * what Principal and Interest was due thereupon,
 * which was order'd accordingly, and a Committee
 * appointed for that Purpose.

Committee
 appointed
 to examine
 and State
 the Publick
 Debts.
 Jan. 10.

Two Days † after, Mr. *Lownd*s presented to the † Jan. 12,
 Commons an Account of the Deficiencies of the Grants and

Funds Annually from Michaelmas 1701. to the same Day,
 1710. And then, in a Committee of the whole House
 about the Supply, it was resolv'd, That a Supply
 * be granted to her Majesty, to enable Her to make
 * a Contract for the answering of all *Non-Specie* Ex-
 * chequer-Bills, and converting them into Specie:

Resolution
 to make
 Exche-
 quer-Bills
 Specie,

Which Resolution being, the next * Day, reported *

Jan. 13.

by

A. C. by Mr. Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, was agreed to by the House.

1710.

Petition against the poor Palatines. On Monday the 15th, 'upon the Reading of a Petition of the Inhabitants of the Parish of St. Olave in Southwark, and other adjacent Parishes, complaining of the great Number of *Palatines*, inhabiting in one House, whereby it was fear'd some contagious Distemper might happen; and having not wherewithal to subsist themselves, were likely to become chargeable to the said Parish: The said Petition was referr'd to the Consideration of a Committee, which was appointed for that purpose;

Committee appointed to enquire how they came over, &c.

Bill to repeal the Naturalization Act.

Resolutions about the Supply.

with Instructions to enquire upon what Invitation or Encouragement the *Palatines* came over; and what Monies were expended in bringing them into Britain; and for maintaining them here, and by whom paid.

Nor did that Business rest here: For, either upon a Supposition, that the *Palatines* came over, on the Encouragement of the Act for a General Naturalization, or on a Pretence taken from thence, a Bill was order'd to be brought in to repeal the said Act.

After this, the Commons, in a Grand Committee, about the Supply, came to the following Resolutions: 1. 'That 45000 *l.* per Annum be granted to enable her Majesty to contract for answering all Non-Specie *Exchequer Bills*, by exchanging them from Time to Time for ready Money. 2. 'That the said annual Sum of 45000 *l.* be granted and continued, until One Million of the Principal upon all *Exchequer-Bills* be paid off, and the Bills for so much cancell'd: Which Resolutions were the next † Day reported, and agreed to by the

† Jan. 16. House.

The same Day, Mr. Secretary St. John acquainted the Commons, That their Addressees, of the Fifth and Eighth Instant, had been presented to Her Majesty, That She would be pleased to give Direction to the proper Officers to lay before the House, Accounts relating to the Poundage and Days pay, deducted out of the Pay of the Army: Of the Deficiencies of the Grants, and of the Funds since Michaelmas 1701. Of the Payment of Her Majesty's Proportions of Subsidies to Her Allies.

The Queen gives the Commons a Reason, why the Account of the Contingences cannot be laid before them.

Address for Papers relating to the Palatines, Jan. 16.

Accounts of Pensions laid before the House.

Allies; Of all the Pensions, payable out of the Revenue, and Warrants and Directions for Pensions; and also, Of the Distributions of the Contingences, and Forrage and Waggon-Money, granted for the Forces in Flanders, in Her Majesty's Pay; and of the Distributions of the Money granted for Contingences of the Guards, Garrisons and Land-Forces in Great-Britain; And that Her Majesty had been pleased to give Directions for laying all the said Accounts before this House, (except the Accounts of Contingences) and that the Account touching the Deficiencies of the Grants and Funds, had already been laid before the House; and that other of the Accounts were preparing, and would soon be laid before the House; but that as to the Accounts of Contingences, it was not possible, from the Nature of the Service, which requires the utmost Secrecy, for any Account of them to be made; but that they were really distributed.

The same Day, likewise, upon a Motion of the Committee about the Palatines, it was resolv'd to present an Address to the Queen; That She would be pleas'd to give Directions, that the Commission constituting Trustees for distributing of Charity collected for the Palatines; and all Orders and other Papers, relating to the bringing over, and subsisting the said Palatines, might be laid before the House.

On the 17th. some of the Commissioners of the Excise presented to the House, an Account of Pensions payable out of the Hereditary and Temporary Excise; As did also a Person from the Treasurer of the Chamber, an Account of all the Pensions payable out of the Treasurer of the Chambers's Office; And another Person from the Post-Office, an Account of all Pensions payable out of that Office, and to whom, and when granted: Another Person belonging to the Dutchy of Cornwall, presented an Account of Annual Pensions, or Rents, charg'd on the Revenue of that Dutchy; And a Person from Spencer Compton, Esq; an Account of Her Majesty's Pensioners, paid by the said Mr. Compton, Pay-Master of divers Annual Pensions and Bounties: All which Accounts were order'd to lie on the Table,

A. C. to be perus'd by the Members of the House. . . Then
 17th Mr. Bridges presented to the House, an Account of

Account of the Subsidies granted the last Session of Parliament, for Her Majesties Allies, for the Service of the Year 1710. with an Abstract, shewing how much remain'd unpaid of the Sums so granted. After this,

Resolution about Ways and Means. in a grand Committee about Ways and Means, it was resolv'd; That the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, &c. be further continu'd for One Year, from the 23d of June 1711. to the 24th of June 1712. which Resolution was, the next * Day, Jan. 18th. reported, and agreed to; and a Bill order'd to be brought in accordingly.

Farther Accounts of Pensions. The same Day (Jan. 18.) a Person from the Auditor of Wales, presented to the House an Account of the Pensions issuing out of the Revenues of North and South Wales, and also out of the Alienation-Office; Another Person presented also an Account of Pensions paid in the Alienation-Office; and a Third, a Particular of the Pensions payable out of Her Majesty's Cofferer's Office, to Servants of the Household, Widows, &c.

On the 19th, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, consider'd further of Ways and Means, and put off that Matter to the 22d, the House being at that time much taken up by the hearing of the Merits of the Election of the County of Rutland; which, at last, was † decided in favour of Richard Halford, Esq; against John Noell, Esq; the sitting Member.

† Jan. 23. Election of the County of Rutland, decided for Mr. Halford.

Papers about Prosecutions, &c. order'd by the Crown. On the 22d of January, Mr. Attorney-General presented to the Commons, pursuant to their Addresses, several Accounts of Prosecutions, order'd by the Crown, for Riots, that had concern'd any Borough or Place, that has Right to send Members to Parliament, &c. After which, Mr. Lownds presented also to the House, an Abstract of the Revenues of the Crown-Taxes, and Moneys borrow'd from Michaelmas 1709, to the same Day 1710. The

Bill to Repeal the late Act for a general Naturalization. Bill to Repeal the late Act for a general Naturalization, being read the first Time, and order'd to be read a second; the House resolv'd itself into a Grand Committee, to consider further of Ways and Means, and

and made some Progress therein. The next [†] Day, A. C.
the Bill to repeal the Naturalization-Act. was read
the, second Time, and committed to a Committee
of the whole House.

17th.

† Jan. 23.

On the 24th, an Account of Pensions payable at
the Receipt of Her Majesty's Exchequer, was laid be-
fore the House; as were also three Accounts of the
Poundage and Days-Pay deducted from the Forces
upon the Establishment of Her Majesty's Guards
and Garrisons, and of the Contingences; and like-
wise an Account of the annual Pensions paid by
the Office of Ordnance; After which, the Com-
mons in, a Grand Committee, made a further Pro-
gress in the Business of Ways and Means.

Account of
Pensions;
Poundage,
Days-Pay
and Contin-
gences; of
the Guards
and Garri-
sons.

The next * Day, an Account of Pensions paid by * Jan. 25.
the Pay-Master of Her Majesty's Guards and Garri-
sons; and another Account of Money paid for the use of
the Palatines, by Spencer Compton, Esq; were laid be-
fore the Commons: After which, Mr. Hungerford pre-
sented also a Bill for the better preventing of Excessive
and Deceitful Gaming, which was read the first Time
the 26th, and order'd to be read the 2d Time. Af-
ter this, the Order of that Day (Jan. 26th) being
read, to consider further of Ways and Means, the
Act of the 3d and 4th Years of Her Majesty's
Reign, Entituled, *An Act for preventing all Trade and
Commerce with France*, was read likewise; and Or-
der'd, that the Consideration of the said Act be re-
fer'd to a Grand Committee, into which the House
resolv'd itself, and made some Progress in that Mat-
ter. The Design of the Commons, in taking the
Act before-mention'd into Consideration, was in or-
der to allow the Transportation of French Wines, French

Accounts of
Pensions,
and Money
paid for the
Palatines.

Bill to pre-
vent Gam-
ing.

The next Day (Jan. 27th) an Account of the Pen-
sions paid out of the Navy, was laid before the
Commons, who, in a Committee of the whole
House, took into Consideration the Bill to repeal
the Naturalization Act; and it being mov'd that the
same should commence from the Time the Bill
was presented, that Motion was rejected; and it
was agreed that the Naturalization-Act should continue in
Force till the 25th of March.

Desist of
importing
French
Wines.

On the 29th of January, the engrossed Bill for Se-
curing the Freedom of Parliaments, by Limiting the
Number of Officers in the House of Commons, being read

Bill to re-
peal the
Naturali-
zation Act.

A. C.

1711.

Debate about the Bill for Limiting the Number of Officers in the House of Commons.

† Jan. 30.
Martyrdom of King Charles I. observ'd.

The Malt-Bill pass'd by Commission.

Jan. 31.

Resolutions on Ways and Means.

a third Time, and the Question put, That the Bill do pass; it occasion'd a Debate, in which several Members in the Court-Interest, endeavour'd to have it thrown out: But the Country Party prevailing, the Question was carried in the Affirmative, and the Bill sent up to the Lords.

The next † Day, being the Anniversary of the Martyrdom of King Charles the First, the same was observ'd as usual, and Dr. Higden preach'd in the Queen's Chappel at St. James's (tho' not before Her Majesty, who happen'd to be indispos'd;) the Bishop of Chester before the Lords; and Dr. Friend before the Commons: And both Houses being met again, on the 31st, they order'd severally, their Thanks to be return'd to that Prelate and Divine, with a Desire to print their respective Sermons. The same Day, (Jan. 31st) the Commons read the 3d Time, pass'd, and sent to the Lords the Bill to repeal the *Naturalization-Act*; And the Queen, by reason of Her Indisposition, having by Her Commission, authoriz'd several Lords to give the Royal Assent, to the *Act* for charging and continuing the Duties on Malt, *Mum*, *Cyder*, and *Perry*, &c. the Commons were desired to attend the House of Peers, where the Lords, commission'd by her Majesty, gave the Royal Assent to that Act accordingly. The Commons being return'd to their House, went into a Grand Committee about *Ways* and *Means*, and came to the following Resolutions.

1. That the Subsidy of Poundage, and other Duties on several Goods exported, be reviv'd and continu'd.

2. For a Term of 32 Years.

3. That the Liberty given for Exportation of Leather, Sheepskins, &c. be further continued for 32 Years; paying for each Hundred Weight, containing 112 Pounds, the sum of 12 d.

4. That an Imposition be laid and rais'd within the whole Kingdom of *Great-Britain*, upon such Coals, Culm, and Cinders, as were chargeable by the Act made the 4th Year of Her Majesty's Reign, until the 30th of *Sept.* 1710.

5. That the said Imposition upon Coals, &c. be two fifth Parts of the several Duties payable by the fore-

foremention'd Act, and by the Act of Union, until the said 30th Day of Sept. 1710. A. C. 17th.

6. That the said Imposition upon Coals be granted for 32 Years.

7. That a Duty be payable for all Coals exported from *Great-Britain*, in full of all Custom-Subsidy.

8. That the said Duties for Coals of *Wales*, or the West of *Great-Britain*, exported for *Ireland*, and the Isle of *Man*, be one Shilling for every Chaldron, *Winchester Measure*.

9. That the said Duty for every Chaldron, (like Measure) of Coals exported for Her Majesty's Plantations, be two Shillings.

10. That the said Duty for every Chaldron, (like Measure) for Exportation to any other Part beyond the Seas, in Foreign-built Bottoms, be 12 Shillings, and in *Irish* Bottoms three Shillings.

11. That the said Duties on Coals exported be granted for 32 Years.

12. That the Additional Duty of one *per Cent*, payable for Merchandizes to be exported to any Part of the *Mediterranean-Sea* beyond *Malaga*; or imported from thence in Ships not qualify'd according to Law, be continued and appropriated for 32 Years.

13. That the Duty of 5 Shillings for every white Woollen Cloth, call'd Broad-Cloth, exported, be appropriated for 32 Years, as a Part of the Fund for Raising the Supply.

14. That a further Duty be laid upon all Candles made or imported into *Great-Britain*, over and above the Duties already charg'd thereupon.

15. That the said further Duty for *Wax-Candles* imported, be 4 Pence for every Pound, payable by the Importer.

16. That the said further Duties for all other Candles imported, be one Half-penny *per* Pound Weight, payable by the Importer.

17. That the said further Duty for all *Wax-Candles* made in *Great Britain*, be 4 Pence *per* Pound, payable by the Makers.

18. That the said further Duty for all other Candles made in *Great-Britain*, be one Half-penny *per* Pound, payable by the Makers.

A. C. 19. That the said further Duties on Candles be granted for 32 Years.

1707. Which Resolutions being, on the 1st of February reported, were agreed to by the House.

† Feb. 1st. The same † Day, Mr. Secretary St. John presented to the House, (pursuant to their Address) Copies of all such Papers as were in the Officers of the Secretaries of State, relating to the Palatines, together with Lists of them. The next * Day, the Lords rejected the Bill to limit the Number of Officers in the House of Commons, without allowing it a second reading: Tho' some Lords, particularly the Earl of Sunderland; insisted for it, alledging, That it seems, the Commons had of late Years sent up the Bill for form-sake; and only to throw the Odium of its being lost on the House of Peers; and therefore their Lordships ought, at least, to give it a 2d reading, to let the Commons know, that if they send it up once more, the Lords will take them at their Words, and pass it.

Mr. Thompson's Petition voted Frivolous and Vexatious.

The Lords reject the Bill for Repealing the General Naturalization Act.

On the third of February, Mr. Freeman, Chairman of the Committee of Elections, reported several Resolutions taken in that Committee, particularly, that Sir William Barker, Bart. was duly elected a Burgess for the Borough of Ipswich, in the County of Suffolk; and that the Petition of William Thompson, Esq; (a Manager in the last Session of the last Parliament, against Dr. Sacheverill) was frivolous and vexatious: To which Resolutions the House agreed, and Order'd, that William Thompson, Esq; should make Satisfaction to Sir William Barker, for the Costs and Expences he had been put to, by reason of the said Petition.

On the fifth, the Lords read the Bill sent up to them by the Commons, for Repealing the Act for a General Naturalization, and rejected the same, by a Majority of 14 Voices; to the great Joy of the French Refugees, and other Protestant Foreigners. Moreover, it is remarkable, that if it was design'd to prevent the French Refugees from enjoying the Benefit of the Naturalization, it had, in some Measure, a contrary Effect: For whereas, since the passing of the Act, which by this Bill was to be repealed, scarce 1800 of them took the Advantage of it; above

Queen ANNE's Reign.

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above two Thousand were naturaliz'd, since the Motion for Repealing it was made, till it was rejected by the Lords,

A. C.

1710



The same † Day, the Commons resolv'd to present two Addressess to the Queen, that there might be laid before the House, First, *An Account of all such publick Funds granted by Parliament, that were now Subsisting; what Incumbrances were upon them, and for what Time the same were Granted.* Secondly, *An Account of the Receipts, Payments, and Remains of Monies granted by Parliament for the Year 1710, as the same stood in the Exchequer, at the Time when the late Lord-Treasurer was remov'd.* The same Day, Mr. Granville, Secretary at War, presented to the House, an Estimate of the Charge of Her Majesty's Forces, upon the Establishments of Spain and Portugal, as the same was allow'd by Parliament for the Year 1710, to which was added, an Account of the Augmentation of that Charge for the Year 1711, by the Alterations and Additions made since, carrying on the War in those Parts; as also of the Exceedings, which had accrued for that Service in former Years, not hitherto provided for: Then in a Committee of the whole House upon *Ways and Means*, it was resolv'd, 'That a Yearly Fund be charg'd and settled upon, and made payable out of the Subsidies of Poundage, and other Duties upon several Merchandizes to be exported, and the several Duties upon Coals; Exportation of Leather; Ships trading into the *Mediterranean*; Woollen-cloth exported, and the further Duty upon Candles, which had been agreed to by the House, for a Term of 32 Years, to raise Money by Way of **LOTTERY**: Which Resolution was reported and agreed to by the House on the 7th of February, the House not sitting the 6th, by reason of the Solemnity of the Queen's Birth-Day.

The same Day (Feb. 7th.) the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, consider'd further of Ways and Means, to raise the Supply; and after some Opposition from some Country Gentlemen, Resolv'd, 1. 'That a Duty be laid upon all Hops of the Growth of *Great-Britain*, or imported into the same: 2. 'That the said Duty upon Hops, to be imported into *Great-Britain*, be

Ways and Means.

Duties laid upon Hops.

A. C.

17th.

‘ three Pence per Pound-weight, over and above the present Duties on *Flemish*, or other Hops imported, to be paid by the Importers. 3. That the said Duty upon all Hops of the Growth of *Great-Britain*, be one Penny per Pound-weight, to be paid by the Owners: 4. That no Hops be permitted to be imported into *Ireland*, except from *Great-Britain*: Which Resolutions were reported Feb. 8th. and agreed to the next * Day, and a Bill Order’d to be brought in thereupon; with an Instruction to the Committee appointed for that purpose, to make Provision in the Bill, for a Draw-back upon all Hops of the growth of *Great-Britain*, to be exported to *Ireland*. ‘ The same Day (Feb. 8.) the Commissioners for Sick and Wounded, presented to the House (according to Order) an Account of all Sea-Officers and Seamen, that had been taken Prisoners by the *French*, and had been exchange’d; and of the Method observ’d in exchanging Prisoners; and what Numbers of *British* Prisoners were in *France*; with the Ballance of the Account, from December 1707, to December 1710. as also an Account of the Exchange of Prisoners at War, between *Great-Britain* and *France*, from December 1707, to December 1710: Upon which a Committee was appointed to examine the said Accounts, and report the Matter thereof to the House.

Accounts of
the Ex-
change of
Sea-Officers
and Seamen
taken
Prisoners.

Mr. Conyers reported also, the same Day, the Opinion of the Committee of the whole House on Ways and Means; viz. that leave be given to bring in a Bill for Repealing the Act of the 3^d and 4th Year of Her Majesty’s Reign, ‘ For preventing all Trade and Commerce with *France*, so far as it relates to the prohibiting the Importation of *French* Wines; which Opinion was approved, and a Committee appointed to bring in the said Bill.

On the 9th of February, the Commons in a Grand Committee, consider’d further of Ways and Means for raising the Supply; and Resolv’d, ‘ That the Yearly Sum of 135000 *l*. be the Fund for raising 1500000 *l*. by way of a Lottery, and charged upon the Duties granted, for a Term of 32 Years for that Purpose: Which being reported the 10th, was agreed to by the House, and a Bill Order’d to be brought in thereupon; ‘ and upon the former Resolutions

Vote for
making a
Fund of
135000 *l*.
per Ann.
for 32 Years,
for a Lot-
tery of
1500000 *l*.

'solutions, relating to the Duties granted, or appropriated for raising a Yearly Fund for a Lottery. Two † Days after, the House proceeded to take into Consideration the Report from the Committee, appointed to examine and state the Publick Debts of the Navy, and other Publick Offices, for which no Provision was made by Parliament: And the said Report being read, was refer'd to the Consideration of the Grand Committee of the Supply. Then, in a Committee of the whole House, about Ways and Means, the Commons came to Forty four Resolutions, for *Encreasing Her Majesty's Revenues, the Revenue both Inland and Foreign, to arise in the General Letter-Office, or Post-Office, or the Office of Post-Master-General; and settling the several Rates of Postage.*

A. C.
17th.

† Feb. 12.

Publick
Debts.

Forty four
Resolutions
to increase
Revenues of the
Post-Office.

These Resolutions being reported, the 14th of February, were agreed to by the House, and a Bill Order'd to be brought in thereupon: After which, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, upon the Supply, Resolv'd, That the Sum of One Million, Five Hundred Thousand Pounds be granted for the Service of the War in Spain and Portugal, for the Year 1711. which Resolution was reported and agreed to the 15th.

1500000 l.
granted for
Spain and
Portugal,
Feb. 15.

The same Day, the Commons took into Consideration the Report from the Committee appointed to enquire into the Abuses of the Victualling: And the said Report being read, it was unanimously resolv'd, 'That it appears to this House, That in the Management of Her Majesty's Brew-house, as well as in the Contracts for furnishing the Navy with Beer, there have been many notorious Embezzlements, and scandalous Abuses, to the defrauding the Publick of great Sums of Money, and to the Injury and Discouragement of the Seamen. And,

Resolutions
about the
Abuses in
the Victual-
ling,
Feb. 15.

Ordered, That the Commissioners of Victualling have a Copy of the said Report.

After which, Mr. Ridge was heard in his Place to the Matter of the Report relating to him; And then he withdrew: After which it was

Resolv'd, 1. That it appears to this House, That Thomas Ridge, Esq; a Member of this House, is guilty of great Frauds and Abuses, by having contracted

A. C.

17th.

*Mr. Ridge
expell'd the
House; and
an Address
voted for
his being
prosecuted.*

contracted to furnish Five thousand five hundred and thirteen Tun of Beer upon his own Account, and Two thousand seven hundred and four Tun of Beer in Partnership with Mr. *Dixon*; and having received Bills for the Whole, although he deliver'd but Three thousand two hundred and thirteen Tun on the first, and but One thousand two hundred sixty nine upon the latter Contract.

2. That the said *Thomas Ridge*, Esq; be, for the said Frauds and Abuses, expell'd this House.

3. That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, That She will be pleas'd to give Direction to Her Attorney-General, to prosecute the said Mr. *Ridge*, for the said Frauds and Abuses.

*Committee
to enquire
into False
Musters in
the Guards,
&c.*

The Commons having, on the 5th of February, appointed a Committee to enquire into False Musters, and other Abuses in the Payment of Her Majesty's Guards; and also Abuses committed in Relation to Chelsea-Hospital, with Power to send for Persons, Papers, and Records: This Committee did accordingly enquire into those Abuses, and in particular, examin'd into a Complaint made against Lieutenant-Colonel *Francis Charteris*, Captain of a Company in Her Majesty's Foot-Guards, for extorting Money for releasing a Gentleman, who having listed himself in his Company for Protection, was under Apprehension of being draughted off to go

*Complaint
against Co-
lonel
Charteris.*

*Petitions of
the Inhabi-
tants of
Westmin-
ster, and
City of Lon-
don against
Persons list-
ing them-
selves in
the Guards
for Protecti-
on, Feb. 13.*

for Flanders. On the 13th, a Petition of several Burgesses, Tradesmen, and other Inhabitants of the Liberty of *Westminster*, was presented to House and read; complaining of Tradesmen entred and listed in Her Majesty's Horse and Foot-Guards, to screen and protect them from their Creditors, altho' such Persons do not wear the Regimental Cloaths, and never or seldom do Duty; by which Means, also Tradesmen are deceiv'd, and drawn in to give Credit to such Persons: And praying, that the same might be consider'd, and the Petitioners heard by their Council, so as they might be reliev'd on the Premises: Which Petition was referr'd to the Consideration of the Committee appointed to enquire into False Musters, and other Abuses in the Payment of Her Majesty's Guards. Four Days

† after

† after, a Petition of several Citizens of the City of A. C. London to the same purpose, being presented to the House, and after the reading thereof, refer'd to the same Committee; Sir Roger Mostyn, their Chairman, † Feb. 17. reported; 'That it appear'd to them, that Colonel Charteris had menaced and beaten Serjeant Pitman, Colonel 'for the Information he had given to the said Com- Charteris mittee, in Breach of the Priviledges of the House: order'd in: Whereupon it was Order'd, That the said Colonel the Custody Charteris be, for his said Offence, taken into the of the Se- Custody of the Serjeant at Arms. It was then ge- neral as nerally reported and believ'd, that Colonel Charteris, in whose Company there appear'd to be several Men list'd only for Protection, would, for Example sake, have been cashier'd; but having made his † Sub- † Feb. 27. mission to the House of Commons, he was, on the He is Repr- the last Day of February, brought to the Bar, where mandated and Having, on his Knees, receiv'd a Reprimand from the discharged Speaker, he was discharg'd out of Custody, pay- Feb. 28. ing his Fees. However, the Petitions beforemention'd had this good Effect, That in the Bill, Entituled as All to continue the Acts for Recruiting Her Majesty's Land-Forces and Marines, for the Service of the Year 1711. then depending before the House of Com- mons, the following Clause was inserted, viz. 'That A Clause 'whereas, divers Abuses have been frequently com- inserted in mitted by several Tradesmen and others, in order the Recrui- 'to defraud their Creditors of their just Debts, under ing B. 4. for 'Pretext of being List'd, or Entred as Volunteers preventing Abuses com- 'in Her Majesty's Service, and at the same Time mitted by 'keep Houses, follow their several Trades and Em- Persons list- ploymments, and Appear as Persons of Reputation; ing thorn- 'which Practices tend to the great Damage of honest selves for 'Creditors, the Decreate of personal Credit, and Protection. 'the great Discouragement of Trade: For Remedy 'whereof, and for Preventing the like evil Practices 'for the future; It is Enacted, That in Case upon 'any Arrest or Action to be brought for a just Debt ' (not less than Twenty Pounds due to one Creditor) 'against any Person or Persons, being or pretending 'to be List'd, or Entred a Volunteer or Volupteers 'in Her Majesty's Service, any Judge or Judges, or 'any other Person whatsoever, shall Discharge such 'Person or Persons, as a Soldier, or Soldiers duly 'List'd or Entred as a Volunteer or Volunteers in 'Her

A. C.

17th.

Her Majesty's Service, such Person or Persons shall, within Two Months next after such Discharge, be actually sent into her Majesty's Service Abroad beyond the Seas, there to serve Her Majesty as a Soldier or Soldiers; and in Case such Person or Persons shall not be actually sent into, and continue in the Service Abroad, then from, and after the Expiration of Two Months next after such Discharge, (of which Discharges the Judges Clerk, or other Person respectively, by or before whom the same shall be made or obtained, shall make true and regular Entries, for all Persons to have Recourse to, without Fee or Reward) such Person and Persons so Discharged, and not sent into, and continuing in the Service Abroad, shall not have any Privilege, Advantage, or Protection as a Soldier or Soldiers, Volunteer or Volunteers, but any Creditor shall be at Liberty to proceed against him or them by Action, or otherwise, in the same Manner as he might have done, if this Act had not been made; this Act, or any thing herein, or in any former Law or Statute, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Bill to examine and State the Publick Accounts order'd. Feb. 17.

The Commons having consider'd, that the vast Increase of the National Debts, was, in great Measure, occasion'd by the late Neglect of inspecting the Publick Accounts, it was, on the 17th of February, moved, and *unanimously order'd*, That Leave be given to bring in a Bill, for the Taking, Examining, and Stating the Publick Accounts of this Kingdom; and Sir Simeon Stuart, Mr. Eversfield, and Mr. Vernon, were appointed to bring in the same.

Accounts of the Moneys in the Exchequer, on the removal of the late Treasurer.

On the 19th, Mr. Lowndes presented to the House, (pursuant to their Address) an Account of the Receipts, Payments, and Remains of Moneys granted in Parliament for the Year 1710. as the same stood in the Exchequer, at the Time the late Lord Treasurer was removed, viz. on the 10th Day of August, 1710. And then in a Committee of the whole House, on Ways and Means, took into Consideration a Proposal given in to the said Committee, by the Governour and Company of the Bank of England, for making a Contract for answering all Non-specie Exchequer Bills, and converting them into Specie, upon the Resolutions of this House, of the

16th of January: and came to several Resolutions, A. C. which being reported on the 21st, were, (with an Amendment to one of them) agreed to by the House, being as follows: 1st, 'That the Sum of 157500 l. be granted to make good the Payment of the Yearly Sum of 45000 l. mention'd in the Proposal of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, until the 31st of July, 1714. 2dly, That from the 31st of July, 1714, one of the Funds establish'd by Act of Parliament, for Payment of Interest and Allowance, and for Discharging and Cancelling of the *Exchequer-Bills*, made forth to the Amount of 2900000 l. Principal Money, besides Interest mention'd in the said Proposal, the like Sum of 45000 l. per Annum, shall (after the Payment of such Interest and Allowance, and with Preference to the Cancelling or Discharging any the said Bills) be appropriated and continued to the said Governor and Company, until such time as all the Quarterly *Exchequer-Bills*, made or to be made for the said Interest or Allowance, together with a Million of the said Principal Bills for 2900000 l. shall be paid and cancelled, or until such time, as of the said Bills for 2900000 l. and Quarterly Bills taken together, there shall not be standing out, and uncanceled, more than 1900000 l. in the whole, according to the said Proposal; subject, nevertheless, to such Provisoos of Redemption, as are in the said former Acts of Parliament, relating to the said Funds. 3dly, That the said Governour and Company, in Consideration thereof, (for the Publick Service, farther than the Acts before-mention'd do require) be obliged, according to the said Proposal, to exchange for ready Money, all such of the said *Exchequer-Bills*, as from time to time, and at all times, shall be in the Hands of any Person or Persons, and be demanded of the said Governour and Company, in Exchange for ready Money, whether such Bills, or any of them, shall, or shall not have passed, or had a-Currency in Her Majesty's Revenues or Taxes. 4thly, That the said Governour and Company be impower'd to contract with any Persons, for advancing to them, from time to time, such Sums, on such Terms,

A. C.

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as they shall find necessary for their more security making good the said Undertaking: And a Bill was order'd to be brought in upon the said Resolutions.

† Feb. 21. *Address for an Account of Surpluses of Money paid into the Exchequer.*

A Bill order'd for granting the Castle of Exeter for Ninety nine Years, to the Justices of Peace of Devonshire.

The same † Day the Commons resolv'd to present an Address to the Queen, 'That an Account be laid before the House, of what Surpluses of unappropriated Money had been paid into the Exchequer, in each Year since Her Majesty's happy Accession to the Crown; and how much had been applied in Aid of Parliamentary Funds, or to other Uses: Which Address was readily complied with. The same Day likewise, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, acquainted the House, 'That Application having been made to Her Majesty, by the Justices of the Peace, and other Gentlemen of the County of Devon, Her Majesty had been pleased to signify Her Consent, to the granting the Scite of the Castle of Exeter, Part of the Duchy of Cornwall, for Ninety Nine Years, to the Justices of the Peace, and such others, as should be thought proper Trustees, for the Use and Benefit of the County of Devon, reserving the same Rents that were formerly paid for it; and that a Bill should be brought in for that Purpose: The said Bill was order'd to be brought in accordingly.

Representation of the Commissioners of the Victualling.

The Lords agree to the Qualifying-Bill.

On Thursday, the 22d of February, the Commissioners of the Victualling attending the House of Commons, according to Order, they were call'd in, and presented to the House their Representation upon the Report made by the Committee appointed to examine the Abuses complain'd of in the Victualling: Which Representation was order'd to lie on the Table; as also, that the Report of the said Committee be taken into Consideration, the Tuesday following. The same Day, (February 22.) the Lords sent a Message to the Commons, That their Lordships had agreed to the Bill, entituled, *An Act for securing the Freedom of Parliaments, by the farther qualifying the Members to sit in the House of Commons*; without Amendment.

On the 27th, the Commons, according to Order, resumed the farther Consideration of the Report from the Committee, appointed to enquire into the Abuses of the Victualling, and came to the following Resolutions.

1. That it appears to this House, That *Farther* Mr. ——— *Dixon*, a Brewer at *Portsmouth*, is *Resolutions* guilty of great Frauds and Abuses, in having contracted to furnish 2704 Tons of Beer for the last Year's Service, in Partnership with Mr. *Ridge*, and receiving Bills for the Whole, when he had delivered but 1269 Tons. *about the Frauds and Abuses in the Victualling.*

2. That Mr. *Player*, another Brewer at *Portsmouth*, is guilty of great Frauds and Abuses, in having contracted to furnish 7724 Tons of Beer for the last Year's Service, and receiving Bills for the Whole, when he had delivered but 4164 Tons.

3. That Mr. *Rolfe*, a Brewer at *Harwich*, is guilty of great Frauds and Abuses, in having contracted to furnish 2782 Tons of Beer for the last Year's Service, and receiving Bills for the Whole, when he had deliver'd but 1102 Tons.

4. That Mr. *Best*, a Brewer at *Chatham*, is guilty of great Frauds and Abuses, in having contracted to furnish 455 Tons of Beer for the last Year's Service, and receiving Bills for the Whole, when he had deliver'd but 331 Tons.

5. That Mr. *Tyhurst*, a Brewer of *Roobester*, is guilty of great Frauds and Abuses, in having contracted to furnish 883 Tons of Beer for the last Years Service, and receiving Bills for the Whole, when he had delivered but 126 Tons.

6. That Mr. *Kelly*, a Brewer of *Deal*, is guilty of great Frauds and Abuses, in having contracted to furnish 1424 Tons of Beer for the last Years Service, and receiving Bills for the Whole, when he had delivered but 202 Tons.

7. That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, That She will be pleased to give Directions to Her Attorney General to prosecute the said Mr. *Dixon*, Mr. *Player*, Mr. *Rolfe*, Mr. *Best*, Mr. *Tyhurst*,

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‘ Mr. *Tylhurst*, and Mr. *Kelly*, for the said Frauds and Abuses.

8. ‘ That Captain *Whitehall*, Agent-Victualler at *Dover*, is guilty of a great Misdemeanor, in dispensing with Mr. *Kelly*’s Swearing to the Affidavits for Delivery of Beer, and in being privy to the Frauds and Abuses committed by the said Mr. *Kelly*.

9. ‘ That Mr. *Wilkins*, Agent-Victualler at *Portsmouth*, is guilty of a great Misdemeanor, in certifying the Delivery of much greater Quantities of Beer, than were deliver’d.

10. ‘ That *Stephen Moxley*, Servant at the *Hart’s-Horn* Brew-House, is guilty of a great Crime, in being privy to the imbezelling great Quantities of Beer and Casks.

11. ‘ That Mr. *Horsington*, Under-Clerk at the *Hart’s-Horn* Brew-house, is guilty of a great Misdemeanor, in giving Mr. *Stribbs* a Certificate to defraud the Queen of 25 Tons of Beer.

12. ‘ That *Noah Overing*, Master-Brewer, *Bernard Goddard*, deceased, late Clerk of the Brew-house, and *Thomas James*, Clerk of the Check at the *Hart’s-Horn* Brew-house, have been guilty of very great Misdemeanors, in signing Certificates for great Quantities of Malt and Hops, which were neither answerable to the Sample, nor fit for Use.

Then the Representation of the Commissioners of Victualling, which they had delivered in upon the said Report, being read, it was likewise resolv’d;

13. ‘ That the Commissioners for the Victualling of Her Majesty’s Navy, have been guilty of great Negligence and Remissness in their Duty; And that the Loss the Publick has sustained by the many Frauds and Abuses, that have been committed in the Victualling of Her Majesty’s Navy, have been chiefly occasioned by a notorious Mismanagement in that Office.

14. ‘ That the said Frauds and Abuses have been one great Occasion of the heavy Debt that lies upon the Navy.

15. ‘ That the Persons who have been instrumental in Discovering the said Frauds and Abuses, have well deserv’d Her Majesty’s Reward and Encouragement. After which it was Order’d.

‘ That



That the Report from the Committee, appointed to enquire into the Frauds and Abuses committed in the Victualling of Her Majesty's Navy, with the Resolutions and Orders of this House thereupon, be printed.

That I might give my Readers a right Notion of the *Abuses* which the Commons thought fit to *animadvert* upon, in relation to the *Victualling*; I made a particular Enquiry into this Matter, and was informed, That, according to the Custom of the Office, the Brewer has an Order to brew such a Quantity of Beer for the use of the Navy; and that such and such of the Queen's Ships, are ordered to take their Beer of him. Now it happens, That when the Ships are in Port, the Purfers, with the Connivance of the Captains, or commanding Officers, often give half, or a greater part of the Ships Crew, leave to go ashore; for which Liberty the Seamen, give the Purfers their daily Allowance of Beer. Hereupon, the Purfers either sell the Overplus of the Beer they have on Board to Collie and Merchant-Men; or, which is done more frequently, (and was the Case complain'd of at this juncture) they go to the Brewer, and tell him, They have not occasion for the Quantity of Drink order'd by the Commissioners of the Victualling: But the Brewer, whose Profit it is, to sell as much Beer as he can, answering, He will brew and serve the Quantity he has Orders for, there generally ensues a clandestine Agreement, whereby the Brewer gives a Sum of Money to the Purser, in lieu of the Beer he should have deliver'd, and the Purser gives him a Receipt for the full Quantity of Beer he was to furnish; allowing him an equal, or rather greater Profit than he should have made by the Sale of his Drink: Which collusory Contracts are, for the most part, conniv'd at by the Agent-Victuallers, and Clerks of Brew-houses, if not by the Commissioners of the Victualling themselves.

Now it was alledg'd, in favour of the Purfers, (or rather Captains, whose Agents they are) and Brewers, That these private Contracts do not wrong the Government. That each Seaman being allowed seven Pints of Beer *per Diem*, he may demand that Quantity, and do what he thinks fit with it; That

A. C.

1770.



' when he makes it over to the Purser, the latter may likewise dispose of it as he pleases. That, accordingly, when the Beer is on Board, the Purser sells the Overplus to other Ships; nor was this ever look'd upon as an Offence, unless Use be made of the Queen's Casks. That these Contracts are so far from being *Detrimental*, that they often are *Beneficial* to the Seamen, who, when they do not go ashore, receive from the Purser, instead of their full Allowance in Beer, which is generally, more than they can Drink, an Equivalent in Brandy or Tobacco. And, in the last Place, That it happens, indeed, very often, that the Purser gives the Sailors no Equivalent, though he receives it from the Brewer: But, in such a Case, the Fault is wholly in the Purser, not the Brewer. However 'tis certain, that the Nation has, by these Practices, for many Years past, been defrauded of vast Sums of Money.

Bill for Qualifying Members of the House of Commons *past by 'em,* *Feb. 16.* *and by the Lords,* *Feb. 22.* *Objections against it.* On the 16th, an engross'd Bill for Securing the Freedom of Parliaments, by the farther Qualifying the Members to sit in the House of Commons, was read the Third Time, and several Amendments were made by the House to the Bill; after which, the same was pass'd, and sent up to the Lords, who, on the 22d, gave their Concurrence to it. However, this Bill was not generally approv'd: For many observed, That this Act, (which restrains the Election for Knights of the Shires to Estates of 600*l.* per Annum, and for Citizens and Burgesses to 300*l.* per Annum) Men, who by their natural and acquired Abilities, Experience, and Skill in Business, are the fittest to serve their Country in Parliament, may happen to be excluded; and Men of never so indifferent Parts chosen, if but qualify'd in Land; That such an Act subjects the Titles, as well as the Value of a great many Estates, (upon controverted Elections) to the Inquisition of the House of Commons. That it may cause the frequenter splitting of Freeholds, either *Real*, to the Decay of good Families, or *Occasional*, and thereby be a further Cause of *Land-Stock-Jobbing* and Perjury; That it may prove a great Detriment to Trade, by excluding the proper Trustees for it, and committing the Protection of it to the Landed Men only, which

which is a great *Alteration of our Constitution*: It being originally intended, that Corporations should be represented by some of their own Party. And in the last Place, That if this Bill was design'd to exclude the *Military Officers*, it will, in great Measure, miss of the desired Effect: Most of those Officers that are now Members of Parliament, particularly, such as belong to the Land-Service, owing their Elections to their real Estates, and Country Interest. The Commons were so sensible of this, and, at the same Time, how much the great Number of *Military Officers* may endanger the Freedom of Parliament, that they thought it proper to send the *Bill for Limiting the Number of Officers* in their House, (before-mention'd) not long before they sent up the *Qualification-Bill*; in hopes, that their Lordships would have pass'd the first, and rejected the latter; but, it seems, the contrary happen'd.

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On the 23^d, Mr. Finch, (Son to the Lord Guernsey) reported from the Committee appointed to enquire upon what Invitation and Encouragement the *Palatines* came over, &c. the Matter, as it appear'd to them, and the Consideration of that Report, was put off to that Day seven-night. The next * Day, the Commons order'd that Dr. Adam be desired to preach before the House, on the 8th of March next, being the Day on which Her Majesty began Her happy Reign, and appointed to be observ'd with Thanksgiving. The same Day, Mr. Secretary St. John acquainted the House, That according to their Desire, the Queen had given Directions to Her Attorney-General to prosecute Mr. Ridge; and to the proper Officers to lay before the House an Account of the Surpluses of Money, &c. mentioned in their Address of the 21st.

* Febr. 24.

Dr. Adam

desired to

preach be-

fore the

Commons.

Mr. Ridge

order'd to

be prosecu-

ted.

* On the 27th, a Petition of the Adventurers, Creditors, and Subscribers, of the Royal African Company, was presented to the House of Commons, and read, praying, 'That Leave be given to bring in a Bill, to unite the Petitioners in one Joint-Stock, and to confirm to them the Charter of the said Company: Which Petition was re-

Feb. 27.

ferr'd

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ferr'd to the Consideration of a Committee of the whole House, that Day seven-night, and Order'd, That the Commissioners of Trade do lay before the House their Observations, and the Report they had made since the last Session of Parliament, relating to the Trade to *Africa*.

The Day before (*February 26.*) the Commons read the Third Time the Recruiting-Bill, which was was approved, and sent to the Lords; after which, in a Committee of the whole House, they went through the Lottery-Bill, the Report whereof was put off till the last Day of *February*, when the Amendments, made by the Committee, were taken into Consideration, and further Amendments made, by the House, to the Bill. And a Clause being offer'd to be added to it, to lessen the Duties on Lead exported, the Debate, that arose thereupon, was adjourn'd to the next Morning.

While the Commons were upon this Business, they were interrupted by a Message from Her Majesty, by Sir *William Oldes*, Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, requiring their immediate Attendance in the House of Peers, where Her Majesty gave the Royal Assent to, 1. *An Act to continue the Acts for Recruiting Her Majesty's Land-Forces and Marines, for the Service of the Year 1711.* 2. *An Act for Securing the Freedom of Parliaments, by the farther Qualifying the Members to sit in the House of Commons: And to Two private Bills.*

Whilst the Commons were busy about *Ways and Means*, Mr. *Blunt*, an Eminent Scrivener in *Birchin-Lane*, London, was employ'd by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to draw up a Scheme for the intended Lottery; which having been publish'd on the 8th of *February*, and receiv'd with a general Approbation, both at Home and Abroad, the same was recommended to the House of Commons, who likewise approv'd it, and inserted it in the Lottery-Bill. On the 21st of the same Month, Mr. *Blunt* publish'd an Abstract of his Lottery, with a Calculation of the Paying off the Principal Money, which was thought so advantageous, That the Queen having, on the 6th of *March*, given the

Royal

Royal Assent to the Lottery † Bill; and it being advertised, in the London Gazette, of the 10th, That the Payments would begin to be taken in at Mercers-Hall, on Tuesday, the 17th, when the Receivers appointed by the Lords Commissioners Treasury for that Purpose, met that Day, between 9 and 10 in the Morning, it was found, That about 266000 l. had been subscribed at the Bank of England, above the first Payment of the whole Sum of One Million, Five Hundred Thousand Pounds: A remarkable Instance of the Wealth of this Nation; and at the same time, an undoubted Symptom of the Recovery of the Publick Credit, owing to the Care and Industry of the present Managers of Her Majesty's Treasury; and to the Justice and Publick Spirit of the House of Commons, in their Resolutions to make good all National Debts!

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17th.

The Lottery
more than
full, before
the opening
of the Books.

The Convocation being met, the 17th of January, according to their last Prorogation, they were further prorogued to the 24th. when the Queen's Licence, under the Broad Seal, was brought by the Lord Dartmouth, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to empower them to sit and do Business, in as ample a manner as was ever granted since the Reformation; directed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, as President and Metropolitan; or, in his Absence, to the Bishop of London; or, in the Absence of both, to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, to preside over them. This Licence was received with great Joy and Satisfaction: Those who formerly oppos'd the Prerogative claim'd by the Archbishop, looking upon it as a Sign of their Victory; and the others, who profess more Moderation than the rest, not being sorry that this Expedient was found, if not to extinguish, at least to suspend the late unhappy Differences between both Houses of

The Convocation meets
Jan. 17.
and further
prorogued.
The Queens
Licence
brought to
them,
Jan. 24.

Received
with universal
Joy.

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† The Lottery Bill, was entituled, An Act for reviving, continuing, and appropriating certain Duties upon several Commodities to be exported, and certain Duties upon Coals to be Waterborn, and carried Coast-wise; and for granting farther Duties upon Candles for Thirty two Years, to raise Fifteen Hundred Thousand Pounds by way of a Lottery, for the Service of the Year 1711; and for Suppressing such unlawful Lotteries, and such Insurance Offices, as are therein mentioned.

A. C.

1771



Convocation, which afforded just Matter of Offence to the Laity, and drew a Contempt upon the Clergy. An Address of Thanks to Her Majesty, being sent down from the Higher House to the Lower, was unanimously agreed upon; and the whole House went up with, that unanimous Resolution to the President, and ten Suffragan Bishops, assembled in the *Jerusalem-Chamber*: Upon which, the President told the Prolocutor, That he would, the next Day, know when Her Majesty would be pleas'd, that both Houses should attend with their Address; and so adjourn'd till the 26th in the Morning; to which the Lower House agreed, and adjourn'd themselves to the same Time. On the 26th, the President sent for the Lower House to the *Jerusalem Chamber*, where he acquainted them, That Her Majesty would be attended with their Address, at One of the Clock in the Afternoon, the next Day; but that being a little indispos'd, it was Her Pleasure a small Number of each House should present it. Hereupon it was ordered, that only the President, and two Bishops of the Higher House, and the Prolocutor, and four Members of the Lower House, should go up with it to *St. James's*; which they did accordingly, the 27th, at the time appointed, and presented to Her Majesty the following Address:

Most Gracious Sovereign,

The Convocation's

Address to the Queen.

WE, Your Majesty's most Loyal and Dutiful Subjects, the Archbishop, Bishops, and Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury*, in Convocation assembled, having received Your Majesty's most Gracious Licence by the Hands of the Lord *Dartmouth*, hold our Selves bound in Duty and Gratitude, to return our most humble Acknowledgments for the same, and for the Pious Zeal and Care Your Majesty is pleas'd to express thereby, for the Honour of Religion in General; and particularly for the Doctrine, Discipline, and Worship of the Church of *England*.
And we humbly crave leave to assure Your Majesty, That according to the Trust and Confidence You repose in us, we will apply our selves



‘ selves seriously to deliberate upon, whatsoever
‘ shall appear to us necessary, fit, and convenient,
‘ for the Honour and Service of Almighty God, the
‘ Good and Quiet of the Church, and the Govern-
‘ ment thereof, as by Law Established.

‘ We will also, with all Respect and Duty, receive
‘ and consider whatsoever shall be sent to us from
‘ Your Majesty, in pursuance of your Gracious In-
‘ tention, signified in the said Licence; and will
‘ cheerfully and constantly pay the Fidelity and
‘ Allegiance which we have all sworn to Your Ma-
‘ jesty, whom we pray God to continue long, and
‘ happily to Reign over us.

Her MAJESTY's Answer to this Address, was, *The Queen's Answer.*

‘ *I Take this Address, from both Houses of Convocation;*
‘ *very kindly.*

‘ *I have done My part, and expect that you will lay aside*
‘ *every Thing which may hinder the good Effect of My*
‘ *Licence; and apply your selves heartily to those weighty*
‘ *Matters which tend to the Honour of our Holy Religion,*
‘ *and the Welfare of my Subjects.*

The Convocation being met again, on, the last *The Queen's*
Day of January, and the Lower House sent for up *second Let-*
to the Jerusalem Chamber, the Queen's second *ter to the*
Letter directed to the President, was read over to *Convocati-*
both Houses, being as follows, *on, dated*
Jan. 29.

To the Most Reverend Father in God, Our Right Trusty,
and Right entirely beloved Counsellor, THOMAS,
Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all
England, and Metropolitan, and President of the
Convocation of the Province of Canterbury.

ANNE, R.

‘ MOST Reverend Father in God, Our Right
‘ Trusty, and Right entirely beloved Coun-
‘ sellor, We greet you well; WHEREAS, by Our
‘ Royal Licence to the present Convocation of the
‘ Province of Canterbury, We have, among other
‘ Things, empower'd and authoriz'd them to con-
‘ fer, treat, debate, consider, consult and agree of
‘ and

A. C.

17th.

and upon such Points, Matters, Causes and Things as We, from time to time, should deliver or cause to be delivered to you in Writing, under Our Sign Manual or Privy-Signet to be debated, considered, consulted and agreed upon; We accordingly hereby transmit unto you the Heads of such Matters as We think proper for the Consideration of the said Convocation, which are as follows:

The drawing up a Representation of the present State of Religion among Us, with Regard to the late Excessive Growth of Infidelity, Heresie and Profaneness.

The Regulating the Proceedings in Excommunications, and Reforming the Abuses by Commutation-Money.

The Preparing a Form.

For the Visitation of Prisoners, and particularly Condemned Persons.

For Admitting Converts from the Church of Rome, and such as shall renounce other Errors.

For Restoring those who have relapsed.

The Establishing Rural Deans where they are not, and rendring them more useful where they are.

The making Provisions for Preserving and Transmitting more exact Terriers and Accounts of Glebes, Tithes, and other Possessions and Profits belonging to Benefices.

The Regulating Licences for Matrimony, according to the Canon, in order to the more effectual Prevention of clandestine Marriages.

All which Points, Matters, and Things, We do hereby direct to be debated, consider'd, consulted, and agreed upon by the said Convocation, pursuant to our Licence aforesaid. And so We bid You very heartily Farewell. Given at our Court at St. James's, the 29th Day of January 1710-11. In the Ninth Year of our Reign.

The Convocation resolve to return Thanks to the Queen, and appoint proper Committees to consider of the Points mention'd in Her Majesty's Letter.

By Her Majesty's Command,

Dartmouth.

Hereupon it was unanimously resolv'd, That an Order be made to return Her Majesty their most Dutiful Thanks for Her Gracious Letter; and also that they would unanimously endeavour heartily to pursue the Ends of it: In order to which, proper Com-

Committees were appointed by both Houses; after which, they adjourn'd to the 7th of February.

A. C.

170th.

On the 7th of February, the Convocation met at Westminster, and in pursuance of Her Majesty's Letters to both Houses, proceeded on many weighty Affairs: After which, they adjourn'd to Friday the 9th, when they met again, and adjourn'd to that Day † Seven-night.

Further Proceedings of the Convocation.

† Feb. 16.

In the mean Time, the Queen thought fit to grant a new Licence, appointing the Archbishop of Canterbury, President of the Convocation; and during his Grace's Absence, the Bishop of London; during their Absence, the Bishop of Winchester; during their Absence, the Bishop of Bath and Wells; during their Absence, the Bishop of Exeter; during their Absence, the Bishop of Bristol; and during their Absence, the Bishop of St. Davids. This new Licence, which on the 16th of February, was communicated to both Houses of Convocation, occasion'd some Obstructions in their Proceedings; of which I procur'd the following Account.

New Licence.

Which occasions some Obstructions in the Proceedings of the Convocation.

The Three Prelates named in the first Licence to be of the Quorum, viz. the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and the Bishop of Bath and Wells, happening all to be infirm; so, that, for want of the Presence of one of them, nothing could be done in the Upper House; the Queen, by Her second Licence, thought fit to enlarge the Quorum, by adding the Bishops of Winchester, Exeter, Bristol, and St. Davids. But the meaning of this second Licence, not being at first, either well explain'd or apprehended, it rather encreas'd, than remov'd Difficulties: For, the Upper House still look'd upon the Nominating of the Quorum of their Committees, as derogatory from the Authority of the Metropolitan; and therefore, some were for enquiring how long the Crown had assumed, and exercised that Power? And, at the same Time, it was thought unprecedented, That younger Bishops should be put over the Heads of Senior Prelates, as some had been done by the second Licence: On the other Hand, the Lower House were in doubt, Whether the Committees appointed before the said second Licence, were to stand? And having made Application to the higher,

A. C. Higher House for their Opinion, their Lordships return'd a dubious Answer.

17th.

* Wed-
nesday,
Feb. 28.
*the Bishops
consult the
Queen
about two
Questions.
Her Maje-
sty's graci-
ous Decla-
ration.*

In order to clear these Doubts, the Upper House resolv'd to make Application to the Queen; and one of their Lordships having * humbly laid before Her Majesty these two Questions: First, 'Whether it was intended, That the first of the Quorum present, should preside in the Absence of the Arch-bishop? Secondly, Whether he should have a Negative when present? Her Majesty was pleas'd to declare, *That it was not Her Intention, to infringe the Right and Authority of the Archbishop's presiding by Himself, or his Commissary, over the whole Convocation; nor that the Person or Persons whom She had named of the Quorum, should have any Negative in the Proceedings of the House, other than what every Bishop has in his private Capacity; but on'y, what then any of the Business prescrib'd by the Royal Licence was to be done, the Presence of one of the Quorum should then be necessary.*

† Feb. 28.
*Committees
reviv'd.*

The Queen, having by this gracious Declaration, given Satisfaction to the Bishops, upon the principal Matters in Debate about Her Majesty's Licence, their Lordships † immediately revived the two Committees, before appointed, to consider the two First Articles of Her Majesty's Letter, which Committees upon the renewal of the Licence, were dropt. Two Days * after, the Lords Bishops appointed three other Committees, to consider the three last Articles; and the rest, which relates to several Forms of Prayer, was also put into a Method of being dispatch'd.

*Proceedings
of the joynt
Committees*

While I was writing this part of my Collections, (viz. March the 3d 1710-11). I was inform'd, That no Report was yet made from any of these Joynt Committees: But that which was to prepare a Representation of the present State of Religion, had agreed upon the Heads of it; but it is not yet put into Form.

*Committee
of Charity
in the lower
House.*

That another appointed to regulate Commutations of Penances, had agreed to desire an Act of Parliament, for changing the Writ de Excommunicato, into one de Contumacia Capiendo; and had prepared the Draught of a Canon, for rectifying the Abuses of Commutations. That a Committee of Charity, appointed by the lower House, had brought in a Report, That the Charity Schools do highly deserve the Cognizance and Encouragement of this Synod; That the lower House had made

made Application to the Upper, returning their Lordships Thanks, for the Countenance they had given them; and desiring, That Arch-deacons may be directed to recommend them Ministers in populous Cities, to promote them. That the said Committee had also given their Opinion, and the lower House agreed to it, viz. *That the setting up Parochial Libraries, do also deserve the Encouragement and Assistance of this Synod: And that the same Committee was employ'd to consider, What can be done by the Convocation to promote publick Charities?*

On the 1st of March, the Speaker of the House of Commons acquainted the House, 'That there had been with him, the Day before in the Evening, the Prolocutor of the lower House of Convocation, with Dr. Stanhope, Dean of Canterbury; Dr. Stanley, Archdeacon of London; Dr. Smalridge, Proctor for the Chapter of Litchfield; and Dr. Delaune, Proctor for the Diocese of Oxford; and brought him an Order and a Message, which were read, and are as follow, viz.

February 28. 1710.

IT was ordered by the lower House of Convocation, That *Solemn the Prolocutor, attended by Dr. Stanhope, Dean of Messago Canterbury; Dr. Stanley, Archdeacon of London; from the Dr. Smalridge, Proctor for the Chapter of Litchfield; lower House and Dr. Delaune, Proctor for the Diocese of Oxford; of Convocation, to the House of Commons, and impart to him the following Message, of Commons, agreed to by the said House, Nemine Contradicente.*

Tho. Rouse, Actuar

Domus Infer Convocationis.

Mr. SPEAKER,

IHE lower House of Convocation have, with great Satisfaction, taken notice of an Instruction given by the Honourable House of Commons to a Committee, [appointed to examine a Petition of the Minister and Church-Wardens of Greenwich, praying Relief for the Rebuilding of that Church] To consider what Churches are wanting within the Cities of London and Westminster, and

A. C.

1710.



‘ and Suburbs thereof, and report the same to the
‘ House.

‘ It was in our Thoughts to have done what in us
‘ lay, towards setting forward so pious a Design;
‘ but we are glad to find our selves happily prevent-
‘ ed by the Zeal of that Honourable House, which,
‘ at the Time that they plac’d You in the Chair,
‘ gave us an Earnest of their entire Disposition, to
‘ do every Thing that might be for the Honour and
‘ Advantage of the Church of *England*.

‘ We do, in the Name of the whole Clergy of
‘ this Province, return our unanimous Thanks to
‘ the Honourable the Commons, for this Instance
‘ of the Affectionate Regard they have shewn to the
‘ Welfare of the Establish’d Church, and the Com-
‘ mon Interests of Religion.

Mr. SPEAKER,

‘ I am directed by the Clergy of the Lower House
‘ of Convocation, to signify their Readiness to
‘ promote the good Work now in View, by im-
‘ parting such Lights as they are able to afford, in
‘ relation to the extreme Want of Churches, in and
‘ about these populous Cities, under which we at
‘ present labour.

Francis Atterbury, Prolocutor.

*Resolutions
of the Com-
mons there-
upon.*

March 8.

Hereupon, the Commons, *Resolved*, ‘ That this
‘ House will receive all such Informations, as shall
‘ be offered to them from the Clergy of the Lower
‘ House of Convocation, with relation to the Want
‘ of Churches in the Cities of *London* and *Westmin-*
‘ *ster*, and Suburbs thereof.

‘ That this House will, in all Matters immedi-
‘ ately relating to Religion, and the Welfare of the
‘ Establish’d Church, have a particular Regard to
‘ such Applications, as shall, at any time, be made to
‘ them from the Clergy in Convocation assembled,
‘ according to the ancient Usage, together with the
‘ Parliament.

Mr. (*Richard*) *Hill*, having excused himself from
going Envoy Extraordinary to the States General of
the United Provinces, and Council of State in the
Spanish Low-Countries, either upon Account of his
Indis-

Indisposition, or some other Reason, the Queen appointed * the Earl of Orrery, a Major-General, in his Room. About a Month after †, his Lordship was sworn of Her Majesty's Privy Council; as was also, the Earl of Abingdon, who during the Proceedings of the House of Lords, in Relation to the Affairs of Spain, had been Chairman of their Lordships Committee, with great Applause.

C. A.
17¹⁰
The Earl of Orrery appointed Extraordinary to the States General, and Council of Brabant.

On the 18th of January, the Queen was pleas'd to create John Lambert, Esq; an eminent French Refugee, Merchant in the City of London, a Baronet of Great-Britain, in Consideration of his great Services to the Government: For, upon the late changes of the Ministry, when money'd Men shut up their Cashes, sold their shares in the Publick Funds, and National Credit sunk apace, Sir John Lambert was the most zealous and forward to supply the new Lords Commissioners of the Treasury; and, in Company with some other Bankers, made Remittances for upwards of Four Hundred Thousand Pounds, for the Support of Her Majesty's Armies Abroad. Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer introduc'd him to the Queen, who, with very Gracious Expressions, bestow'd upon him the Honour of a Baronet.

Jan. 11.
† Feb. 9.
He is sworn Privy-Counsellor, as is also the Earl of Abingdon.
Sir John Lambert made a Baronet, Jan. 18.

About this time, the Regiments of Lieutenant-General Meredith, Major-General Mackartney, and Brigadier Honeywood, who having incurred the Queen's Displeasure, were suspended from their Commands, were dispos'd of; the first to the Earl of Orrery; the second to Colonel Kane; and the third to Colonel Clayton. At the same time, Major-General Sybourg, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Duke of Schomberg's Regiment of Horse, was made Colonel of the Regiment of Foot, that was the Earl of Orrery's; and the Duke of Schomberg resign'd his own Regiment to his Son, the Marquis of Harwich, a young Nobleman, who treads in the Footsteps of his Valiant and Illustrious Ancestors; and has already made two Campaigns in Flanders as Volunteer, and Aid-de-Camp to the Duke of Marlborough, with Universal Approbation.

His eminent Services: Several Regiments dispos'd of.

Various were the Reports, about what Discourse pass'd between the Queen and the Duke of Marlborough,

rough,

A. C.

17th.

*The Duke of
Marlbo-
rough
made cessie
in his Com-
mand of the
Army.*

*The Duke of
Argile ap-
pointed
Ambassa-
dor Extra-
ordinary,
and Pleni-
potentiary,
and Com-
mander in
Chief in
Spain.*

*He declines
these Em-
ployments;
but the
Queen be-
ing positive;
he accepts
of them.*

*The Dutche-
ss of Som-
erset
made
Groom of
the Stole,
and Lady
of the
Wardrobe;
&c Jan. 25*

*And
Mrs. Ma-
sham Pri-
vy-purse.*

rough, when his Grace resign'd his Dutcheß's Places; but that Conversation being still a Secret, I shall not presume to say any Thing about it. I shall only observe, That 'tis plain, by the Event, That Her Majesty, and Her new Ministers, thought it advisable to continue his Grace in the Command of the British Forces in *Flanders*; and that in Order to make him easie, (as was hinted before) some younger Generals under his Grace, were appointed either to other Commands or Employments. Thus, among the rest, about the latter End of *January*, Her Majesty named *John Campbell*, Duke of *Argile*, Her Ambassador Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary to King *Charles III.* and Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in *Spain*. However, it was, for some time, doubtful, whether his Grace would accept of these Employments; it being, on the contrary, strongly reported, That he had desired to be excus'd, being sensible, how difficult it would be for him to retrieve the desperate Affairs of *Spain*; which, if he fail'd to do, it might afford his Enviars an Occasion to censure his Conduct, as others had lately done that of the *Earl of Galway*, and General *Stanhope*: But the Queen, having fix'd Her Resolution, and the Parliament made an Additional Provision for the Service of *Spain*; his Grace acquiesced in the Queen's Pleasure, and some time after, set out for *Holland*, in his Way to *Barcelona*.

Some Days pass'd before the Queen dispos'd of the Dutcheß of *Marlborough's* Places; but, about the latter end of *January*, it was made known, that the Dutcheß of *Somerset* was made Groom of the Stole, first Lady of the Bed chamber, and Lady of the Wardrobe to Her Majesty; and, at the same time, that *Mrs. Masham* was made Privy-purse, in the room of the Dutcheß of *Marlborough*; who, some time after, removed from her Lodgings in the Royal Palace at *St. James's*, to *Mountague House*; retaining of all her former Places, only that of Ranger of *Windsor-Park*, which was given her Grace for a certain Number of Years. The Dutcheß of *Somerset's* Maiden Name, was *Elizabeth Percy*, being sole Daughter and Heiress to *Joseline Percy*, the 11th and last Earl of *Northumberland*; she was first married to *Henry Cavendish*, Earl of *Ogle*, only Son and Heir

Heir to *Henry*, late Duke of *Newcastle*; and, after his Decease, to the present Duke of *Somerset*, by whom she has Issue, now living, two Sons; and four Daughters.

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17th.

About the latter end of *January*, likewise, *Sir John Leak*, Rear-Admiral of *Great Britain*, was appointed Admiral, and Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Fleet, in the room of *Matthew Aylmer*, Esq; and *Sir Thomas Hardy* was made Rear-Admiral of the Blue Squadron of Her Majesty's Fleet.

Sir John Leak appointed Admiral in Chief of the Fleet, and Sir Thomas Hardy Rear-Admiral of the Blue. The Queen's Birth-day Solemniz'd

Tuesday, the 6th of *February*, being the Queen's Birth-day, the same was observ'd with great Solemnity: The Court was extream numerous and magnificent; the Officers of State, Foreign Ministers, Nobility, and Gentry; and particularly the Ladies, vying with each other, who should most grace that Festival. Between One and Two in the Afternoon, was perform'd a fine Consort, being a Dialogue in *Italian*, in Her Majesty's Praise, set to excellent Musick by the famous *Mr. Hendel*, a Retainer to

† Feb. 1.

the Court of *Hanover*, in the Quality of Director of his Electoral Highness's Chapple, and sung by Signior *Cavaliero Nicolini Grimaldi*, and the other Celebrated Voices of the *Italian Opera*: With which Her Majesty was extreamly well pleas'd.

The Duke of Marlborough goes to Bleinheim House, with the Marquis de Seissan.

The Duke of *Marlborough* did not appear at this Festival, having with Her Majesty's Leave, set out, *Pascal*, the *Friday* † before, for *Blenheim-House*, with the *Marquis de Pascal*, Governor of *Brussels*, lately come over from *Flanders*, and *Mr. de Seissan*, on whom the Queen did afterwards bestow a noble Gratuity, for his eminent Service the last Summer, on the Descent at *Port de Ceste* beforemention'd *. On the 7th of *February*, the Duke of *Marlborough* came back from *Bleinheim-House* to *London*, with *Messieurs de Pascal*, and *Seissan*; and on *Sunday*, the 18th, set out with them, to embark for *Holland*, as did also the Earl of *Orrery*.

*and Mr. de Seissan. *Vid. supra pag. 82. The Duke of Marlborough, Earl of Orkney, set out for Holland, Feb. 18.*

About this Time, the Queen was pleas'd to bestow a Company in Her Majesty's Foot-Guards, lately commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel *Scawen*, deceased, on the Lord *Quarendon*, eldest Son to the Earl of *Litchfield*, and to make Col. *Robert Napier* a Brigadier General.

The Lord Quarendon has a Company in the Guards. Col. Napier made a Brigadier.

On

A. C.

17th.

An Action of Scandal brought by the Bishop of Sarum, against Mr. Nash, who issued 100l Feb. 7.

On the 7th of the same Month, a remarkable Cause was try'd at Guildhall, before the Lord Chief Justice Parker, between Gilbert, Lord Bishop of Sarum, Plaintiff, and William Nash, Apothecary, of Salisbury, Defendant, in an Action of Scandal, for Words spoken against his Lordship, on Occasion of a Sermon he preach'd at Salisbury, in May last, against the reviv'd Doctrine of *Absolute Passive-Obedience*, and *Non-Resistance*. The Declaration was founded upon the Statute of the 6th of Rich. II. and set forth, That the Defendant said, his Lordship had preached Lies: Whereupon, after a full hearing of Council, and examining of Witnesses, on both sides, the Lord Chief Justice left the Matter to the Jury; who brought in a Verdict for the Plaintiff, with 100*l*. Damages.

† Colonel Griffin died, Feb. 11. Sir John Walter made Clerk Comptroller of the Green Cloth.

Four Days † after, Colonel Griffin, one of the Clerks Comptrollers of the *Green Cloth*, and formerly Secretary to his late Royal Highness, Prince George of Denmark, died of a Dropsy. He had married, to his first Wife, one of the Dutchess of Marlborough's Sisters; and was succeeded in his Place in the *Green Cloth*, by Sir John Walter, Bart. a Member of Parliament for the City of Oxford, where he was, some Days, after re-chosen.

Proclamations for a Fast, both dated March 1.

On the 5th. of March, a Proclamation was publish'd for a General Fast throughout England, and two Days after, another Proclamation was issued out for the same Purpose, in that part of Great-Britain, call'd Scotland, to be observ'd on the 28th of the same Month.

The Lord Viscount Townshend recall'd, and the Lord Raby appointed to succeed him at the Hague.

On the 7th likewise, it was publicly made known here, That the Lord Viscount Townshend, Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary to the States General of the United Provinces, having desired Leave to return home, Her Majesty had been pleas'd to appoint the Lord Raby, Her Ambassador Extraordinary to the King of Prussia, to succeed him in that Employment at the Hague.

† March 8. *The Anniversary of the accession to the Crown solemniz'd,*

The next † Day, being the Anniversary of the Queen's Auspicious Accession to the Throne, the same was solemniz'd with the usual Solemnity; neither of the Houses of Parliament sitting, but going to their respective Churches to attend Divine Service,



Service, and hear a Sermon. The Court was very numerous and magnificent: But the Queen did not appear in publick, either because, having caught cold the Day before, when she took the Air in her Coach in *Hide-Park*, she felt some Shiverings of an Ague; or upon Account of a private Caution given Her Majesty, not to come Abroad.

Whatever was the Reason of Her Majesty's keeping Her Chamber, That very same Day, about three a Clock in the Afternoon, the Marquis de *Guiscard*, (a French Papist, mention'd at large in the fifth Volume of these *Annals*) was seiz'd in *St. James's Park*, for High-Treason, by Virtue of a Warrant from Mr. Secretary *St. John*; at which he was so surpriz'd, and disorder'd, that thinking it impossible for him to escape an ignominious Death, he desir'd the Messengers that disarm'd him, to Kill him, Being carried to the *Cockpit*, he was there confin'd in a Room belonging to Mr. Secretary *St. John's* Office; whither several Lords, and others of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council were, immediately, summon'd to attend, upon extraordinary Business. In the mean time, the Marquis, who was in the height of Despair, seem'd to have taken the hellish Resolution, to make his Ruin fatal to those who, he thought, occasion'd it; and, in particular, most ungratefully to wreak his furious Resentment on Mr. Secretary *St. John*, the Person who, formerly, had been his most familiar Friend; who, of late, was his best Support at Court; and who now, (in discharge of his Office, and of his untainted Zeal for his Queen and Country, a Duty superior to all other Ties) had sign'd the Warrant against him, and was to examine into his Treasonable Practices. Hereupon, the *Sieur de Guiscard* call'd for a Glas of Wine, some Bread and Butter, and a Knife; all which, except the last, were brought to him from an adjoining Coffee-House; the Woman having sent the Bread and Butter ready spread, and refusing to send a Knife. However, the Marquis having espy'd a Pen-knife, that was, by Accident, left in that Room by some of the Clerks, he laid hold of it, unperceiv'd by the Messengers, who had carefully search'd his Pockets; and, 'tis suppos'd, hid it in his Sleeve, for his wicked Purpose.

A. C. The Privy-Counsellors that met on this Occasion, were, Sir *Simon Harcourt*, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal; the Earl of *Rochester*, Lord President of the Council, the Duke of *Buckingham*, Lord Steward of the Household; the Duke of *Newcastle*, Lord Privy Seal; the Duke of *Ormond*, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; the Earl of *Poulet*, First Lord Commissioner of Her Majesty's Treasury; Mr. *Harley*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, and one of the Lords of the Treasury; And the three Secretaries of State, viz. the Duke of *Queensbury*, the Lord *Dartmouth*, and Mr. *St. John*, which last, was, of Course, to be Chairman, because the Committee was held at his Office. Mr. *de Guiscard* being brought in to be examin'd, Mr. Secretary *St. John* ask'd him several Questions about his corresponding with *France*, to which he return'd evasive Answers, with a pretty assur'd Countenance: But when Mr. Secretary ask'd him, Whether he knew Mr. *Moreau*, Banker at *Paris*? producing at the same time, Mr. *de Guiscard's* intercepted Letters: The latter appear'd very much surpriz'd and disturb'd; and seeing himself discover'd, and despairing of a Pardon, resolv'd to put his black Design in Execution; and, through a false Notion of Honour, chose rather to commit a Villainy, than he might fall by the Swords of Gentlemen, than like a common Malefactor, to expect an ignominious Death, from the Hands of the Executioner. It is the general Opinion, that (as I hinted before) his Design was to make his first Attempt upon the Life of Mr. Secretary *St. John*; which appears the more probable, because, as soon as he thought himself, in a manner, convicted of the Crime he was apprehended for, *High-Treason*, he desir'd to speak a Word with Mr. *St. John* aside: But Mr. Secretary told him, 'That was impracticable and unusual; That he was before the whole Committee of the Council, as a Criminal, and if he had any Thing to offer, it must be said to them all. Mr. *de Guiscard* persisting in his Desire, to speak only to Mr. *St. John*, they went to ring the Bell, to call in the Messengers to carry him away: Which he observing, said, *Voilà qui est dur, pas un mot*, 'That's hard, nor one Word: Being disappointed in his Design, against Mr. *St. John*, who, ('tis observable,) had chang'd

17th.
Committee
of the Coun-
cil, before
whom Mr.
Guiscard
was exam-
in'd.

Mr. de
Guiscard
examin'd;

He designs
to kill Mr.
Secretary
St. John.

Seats

Seats with Mr. *Harley*, that Mr. de *Guiscard*'s Face might be full in the Light, and his Countenance better perceiv'd, upon any Questions that should be ask'd him: The said *Guiscard* was not long in suspense about the Choice of the Person, whom he should sacrifice to his wild Fury, but immediately pitch'd upon Mr. *Harley*, either, (as some have suggested, that he confest afterwards it in the Prison) *because not being able to come at the Secretary, as he intended, it was some Satisfaction to murder the Person whom he thought Mr. St. John loved best*; or, which is no less probable, because he never found Mr. *Harley* enclined to confide in him, when he was Secretary of State, and now look'd upon him as the Person who had most oppos'd his having the full Pension of Five Hundred Pounds *per Ann.* Hereupon, he stepp'd towards the Table, as if he design'd to say something to Mr. *Harley*; and stooping down, said, *Pen veux donc à Toy, then have at thee*, so stabb'd him about the middle of the Breast: But, by a singular Providence, lighting on the Bone, the Pen-knife broke about half an Inch from the Handle, of which the Assassin being unsensible, he redoubled the Blow, and, with a great Force, struck him not far from the first Wound.

He stabs
Mr.
Harley;

What pass'd during the Horror, Surprise, and Confusion occasion'd by this barbarous Attempt, can hardly be distinctly related; since no Spectator could be so unconcern'd as to observe every particular Circumstance of this tragical Scene. Some will have it, that after the Assassin thought to have done Mr. *Harley*'s business, he rush'd on towards Mr. *St. John*, and overthrew the Clerks Table that stood between: But, whether this be true or no, 'tis certain, that when Mr. *St. John* saw Mr. *Harley* fall, he cry'd out, *the Villain has kill'd Mr. Harley*; and drawing his Sword immediately, as did also the Duke of Newcastle, and some others, they gave *Guiscard* several Wounds. Mr. *St. John* was the most eager to revenge his Friend's supposed Murder; but when he saw Mr. *Harley* got up, and walked about, and heard the Earl of *Powlet* cry out, not to kill *Guiscard*, he gave over making Passes at him. Some of the Privy-Counsellors secur'd themselves with Chairs, against the Rage of the Assassin, who

He receives
several
Wounds.



The ANNALS of

seem'd to threaten them all: Others ran out of the Room to call for Help; and the Messengers and Door-keepers having thereupon rush'd in, they went to lay hold on *Guiscard*. The latter, who was naturally strong, having gather'd still fresh Forces from his Frenzy, struggled for a while, and overthrew some of his Assailants; but after having made all the Efforts that humane Nature is capable of, he was, at last, got down, and conquer'd, principally by Mr. *Wilcox*, one of the Queen's Messengers, who being a very robust and strong Man, stoutly grappled with him, and gave him several Bruises, particularly, one in the Back, which was afterwards judg'd to have occasion'd his Death. Whilst they were binding him, being still apprehensive of dying by the Hands of the Executioner, he address'd himself to the Duke of *Ormond* in these Words, *My Lord Duc d'Ormond, Pourquoi ne me dépêchez vous?* That is, why don't you dispatch me? But, the noble Duke made this memorable Answer, *Ce n'est pas l'Affaire des Honnêtes Gens; C'est l'Affaire d'un autre; 'Tis not the Work of Gentlemen, 'tis the Work of others.* I am likewise inform'd, That his Grace was never so sensibly touch'd with any Thing, as he was, at this sad Juncture, to see a Person he had, out of Gratitude to his Brother, taken under his immediate Protection, involv'd in so much Guilt and Villainy.

He desires
the Duke of
Ormond
to kill him.
The Duke's
Answer.

Mr. Har-
ley's great
Resolution.

* viz. in
Suffolk-
street.

Mr. Buffi-
ere dresses
his Wounds.

From the detestable Assassin, who, by this time, look'd like himself, a Monster of Nature, and had lost the very Aspect of any Thing Humane; let us turn our Eyes and Attention to Mr. *Harley*, in whom we shall see an uncommon Example of Christian Philosophy and Resolution. The first Thing he did after he was stab'd, was to clap his Handkerchief to his Wound, and to hold it close and warm till the arrival of the next able Chirurgeon at Hand. This happen'd to be the famous Mr. *Buffiere*, who living near St. *James's Park*, and being the first sent for, and in the way, came immediately to Mr. *Harley's* Assistance. Upon Mr. *Buffiere's* unbuttoning his Coat and Waistcoat, to view the Wounds, the Blade of the Pen-knife, which was lodg'd among the Cloaths, fell into his Hands, which Mr. *Harley* perceiving, he took it from him, and calling for the Handle,

Handle, put them both in his Pocket, saying, *This belongs to me.* He afterwards underwent the Probing and Dressing of his Wound, without shewing the Least Disorder in his Looks, or Discomposure in his Mind; desiring only the Chirurgion to inform him, *Whether the Wound were mortal; because, in that Case, he had some Family Affairs to settle:* Nor did he express the least Resentment against the Assassin, but rather all the while appear'd the only Person unconcern'd at the Accident that had befallen him; and as soon as he was dress'd, order'd Mr. Buffiere to take care of Monsieur de Guiscard; after which, he was carried home in a Sedan. It is observable, that Mr. Harley, not having yet fully recover'd a late Illness, the Humours gather'd with the extravasated Blood near his Wound, and keeping running that way, rendred, for above five Weeks, his Cure desperate.

A. C.

17th.



Mr. Harley's Cure desperate for five Weeks.

As for the Assassin, as soon as his Wounds were dress'd, he was committed to Newgate; where he was, several times, examin'd by a Committee of the Privy Council, who promis'd him the Queen's Pardon, if he would make a Discovery; but the Marquis protesting *he knew nothing of any Conspiracy, and that he had no Accomplices:* The Promise of the Queen's Pardon was thereupon recall'd*; This threw him into a Delirium and deep Melancholy, upon the Apprehension of being hang'd; and notwithstanding all the care that was taken of him, he died of his Wounds, or, according to the Opinion of the Physician and Chirurgions appointed to attend him, of his Bruises, the Night between the 16th and 17th of March, about two a Clock in the Morning. His dead Body being order'd to be preserv'd in Pickle, the Keepers of the Prison shew'd it to all Commers for a small Piece of Money; not without bestowing on the Carcase, those opprobrious Epithets the living Man had so well deserv'd: Of which indignities, offer'd to humane Nature, the pious Queen was no sooner inform'd, than She commanded one of the Secretaries of State to give Orders for his Burial; which was done accordingly, in the green Church-yard of Christ Church, the common burying Place of the Malefactors that dye in Newgate.

Mr. de Guiscard committed to Newgate, and examin'd 10, 11, 12, 13 March.

He dies March 17,

Some Indignities being offer'd to his dead Body, the Queen orders it to be buried, which is done, March 24.

A. C.

17th.

*Address of
both Houses
to the Queen
about that
villainous
Attempt.*

The Parliament being met again the 9th of *March*, the Commons resolv'd to present an Address to the Queen, about the villainous Attempt committed on the Person of Mr. *Harley*; which being immediately drawn up, and sent up to the Lords, for their Concurrence, their Lordships readily agreed thereto. However, the Queen being still indispos'd, it was the 13th of *March*, before both Houses waited upon Her Majesty with the following Address.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons of *Great Britain*, in Parliament assembled, have, to Our great Concern, been informed of a most Barbarous and Villainous Attempt, made upon the Person of *Robert Harley*, Esq; Chancellor of Your Majesty's Exchequer, by the Marquis de *Guiscard*, a *French* Papist, at the Time when he was under examination for Treasonable Practices, before a Committee of Your Majesty's Council.

We cannot but be most deeply affected, to find such an Instance of inveterate Malice against one Employ'd in Your Majesty's Council, and so near Your Royal Person; And we have Reason to believe, That his Fidelity to Your Majesty, and Zeal for Your Service, have drawn upon him the Hatred of all the Abettors of *Papery* and *Faction*.

We think it our Duty, upon this Occasion, to assure Your Majesty, That we will effectually stand by, and defend Your Majesty, and those who have the Honour to be employ'd in Your Service, against all Publick and Secret Attempts of Your Enemies; And we most humbly beseech Your Majesty, That You will be pleas'd to take all possible Care of Your Sacred Person, on whose Life the Welfare and Happiness of Your People, as well as the Liberties of *Europe*, entirely depend.

And we do, in all Humility, represent to Your Majesty, That one effectual Means, conducing to the Safety of Your Majesty's Royal Person, will be, to give such Directions, as in Your great Wisdom shall seem most proper, for causing Papists to be removed from the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*.

Her

Her MAJESTY's Answer to this Address was;

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Take this Address very kindly from you, on the Occasi-
on of that Barbarous Attempt on Mr. Harley, whose Zeal and Fidelity in My Service must appear yet more Eminent-
ly, by that horrid Endeavour to take away his Life, for no other Reason that appears, but his known
Opposition to Popery and Faction. *The Queen's Answer, March 13.*

Your warm Concern for the Safety of My Person, and the Defence of those employ'd in my Service, is very grateful to Me; and I shall always continue My Care for the Welfare and Happiness of My People, by using all Means that may most effectually conduce to those Ends, and particularly, by giving the proper Directions for removing Papists from the Cities of London and Westminster, according to your Desire.

I think it would be reasonable to make a Law to Punish with Death such villainous Attempts on the Lives of Magistrates, in the lawful Execution of their Office, tho' by God's Providence, the Mischiefs design'd do not take Effect.

The Speaker of the House of Commons having, on the 14th of March, reported the Queen's Answer to the House, it was thereupon unanimously resolv'd,

' That an humble Address be made to Her Majesty, *Resolutions*
' to return the humble Thanks of this House, for of the Com-
' Her Majesty's most Gracious Answer to the Address mons there-
' of both Houses of Parliament; and to assure Her upon.
' Majesty, That this House will provide a Bill to *A Bill to*
' pass into a Law, to punish with Death such vil- punish with
' licious Attempts. And, Death, an
' *Attempt.*

' Order'd, That Leave be given to bring in a Bill, *upon a*
' to make an Attempt on the Life of a Privy Coun- Privy
' sellor, to be Felony without Benefit of the Clergy; Counsellor.
' And that Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Caesar, Sir
' Gilbert Dolben, Mr. Manley, and Mr. Hungerford,
' do prepare, and bring in the same.

On the other Hand, a Proclamation was publish'd* *March 17*
requiring the inferior Magistrates strictly to put in *Proclama-*
Execution the Acts of Parliament for removing *-tion against*
Papists, and reputed Papists, ten Miles from the Cities *Papists,*
of London and Westminster, *dated*
March 15,

A. C.

17th

*Various and
groundless
Reports of
a Plot;*

*Suspected
Persons ap-
prehended
and dis-
charg'd.*

*Clause to
attaint Mr.
de Guif-
card, Left
out:*

**March 26
The Com-
mons order
a Clause to
justify and
indemnifie
those who
wounded
Sieur de
Guiscard.*

The barbarous Attempt made on a Person in so high a Station as Mr. Harley, was soon in every Bodies Mouth, thro' the populous Cities of London and Westminster: And as News of this Nature, are generally, sometimes industriously, improv'd, various Reports, most of them groundless, were spread about it: As, That Guiscard design'd to kill the Queen; That the Day he was apprehended, he had twice chang'd his Cloaths; that a Dagger was found about him; That he had several Accomplices, some of whom were discover'd; and that the Pretender, who at that time, was said to prepare for a Journey to Swisserland, was embark'd either at Brest or Dunkirk, in Order to land in England, upon the first notice of the Coup d'Eclat, insinuated in Mr. de Guiscard's intercepted Letters. Whether the Council believ'd a Plot or no, the necessary Precautions, for the Safety of the Queen's Sacred Person, were wisely taken; and Warrants given out for apprehending such suspected Persons as had been known of late to frequent the Marquis de Guiscard; but who, upon Examination, were discharg'd.

It being the Opinion of many Lawyers, That if Mr. de Guiscard surviv'd his barbarous Attempt upon Mr. Harley, all the heightning Circumstances of that horrid Fact would not have been sufficient to punish him with Death; it was at first design'd to supply that Defect in our Laws, by inserting in the Bill before-mention'd, a Clause to attaint him; but he dying of his Wounds, it was thought fit to leave out that Clause: Which how just soever in itself, would have been a dangerous Precedent, to punish a Man by a Law, *ex post facto*.

Some Days after Mr. de Guiscard's Death, the Commons order'd, That it be an Instruction to the Members appointed to prepare the Bill, to make an Attempt upon the Life of a Privy Counsellor, to be Fe- a Clause to lony, without Benefit of Clergy; that they bring in a Clause, to justifie, and indemnifie all Persons, who, assisting in the Defence of Mr. Harley, (Chancellor of the Exchequer) when he was stab'd by the Sieur de Guiscard, and in securing him, did give any Wound or Bruise to the said Sieur de Guiscard, whereby he received his Death. About a Fortnight after, the Commons being inform'd, that Mr. Harley's Wound was al- most

most heal'd, and that he would, in few Days, come
Abroad, they came * to this unanimous Resolution,
‘ That when the Right Honourable Robert Harley, Esq;
‘ Chancellor of Her Majesty's Exchequer, attends the
‘ Service of this House, the Speaker do, in the
‘ Name of this House, congratulate the said Mr.
‘ Harley's Escape, and Recovery from the barbarous
‘ and villainous Attempt, made upon him by the
‘ *Sieur de Guiscard.*

A. C.
1711.

April 11.
and resolve
to Compli-
ment Mr.
Harley on
his Escape
and Reco-
very.

Mr. Harley's Surgeon having, on the 16th of April,
dress'd his Wounds for the last Time, he waited,
the next day, on the Queen, humbly to acknow-
ledge the most gracious and tender Concern Her
Majesty had express'd for his precious Life; And
having, on the 26th, attended the Service of the
House of Commons, Mr. Speaker address'd himself
to him in the following Speech:

Mr. Harley
waits upon
the Queen,
April 17.

Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer,

‘ **W**HEN the barbarous and villainous Attempt
‘ made upon you by the *Sieur de Guiscard*,
‘ a French Papist, was communicated to this House,
‘ they immediately declared, They were most deeply
‘ affected to find such an Instance of inveterate Malice
‘ against you. And observing, how you have been
‘ treated by some Persons, they concluded, they had
‘ Reason to believe, That your Fidelity to Her Majesty,
‘ and Zeal for Her Service, had drawn upon you the
‘ Hatred of all the Abettors of Popery and Faction.

The Speaker
of the House
Commons's
compliment to
Mr. Harley

‘ In this Opinion they must be abundantly con-
‘ firm'd, since the Lords and the QUEEN have
‘ concurred with them.

‘ Sir, If your Fidelity to Her Majesty, and Zeal for
‘ Her Service, could ever be doubted, and wanted
‘ any Testimonials to prove them, you have now
‘ the most Honourable, the most Ample, and the
‘ most Undeniable, that can be given; and after
‘ these, it would be an unpardonable Presumption
‘ in me, to imagine I could add to them, by saying
‘ any thing of your Faithful Discharge of those
‘ great Trusts you have been honoured with: To
‘ which your eminent Abilities at first recommended
‘ you, and your distinguishing Merits have since
‘ justified Her Majesty's wise Choice.

‘ Your

The ANNALS of

‘ Your very Enemies, Sir, acknowledge this, by their unwearied, and restless Endeavours against your Person and Reputation.

‘ God be thanked, they have been hitherto disappointed, and have not been able to accomplish what their *Inveterate*, but impotent *Malice*, had designed against both.

‘ And, may the same Providence, that has wonderfully preserved you from some unparallell’d Attempts; and that has raised you up to be an Instrument of great Good in a very critical Juncture, when it was much wanted, continue still to preserve *so-invaluable a Life*, for the perfecting of what is so happily begun; that we may owe to your Counsels, and to your Conduct (under Her Majesty) the Maintenance and firm Establishment of our Constitution in Church and State.

‘ These Expectations, Sir, have filled this House with an inexpressible Satisfaction for your *Escape* and *Recovery*, which they have unanimously commanded me to congratulate. I do therefore, in the Name of this House, congratulate your *Escape* and *Recovery* from the barbarous and villainous Attempt made upon you by the *Sieur de Guiscard*.

To this Compliment, the Chancellor of the Exchequer return’d the following Answer;

Mr. Harley’s Answer.

Mr. SPEAKER,

‘ THE Honour this House has done me, which You have express’d in so obliging a Manner, is a sufficient Reward for the greatest a Merit. I am sure, it so far exceeds my Deserts, That all I can do or suffer for the Publick, during the whole Course of my Life, will still leave me in Debt to Your Goodness.

‘ By the Acceptance You have vouchsafed my Poor Service, how Noble an Encouragement, Worthy of You, has this House given all our Fellow-Subjects, to exert themselves in the Glorious Cause of preserving the Constitution in Church and State, and in Loyalty to the best of Sovereigns.

‘ This

' This, without doubt, was Your View; And
' this may convince all, who are not designedly
' obstinate, how dear the true Interest of the Nati-
' on is to this Honourable Assembly,

A. C.

1701¹⁰.

' SIR, The undeserved Favour I have receiv'd
' this Day, is deeply imprinted in my Heart; and
' whenever I look upon my Breast, it will put me
' in Mind of the Thanks due to GOD, my Duty
' to the QUEEN; and that Debt of Gratitude and
' Service I must always owe to this Honourable
' House, to You, Mr. Speaker, and to every parti-
' cular Member.

The next Day, the Commons order'd their
Speaker's Speech to Mr. Harley, and the latter's An-
swer to be printed.

To resume the Thread of the other Proceedings ^{Grounds}
in Parliament: On Monday the 19th of February, ^{complaint}
Mr. Eversfield, Knight of the Shire for the County ^{rais'd a}
of Sussex, made a Complaint to the House of ^{gainst Sir}
Letter, which, he was inform'd, had been written ^{James}
by Sir James Mountague, a Member of the House ^{Moun-}
for the City of Carlisle, in order to promote his ^{tague.}
Election there; and which, he conceived, reflected
on Her Majesty's Honour. Being ask'd, Whe-
ther he had seen the Original of that Letter;
he said, He had not: but only a Copy of it,
for the Truth of which, he was ready to pro-
duce his Voucher. Sir James Mountague denying
the Fact, and offering to prove the contrary,
the Enquiry into that Matter, was put off to
the next Day; when the House being inform'd, ^{Feb. 20.}
that Colonel Gledhill was at the Door, and had
something to offer to the House, he was call'd in,
and at the Bar, charg'd Sir James Mountague with ^{Colonel}
writing the Letter beforementioned; reflecting ^{Gledhill}
upon the Honour of Her Majesty. This occasi- ^{charges him}
on'd a long and warm Debate, and Sir James ^{at the Bar}
Mountague still denying the Writing of such a Let- ^{of the House}
ter; and desiring that the Bishop of Carlisle, to ^{of Commons,}
whom he had, indeed, written a Letter about his ^{but not be-}
Election, and who waited in the Lobby, might be ^{ing able to}
examin'd about it: Colonel Gledhill, on the other ^{make it}
Hand, desired Time to produce his Witnesses; ^{good, that}
which, ^{Matter is}
^{put off.}

A. C.
17th.

which, he said, were in the Country, to prove his Charge: Whereupon, by a Majority of 153 Voices against 151, it was ordered, That that Matter be taken into Consideration on that Day Three Weeks.

On the 9th of March, the Commons being inform'd, That the Queen had order'd the Officers of Her Army in Spain, to repair to their Command there, resolv'd to address Her Majesty, That she would be pleas'd to give Leave to Colonel Gledhill, to stay some Days longer; which Her Majesty readily granted.

Ground or
Pretence of
the Accusa-
tion against
Sir James
Moun-
tague.

The Ground of his Accusation was only this: When the late Election for Carlisle, where Sir James Mountague us'd to be chosen, and now stood Candidate, came on, the Friends of his Competitors, (as 'tis usual in such cases, to take all Advantages) gave out, that Sir James being removed from his Place of Attorney-General, the chusing of him again, might be interpreted a Disrespect to the Court. Sir James being inform'd of this Suggestion, wrote to his Friend, the Bishop of Carlisle, 'That though the Queen had thought fit to put another in his Place, yet he was so far from having incurr'd Her Majesty's Displeasure, that, on the contrary, Her Majesty had graciously been pleas'd, in Consideration of his former Services, to bestow upon him a Pension of 1000 l. per Ann. This Letter being communicated to some of the Electors, Sir James Mountague's Opponents took from thence Occasion to object, That since he had a Place of Profit, meaning the Pension, he could not be chosen Member: Of which, Sir James having Notice, he wrote a second Letter to the Bishop of Carlisle, to remove that groundless Objection: Intimating, That he had no Place of Profit, but only a Pension for Life, which qualify'd him to be chosen. Sir James Mountague's Friends having thought it necessary to have part of this Letter dispers'd, Colonel Gledhill took a Copy of it; and shewing afterwards his Notes to some Acquaintance, he was told, That he had omitted the most remarkable Part of the Letter; viz. *That the Queen had given Sir James Mountague a Pension, to enable him to carry his Election*: Whereupon he reform'd his Notes, accord-

ding

ding to this *wrong Information*, and shew'd 'em to some Parliament Men, who, out of Respect to the Queen, thought it their Duty to lay that Matter before the House of Commons, in Order to wipe off the *supposed Scandal* cast on Her Majesty's Honour.

On the 14th of *March*, the Commons proceeded to take into Consideration the Matter of the Charge of Colonel *Gledhill*, upon Sir *James Mountague*; and the Colonel was call'd in, and some Witnesses were examin'd, as well on his Part, as of Sir *James's*; and being withdrawn; the House being inform'd, That the Lord Bishop of *Carlisle*, (who had been mention'd in the Evidence given at the Bar, in Relation to a Letter written to him by Sir *James Mountague*, and several Copies of part thereof, transcribed by his Lordship, and sent to several Persons,) desired to be admitted to be heard; he was admitted in, and heard accordingly. And his Lordship being withdrawn, Sir *James Mountague* was heard likewise. This occasion'd a warm Debate, that lasted till late at Night; after which the Commons resolv'd, 'That it appears to this

House, That *William*, Lord Bishop of *Carlisle*, ^{The Lord Bishop of} hath dispersed several Copies of a Letter, pretended to have been received from Sir *James Mountague* (a Member of this House) in order to procure Sir *James Mountague* to be elected a Citizen of the ^{Carlisle censur'd for dispersing} City of *Carlisle*, reflecting on the Honour of Her Majesty; and by concerning himself in the said *Mountague's* Election, hath highly infringed the Liberties and Priviledges of the Commons of *Great-Britain*. Then the Question being put, That Colonel *Gledhill* has made good his Charge against Sir *James Mountague*; it passed in the Negative. But nevertheless, it was resolv'd, That Colonel *Gledhill* had sufficient Grounds for bringing the said Charge before this House.

The Commons being somewhat perplex'd, how to find *Ways* and *Means* to raise the great Supply granted to the Queen, and at the same time, make Provision, for the *deficient Funds*, and *National Debts*, bethought themselves of a further Resumption of King *William's* Grants: Previous to which, upon the first Day of *March*, they order'd a Bill to ^{The Commons enclined to a further Resumption of} King *William's* Grants.

A. C.

170th
11.

A Bill for Commissioners to examine their Value, order'd,

March 1.

* March 1.

Clause to

be inserted

in the Bill

for stating

the Publick

Accounts.

Reasons

offer'd a-

gainst the

Bill for im-

porting of

Wines from

France.

be brought in, to appoint Commissioners to examine the Value of all Lands, and other Interests granted by the Crown, since the 13th Day of February, 1688-9, and upon what Considerations such Grants were made, in order to resume the same; and to apply them to the Use of the Publick; and Mr. Strangways, Mr. Shippen, and Mr. Lockhart, were appointed to prepare and bring in that Bill.

The same * Day, the Commons read a 2d time, a Bill for taking, examining, and stating the Publick Accounts of the Kingdom, which was committed to a Committee of the whole House; and order'd, 'That the said Committee, have Power to receive a Clause, That no Person who shall be appointed a Commissioner by the said Bill, shall be capable of accepting or holding any Place or Employment of Profit, from or under Her Majesty, during the Continuance of this Parliament. Then the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, upon the Bill for repealing the Act of the third and fourth Years of her Majesty's Reign, entituled, An Act for prohibiting all Trade and Commerce with France; so far as it relates to the prohibiting the Importation of French Wines: And heard the Merchants upon the Petition refer'd to the Consideration of the Committee. The most material Reasons offer'd against the Importation of French Wines, were as follows:

I. AS the Trade to Portugal and the Streights, hath manifestly encreas'd to a very great Height, by the Prohibition of French Wines, so must it necessarily dwindle again into a very small Trade, if that Prohibition be taken off.

II. Portugal, Spain and Italy, take off very large Quantities of our Woollen Manufactures, and Fish, which, by Experience, has been found, France for a long time, has not done; but on the contrary, has discourag'd: Whereas the Consumption of our Manufactures in those Parts, has greatly encreas'd in Proportion to the large Quantities of Wine taken from them; so that this Consumption must again proportionably decline, as our trading with them for Wines shall lessen.

III.

‘ III. The Trade to *Newfoundland* and *New-England* for Fish, depends chiefly upon, and is supported by the Trade to *Portugal* and the *Streights*, which it will be impossible to carry on, or continue, were it not for the Freights back to *England* with Wines brought from those Countries; for if the Wine-Trade to those Parts cease, the Ships must come back mostly *dead Freight*, there not being other Commodities in those Parts sufficient for their Lading; it being the Encouragemnt of the Freights Home with Wines, which enables the Merchants to drive those Trades.

‘ IV. Notwithstanding the great Quantities of Wine which are brought from *Portugal* and the *Streights*, our Exports to those Parts greatly exceed our Imports from thence; so that great Sums are annually return'd Home.

‘ V. In the Trade to *Leghorn* only, there are above One Hundred Sail of running Gallies, annually employ'd, all which depend upon the Wine-Trade; whereas a very few Ships, by Reason of the Shortness of their Voyages, will be sufficient to bring large Quantities of Wines from *France*; so that opening the Trade with *France* for Wine, must consequently prove a great Prejudice to our Fisheries at Home and Abroad, which are known to be the Nurseries of our Seamen, the Encouragement of our Navigation, and the chief Support of these Nations.

‘ VI. It's presum'd, there can't be a greater Disappointment to the *French* at this Time, since, probably, they have prohibited Trade with the *Dutch*, on Prospect of opening it with *Great-Britain*, than to frustrate that Expectation.

Notwithstanding these Reasons, the Commons having, on the 2d of *March*, resum'd the Consideration of that Bill, made some Amendments to it, which, on the 5th, were agreed to, and the Bill order'd to be engross'd. The same was read the Third time, the 10th of the same Month; pass'd, and sent to the Lords House, whither the *Portugal* Merchants follow'd it with their Petition, and Reasons: But though they were heard by their Council at the Bar of that House, on the 16th and 17th

The Bill for importing French Wines, passes both Houses.

A. C.
1771.

Report about the
Bill for stating the
Publick
Accounts.

sideration of a Committee, already appointed for that Business, pursuant to the Resolutions of the 1st of that Month.

On the 12th of March, Sir Simon Stuart reported from the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill for Taking, Examining, and Stating the Publick Accounts of the Kingdom, was committed; That they had left the Blanks in the Bill, for the Commissioners Names, and for the Title of the Bill, to be fill'd up by the House; and had made several Amendments, which he read, and afterwards deliver'd in at the Table, where they were read, and agreed to by the House. Then it was Order'd,

That the Bill, with the Amendments, be engross'd; and resolv'd, First,

That the Number of Commissioners be Seven.

2. *That no Person be a Commissioner, who hath any Office of Profit, or is accountable to Her Majesty.*

3. *That the Commissioners may be Members of this House.*

And, 4. *That the Commissioners be chosen by way of Balloting.* After which it was order'd,

That the Members of the House should prepare Lists to be put into Glasses, of Seven Persons Names to be Commissioners, for taking, examining, and stating the publick Accounts of the Kingdom: Which being done accordingly, on the 17th of the same Month, a Committee was appointed to examine the Lists. On the 19th, Mr. Scobel reported, that the Majority fell upon the following Persons, viz.

| Names of
the seven
Commis-
sioners chosen
by Ballot-
ing. | Number of Voices. | |
|--|-------------------|-----|
| | | |
| The Honourable, Henry Bertie, Esq; | _____ | 246 |
| George Lockhart, Esq; | _____ | 224 |
| Salway Winnington, Esq; | _____ | 221 |
| Francis Annesley, Esq; | _____ | 217 |
| Clobery Bromley, Esq; | _____ | 194 |
| Thomas Lister, Esq; | _____ | 168 |
| William Shippen, Esq; | _____ | 151 |

The Queen continuing indispos'd with an Aguish Distemper, and there being several Bills ready, Her Majesty commission'd the Lord-Keeper, the Lord-President of the Council, and some other Lords, to give

give them the Royal Assent. Accordingly, on the 17th of March, their Lordships having desired the immediate Attendance of the Commons, in the House of Peers, they gave the Royal Assent to these Three Publick Bills, viz.

A. C.

17th.

Acts pass'd by Commission,

March 17.

1. *An Act for enabling and obliging the Bank of England, for the time therein mention'd, to exchange all Exchequer-Bills for ready Money, upon demand; and to disable any Person to be Governour, Deputy-Governour, or Director of the Bank of England, and a Director of the East-India Company, at the same time.*

2. *An Act, to repeal the Act of the Third and Fourth Years of Her Majesty's Reign, entituled, An Act for prohibiting all Trade and Commerce with France, so far as it relates to the prohibiting the Importation of French Wines.*

3. *An Act for ratifying several Purchases lately made with the Publick Stock of the County of Devon, and for making farther Purchases, for the Use of the said County, with the Publick Stock thereof; and also for Regulating, and better Employment of the Publick Stock of the said County: And to a Private Act.*

Two Days * after, a Complaint being made to the House of Commons, that Lieutenant-Colonel Fitz-Patrick, had challenged Major-General Pierce, (a Member of this House, for Words he spoke in the Debates of this House) in Breach of the Privilege of this House: It was resolv'd,

That the said Lieutenant-Colonel Fitz-Patrick, (for having challeng'd Major-General Pierce, a Member of this House, for Words he had spoke in the Debates of this House) was guilty of a Breach of the Privilege of this House; and order'd,

That Lieutenant-Colonel Fitz-Patrick, be taken into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms.

Lieutenant Colonel Fitz-Patrick order'd to be taken into Custody, for challenging Major-General Pierce, a Member of the House.

On the 20th, the Commons read the third time, the engrossed Bill, to continue the Acts for Punishing Mutiny and Desertion, &c. which was pass'd, and sent up to the Lords; after which, Mr. Conyers reported, from the Committee of whole House on the Supply, that they had come to these two Resolutions, viz.

Further Resolutions about the Supply,

March 10.

A. C.

1711.

Clobery
Bromley,
Esq; the
Speaker's
Son dies,
March 20.
Whereupon
the Com-
mons ad-
journ'd till
the 26th.
Ways and
Means.

1. ' That the Sum of 292369 *l.* 2 *s.* 4 *d.* be granted for several extraordinary Charges of the War incurr'd, and to be incurr'd.

2. ' That the Sum of 103003 *l.* 11 *s.* 4 *d.* be granted for the Use of such Proprietors or Inhabitants, only of Nevis and St. Christophers, who were Sufferers by the French Invasion, and who have settled, or shall resettle their Plantations in the said Islands. These Resolutions were readily agreed to; after which, the House being inform'd, that Mr. Clobery Bromley, Esq; Son to the Speaker, died that Morning; out of Respect to the Father, and to give him Time, both to perform the Funeral Rites, and to indulge his just Affliction, they thought fit to adjourn to Monday, the 26th of that Month.

That Day, the Commons being met again, resolv'd themselves into a Committee of the Whole House, to consider further of Ways and Means for raising the Supply: But while they were upon this weighty Business, they were interrupted by a Message from the Lords, by Sir William Oldes, Gentleman-Usher of the Black-Rod, who acquainted the House, That the Lords authoriz'd by Virtue of Her Majesty's Commission, desir'd their immediate Attendance in the House of Peers; whither the Speaker, with the House, being gone accordingly, the Lords Commissioners gave the Royal Assent to the *Act to continue* *Acts pass'd.* the *Acts for Punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and False* *March 26.* *Musters; and for better Payment of the Army and Quarters; and for Approving of Medicines for the Army:* And to one Private Bill. The Commons being return'd

Resolution
about Ways
and Means,
*March 27
New Duties
laid on
Hides and
Skins.

to their House, resolv'd themselves into a Grand Committee, made a farther Progress in the Matter of Ways and Means; and having again taken the same into Consideration, the next * Day, came to this Resolution, ' That towards raising the Supply granted to Her Majesty, a Duty be laid upon all Skins and Hides of any Beasts whatsoever, of the Produce of Great-Britain, and imported into the same, over and above the present Duties upon the Importation of any of them. .

The next Day being appointed by Her Majesty's Proclamation for a General Fast, the Commons adjourn'd to the 29th, the Report of that Resolution, which was then agreed to ; and in a Grand Committee, they came to Thirty Nine Resolutions, about the several Duties on all Hides and Skins, which were granted for the Term of Two and Thirty Years.

A. C.

1711.

Fast Day observ'd, March 28. Thirty Nine Resolutions about the Duties on all Hides and Skins. March 29. Thanks return'd to Dr. Snape for his Sermon.

The same Day, the Commons order'd the Thanks of their House to be return'd to Dr. Snape, for the Sermon by him preach'd the 28th, before the House at St. Margaret's Westminster; and that he be desir'd to print the same. After which, Mr. Secretary St. John acquainted the House, that he had a Message from Her Majesty, sign'd by Her Majesty; and he presented the same to the House, which Mr. Speaker read, and was as follows, viz.

ANNE, R.

HER Majesty having receiv'd an Address from the Archbishop, Bishops, and Clergy of the Province of Canterbury, in Convocation assembled, to recommend to the Parliament, the great and necessary Work of building more Churches, with in the Bills of Mortality, is graciously pleas'd to approve so good and Pious a Design: And does accordingly very heartily recommend the carrying on the same to this House, particularly in and about the Cities of London and Westminster; and does not doubt, but effectual Care will be taken in this Matter, which may be so much to the Advantage of the Protestant Religion, and the firmer Establishment of the Church of England.

The Queens Message to the Commons for the Building of new Churches.

Hereupon, the Commons resolv'd, 'That the humble Thanks of this House be return'd to Her Majesty, for Her Majesty's most gracious Message, in recommending so Good and Pious a Design, as the Building of Churches in and about the Cities of London and Westminster; and to assure Her Majesty, that this House will enable Her Majesty to make an effectual Provision for the carrying on so good and necessary a Work; and appointed a Committee to draw up an Address upon the said Resolution, and upon the Debate of the House.

Resolution of the Commons thereupon.

A. C.

1711.



*Note of the
' omni-ns
for Building
Fifty new
Churches in
London
and West-
minster.*

On the 6th of *April*, Mr. *Annelley* reported from the Committee, to whom the Petition of the Minister, Church-Wardens, and several other Inhabitants of *Greenwich*, in the County of *Kent*, and several other Petitions were referr'd; And who were also to enquire what Moneys remain'd in the Hands of the Commissioners for rebuilding the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul's*, and consider what the Produce of the Duties, in Being, appropriated for that Purpose, might amount to for the time to come; and make an Estimate what would be necessary for Finishing and Adorning the said Church, and other the Purposes in the Acts mentioned, for Building the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul's*; And also to consider what Churches were wanting within the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and Suburbs thereof, and report the same to the House: That the Committee had consider'd the several Matters to them referr'd, and had directed him to report how the same appear'd in relation thereunto, and had come to a Resolution, which they had also directed him to report to the House; And he read the said Report and Resolution, and afterwards deliver'd the same in at the Table, where the same were read, and the Resolution agreed to, *viz.*

' That in the several Parishes, in and about the Suburbs of the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, Fifty New Churches are necessary to be erected for the Reception of all such as are of the Communion of the Church of *England*; computing Four Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty Souls to each Church: And then the said Report was referr'd to the Consideration of the Committee of the whole House, who were to consider farther of the Supply.

*Address of
the Com-
mons there-
upon, drawn
up by Mr.*

*Annelley,
and pre-
sented,
April 9.*

On the 9th of *April*, at Five a Clock in the Afternoon, the Time appointed by the Queen, the Speaker, with the House, waited on Her Majesty, at *St. James's*, with the following Address.

Most Gracious Sovereign,
' **W**E, Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great-Britain*, in Parliament assembled, have, with the utmost

Sa-



* Satisfaction, receiv'd Your Majesty's Gracious
* Message, recommending to us the great and ne-
* cessary Work of Building new Churches in and a-
* bout the Cities of *London and Westminster*.

* We are sensible how much the Want of them
* hath contributed to the Increase of Schism and Ir-
* religion, and shall not fail therefore to do our Parts
* towards the supplying that Defect, being entirely
* dispos'd to promote every thing that is for the In-
* terest of the Established Church, and the Honour
* of Your Majesty's Reign.

* Neither the long Expensive War. in which We
* are engaged, nor the Pressure of heavy Debts un-
* der which We labour, shall hinder us from grant-
* ing to Your Majesty whatever is necessary to ac-
* complish so excellent a Design, which, we hope,
* may be a Means of drawing down Blessings from
* Heaven on all Your Majesty's other Undertakings,
* as it adds to the Number of those Places where the
* Prayers of Your Devout and Faithful Subjects will
* be daily offered up to GOD for the Prosperity
* of Your Majesty's Government at Home, and the
* Success of Your Arms Abroad,

To which Her Majesty return'd this Gracious Answer,

Gentlemen,

YOUR Address is extremely acceptable to Me, as it is a Proof of Your Zeal for the Interest of the Estab-lish'd Church, and for the Advancement of Religion. I will take care that what you crave, shall, in the most speedy and effectual Manner, be applied to the good purpose for which it is intended.

Mr. Conyers having, on the 2d of April, reported the Thirty Nine Resolutions before-mention'd, about the Duties on all Hides and Skins, the same were (with Amendments to some of them) agreed to by the House; and a Bill order'd to be brought in upon the same: And upon the Resolutions of the 29th of March last. The Lords-Commissioners of the Treasury, having resolv'd to raise One Million and a Half Sterling, out of part of this Fund, by a Way, not unlike a Lottery, Mr. Blunt, who had been so successful, in the last Lottery, was again employ'd

*A Bill or-
der'd for
laying Du-
ties on Hides
and Skins,
April 20,*

*Mr. Blunt
publishes a
Scheme for
raising
1,500,000 £.*

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by their Lordships: And, on the 6th of April, publish'd a Paper, entituled, A SCHEME, for raising 1500000 l. upon Talleys, and Orders, payable in Course out of a Fund of 1400000 l. per Annum, to be settled for 32 Years, with certain Increase of Principal, from 10 l. to 30 l. on each 100 l. and other Premiums: Which Project, was certainly more advantageous to the Adventurers, than the former, since in this 5000 l. more per Ann. were allow'd for the same Sum of 1500000 l. contributed, during the same Number of Years.

Mr. Cam-
pion chosen
one of the
seven Com-
missioners
for Stating
the Publick
Accounts.

† April 10.

On the 7th of April, the Commons proceeded to the Choice of a Commissioner, for Taking, Examining, and Stating the Publick Accounts of the Kingdom, in the Room of Clobery Bromley, Esq; deceased; and having referr'd the Examination of the Lists, to the Committee that examin'd the former Lists, they made their Report the 9th, That the Majority fell on Henry Campion, Esq; The next † Day, the Commons read the third Time, the Bill for the Taking, Examining, and Stating the Publick Accounts of the Kingdom; and, having made several Amendments to it, sent it to the Lords for their Concurrence.

Petition of
the Bakers.

On the 3d of March, a Petition of the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Mystery of Bakers of the City of London, on Behalf of themselves and others, was presented to the House of Commons, and read, praying, That the Penalty of Forty Shillings, in the Act of the last Sessions, for Regulating the Price and Affize of Bread, might be alter'd; and that the Forfeiture might be only in Proportion to the Offence: Whereupon, it was Order'd, That the said Petition be referr'd to the Consideration of a Committee. On the 11th of April, the Commons took into Consideration, the Report of that Committee, and agreed with them; That the Petitioners had fully prov'd the Allegations contain'd in their Petition; and order'd a Bill to be brought in, to Explain and Amend the Act pass'd the last Session of Parliament, to regulate the Price and

A Bill or-
der'd for
their Relief,

April 11.

† April 11.
Bill to pre-
vent Exces-
sive and
deceitful
Gaming.

Affize of Bread. The same * Day, the Commons read the third Time, an engrossed Bill for the Preventing of Excessive and Deceitful Gaming; which having miscarried the last Session, was again set on Foot, by Mr. Hungerford; and having now pass'd the Com-

mons,

mons, *Nemine Contradicente*, was sent up to the Lords for their Concurrence.

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*Resolutions
about the
bringing o-
ver the poor
Palatines,
April 14.*

On the 14th of *April*, the Commons proceeded to take into Consideration the Report from the Committee, to whom the Petition of the Minister, Church-Wardens, and Inhabitants of the Parish of *St. Olave*, in *Southwark*, in the County of *Surrey*, together with the principal Inhabitants of the adjacent Parishes, was refer'd, and who were to enquire upon what Invitation or Encouragement the *Palatines* came over; and what Moneys were expended in bringing them into *Great Britain*; and for maintaining them here, and by whom paid: And the said Report being read, the Resolution of the Committee upon the said Petition, was also read a second time, and agreed to by the House, as follows, *viz.*

Resolved, 'That the Petitioners have fully prov'd the Allegations of their Petition, and had just Reason to complain.

Resolved, 'That the Inviting and Bringing over into this Kingdom, the poor *Palatines*, of all Religions, at the Publick Expence, was an extravagant and unreasonable Charge to the Kingdom; and a scandalous Misapplication of the Publick Money, tending to the Increase and Oppression of the Poor of this Kingdom, and of dangerous Consequence to the Constitution in Church and State.

Resolved, 'That whoever advised the bringing over the poor *Palatines* into this Kingdom, was an Enemy to the Queen and Kingdom. And then the farther Consideration of the said Report, was adjourn'd to that Day seven-night; but afterwards put off, from Time to Time.

On the 16th, the Commons read the third time an Engrossed Bill, for the better preventing Bribery and Corruption, and other undue Practices in Elections of Members to serve in Parliament: And the Speaker having open'd the Bill, several Amendments were made to it; but a great Debate arising thereupon, the same was adjourn'd to the next Day, when the Question being put, that the Bill do pass, it was carried in the Negative:

The

A. C. 1711. The same * Day, the Commons proceeded to the Choice of Commissioners for examining the Value of Lands, and other Interests granted by the Crown, since the 13th Day of *February*, 1688, and upon what Considerations such Grants were made, in order to resume the same, and apply them to the Use of the Publick; and the Clerk, and Clerk-Assistant, went on each side the House, with Glasses, to receive from the Members, the Lists of Persons Names to be Commissioners:

Commissioners for resuming K. William's Grants chosen.

A Committee being afterwards appointed to examine the Lists, they made their Report the 18th, and it appear'd that the following Persons had the Majority, viz.

| | Votes. |
|--------------------|--------|
| Sir Simeon Stuart, | 277 |
| Mr. Eversfield, | 270 |
| Mr. Hind Cotton, | 212 |
| Mr. Bulteel, | 167 |
| Mr. Hewetson, | 157 |
| Mr. Blackmore | 155 |
| Mr. Wrightson, | } 151 |
| Mr. Mackensie, | |

The Resumption. Bill rejected by the Lords. April 31. Upon the News of the Emperor's Death, the Queen resolves to assist Her Interest to advance King Charles III to the Imperial Throne.

The two last having an equal Number of Votes, the Commons ballotted again for a Commissioner, on the 21st of the same Month; and upon examining the Lists, it was found that *William Wrightson*, Esq; had the Majority. On the 24th, the Commons read, the third Time, the Bill for resuming the Grants made by the Crown since the 13th of *February*, 1688; and having inserted in it the Commissioners Names, resolv'd that the Bill do pass, and sent it to the Lords for their Concurrence: But on the last Day of *April*, their Lordships rejected that Bill: Which, by many, was thought partial, and injurious to the Memory of the late King *William*.

On the 17th of *April*, at Night, Captain *Powel* arrived at *White-Hall*, from the *Hague*, being sent Express from the Lord *Raby*, Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary there, with an Account, that the Emperor, *Joseph I.* died of the Small-Pox, at *Vienna*, the 17th of that Month, N. S. Hereupon Her Majesty resolv'd to concert Measures with Her High-Allies, to advance King *Charles*

Charles III. to the Imperial Throne; and on the 26th, the Earl of Suffolk, Lord Marshal, made an Order to signify the Queen's Command, That upon the Death of the Emperor, Her Majesty intended to go into Mourning, the Sunday following, and did expect, That the Peers, and all other Persons, should wear black Cloth, with plain Linnen, black Swords, and white Gloves. And that the Peereſſes, and other Ladies, should wear black Silk, laune Linnen, and white Gloves.

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Orders for Mourning.


* Apr. 29.

On the 20th of the same Month, Mr. Secretary St. John acquainted the House of Commons, That he had a Message from Her Majesty, sign'd by Her Majesty; and he presented the same to the House; which Mr. Speaker read, and was as follows, viz.

ANNE R.

HER Majesty is pleased to acquaint this House with the Ill News She hath received of the Emperor's Death; and being sensible of the Consequence this great Loss may be of, to the Allies; how dishearten'd some of them may be on the one Hand, and how diligent France will be on the other, to improve every Accident to their own Advantage; Her Majesty is desirous to let You know, That immediately, on the first News of the late Emperor's Sickneſs, She came to a Resolution to support the Interest of the House of Austria, in this Conjunction, and to use Her utmost Endeavours to get the King of Spain made Emperor; in which the States-General have likewise concurred with Her Majesty; and since that, Her Majesty hath taken the most proper Means to engage all those who have a Share in this Election, and are in the Interest of the Common Cause, to join with Her, in bringing this great Work to a good Issue; and She hath an entire Confidence in the Affection and Duty of Her Parliament, That with their Assistance, under the Protection and Blessing of Almighty God, She shall be enabled to make a happy Conclusion of this War, in a safe and honourable Peace. The Season of the Year, and the Length of Time that hath past since Your Meeting, will make You all wish, That You may be at Liberty to attend the Publick; as well as Your own Private

The Queens Message to the House of Commons about the Emperor's Death, and to quicken their Proceedings.

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The ANNALS of

vate Affairs, throughout the Kingdom; and therefore, Her Majesty does recommend to You, so to hasten Your Consultations about all the Publick Concerns, that Her Majesty may put a speedy End to this Session.

*Resolution
of the Com-
mons there-
upon.*

Hereupon it was unanimously resolv'd, That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, so return Her Majesty the humble Thanks of this House for Her Majesty's most Gracious Message, and to assure Her Majesty, That this House is truly Sensible of the great Loss the Alliance has sustained by the Death of the Emperor, and of the early and wise Care Her Majesty has been pleas'd to take; so prevent the ill Consequences thereof, by resolving to Support the Interests of the House of Austria, and by endeavouring to get the King of Spain elected Emperor. And farther to assure Her Majesty, That She may safely place an entire Confidence in the Duty and Affection of this House, which cannot be discouraged by this Misfortune, from Supporting Her Majesty in all those Measures, She, in Her Great Wisdom, shall judge proper, to bring this War to an happy Conclusion, by a safe and honourable Peace. And that this House will give all possible Dispatch to the Publick Business depending before them, that so Her Majesty may put a speedy End to this Session.

A Committee being appointed to draw up an Address upon this Resolution, they withdrew immediately into the Speaker's Chamber for that Purpose; and soon after, Sir Thomas Hanmer, their Chairman, reported the said Address, which, with an Amendment, being agreed to, was sent to the Lords for their Concurrence; a Message having been sent before to their Lordships, to desire them to continue sitting. The Lords having readily concurr'd with the Commons, the same Evening, both Houses waited on the Queen with the following Address.

*Address of
both Houses
to the
Queen.*

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Tempo-
ral,

ral, and Commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return Your Majesty Our most Humble Thanks for Your Majesty's most Gracious Message. We are truly sensible of the great Loss the Alliance hath sustain'd by the Death of the Emperor, and do, with all Duty acknowledge the early and wise Care Your Majesty has been pleas'd to take, to prevent the ill Consequences thereof, by resolving to support the Interests of the House of Austria, and endeavouring to promote the Election of the King of Spain to the Empire.

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1711.

Your Majesty may safely place an entire Confidence in Our Duty and Affection, and may rest assured, That We cannot be discouraged, by this or any other Misfortune, from supporting Your Majesty in all the Measures, which Your Majesty in Your great Wisdom, shall judge proper, to bring this War to a happy Conclusion, by a Safe and Honourable Peace. And being truly convinc'd how necessary it is, to give all possible Dispatch to the Publick Business, we will use Our utmost Diligence in every Part of it, depending before Us, that Your Majesty may have the Satisfaction of putting a speedy End to this Session.

The Queen's Answer to this Address was to this Effect:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Thank you very heartily for this Address; it is of great Importance that the World should know, that both Houses of Parliament do so unanimously approve the Measures I have taken on this Occasion of the Emperor's Death; which will very much encourage Our Allies to continue United in the Common Cause.

The Queen's Answer.

On the 4th of April, Mr. Auditor Harley reported from the Committee, to whom it was refer'd to enquire how far the several Imprests Accomptants had pass'd their Respective Accompts, and to consider of Methods for the more effectual and speedy Compelling the said Accomptants to pass their

Report about the Imprest Accounts.

A. C.
1711.



*Resolutions
of the Com-
mons there-
upon.*

April 24.

their Accompts, and to obviate all Irregularities, and unnecessary Delays in the same: The Matter as it appear'd to them, which they had directed him to report to the House, and he read the same in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd the Report in at the Table. Hereupon it was order'd, that it should be taken into Consideration the *Tuesday* following; on which Day, it was further put off, first to the 17th, and then to the 24th of that Month, when the Commons came to this Resolution, 'That of the Moneys granted by Parliament, and issued for the Publick Service, to *Christmas*, 1710. there were Thirty Five Millions Three Hundred Two Thousand One Cundred Seven Pounds Eighteen Shillings and Nine Pence, for a great part whereof no Accompts had been laid before the Auditors, and the rest not prosecuted by the Accomptants, and finish'd. Then the further Consideration of

April 28. that Report was put off till the 28th of the same Month, when, after some Debate, it was resolv'd, 'That the not Compelling the several Accomptants duely to pass their respective Accompts, had been a *notorious Breach of Trust*, in those, that of late Years, had had the *Management* of the *Treasury*, and an *High-Injustice* to the Nation. A Motion being afterwards made, and the Question put, That the farther Consideration of the said Report, be adjourn'd, it pass'd in the Negative, and resolv'd, 'That the several Accountants who had neglected their Duty in passing their Accounts, ought no longer to be entrusted with the receiving the Publick Money; and ordered, That the said Report be printed.

*Bill for altering the
Standard
of the
Plate.*

On the 17th of *April*, the Commons appointed Two Committees, one to consider the Acts of Parliament relating to the Brokers of the City of London, and under what farther Regulations it might be proper to put them; the other, to bring in a Bill for altering the Standard of the Plate. On the 28th of the same Month. Sir Robert Davers reported the Opinion of the first of these Two Committees; which was, 'That Leave be given to bring in a Bill, for the better preserving Publick Credit, by reviving the Act made in the 8th and 9th Years of the Reign of the late King William III. entituled, *An Act to restrain the*

Number

A Bill to restrain the Number, and ill Practices of Brokers and Stock-Jobbers.
* May 5.

Number and ill Practices of Brokers and Stock Jobbers, with some Regulations; and to preserve the Equivalent given by Law, to the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London; which was approv'd, and a Bill order'd to be brought in thereupon. On the 14th of May, Sir Robert Davers presented that Bill, which was receiv'd; but the next * Day, the House taking Notice, that Penalties, and other Things were inserted in it, for which Blanks ought to be left; it was order'd, that leave be given to withdraw the said Bill, which was withdrawn accordingly; and on the 7th, Sir Robert Davers presented it again to the House, who receiv'd the same.

On the 27th of April, the Commons, in a Grand Committee on Ways and Means, came to these Resolutions:

1. 'That towards raising the Supply granted to Her Majesty, the Power of granting Licences for Hackney-Coaches, within the Cities of London and Westminster, and the Limits of the Weekly-Bills of Mortality, be continued.

2. 'That the Number of Hackney-Coaches to be Licenced, be restrain'd to Eight Hundred.

3. That the said Licences, so to be granted, do not take Effect till after the 24th Day of June, 1715; And that the Power of granting the same, do continue for the Term of Thirty Two Years, from thence next ensuing.

4. 'That upon every one of the said Licences, so to be granted for Hackney-Coaches, within the Cities of London and Westminster, and the Limits of the Weekly-Bills of Mortality, there be reserved a Rent of Six Shillings and Eight Pence, per Week, to be paid during the Continuance thereof.

5. 'That the Rates allowed to Hackney-Coach-Men, by the former Act for Licencing and Regulating Hackney-Coaches, and Stage Coaches, be continued to the Hackney Coach-Men, hereafter to be Licenced as aforesaid.

6. 'That the Twelve-penny Fare, for any Distance not set down in the said former Act, be allowed for One Mile and Three Furlongs, or any greater

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greater Length, not exceeding One Mile and Four Furlongs.

7. That the Eighteen-penny Fare, for any Distance, not set down in the said former Act, be allowed for any Length, being above One Mile, Four Furlongs, and not exceeding Two Miles.

8. That a Power be granted to Licence Hackney-Chairs, within the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and the Limits of the Weekly Bills of Mortality.

9. That the Number of Hackney-Chairs, so to be Licenced, do not exceed Two Hundred at any one time.

10. That the said Power of granting Licences to Hackney-Chairs, have Continuance for the Term of Thirty Two Years.

11. That upon every one of the said Licences to Hackney-Chair-Men, there be reserved Two Shillings and Six-pence a Quarter.

12. That the Commissioners for Licencing and Regulating Hackney-Coaches, be impowered to settle the Rates for such Licenced Hackney-Chairs, so as the same do not exceed the Rates allowable to Hackney Coach-Men, for half the same Distance.

13. That for making good the Sum of 103003 *l.* 11 *s.* 4 *d.* for the Use of such Proprietors, or Inhabitants only of *Nevis* and *St. Christophers*, who were resettled, or shall resettle their Plantations in the said Islands, Debentures be made out, and delivered to the said Sufferers, or their Attorneys, and be payable with Interest, after the Rate of Five Pounds *per Cent.* from making forth the same, in the like manner as the unsatisfied Debentures which were charged on the *Irish* Forfeitures, are to be satisfied and discharged.

These Resolutions being reported the 30th, were agreed to by the House; and then in a Grand Committee about the Supply, the Commons resolved, 1. That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty for the building of Fifty new Churches and for purchasing Scites of Churches and Church-Yards, or Burial Places, and also Houses for the Habitations of the Ministers of the said Churches, in or about the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*.

Resolutions
about the
Supply.

Westminster, or the Suburbs thereof, and for making such Chappels as are already built, and capable thereof, Parish Churches; and also for finishing the Repairs of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter's Westminster, and the Chappels of the same.

That for encouraging the bringing Wrought Plate into the Mint to be coin'd, there shall be allow'd to such Persons as shall so bring the same, after the Rate of 5 s. 5 d. per Ounce for the old Standard, and 5 s. 8 d. per Ounce for the new Standard, for all Plate on which the Mark of the Goldsmith's Company of London, or any other City is set; and for uncertain Plate not so mark'd (being reduced to Standard) after the Rate of 5 s. 6 d. per Ounce; which Resolutions were, on the First of May, reported and agreed to by the House.

The next Day, the Commons read the Third May 2. Time, and pass'd the engross'd Bill for laying certain Duties on Hides and Skins, which was sent to the Lords for their Concurrence: And then in a Committee of the whole House, on Ways and Means, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer propos'd a Scheme he had form'd to satisfy all Publick and National Debts and Deficiencies, by allowing the Proprietors of those Debts and Deficiencies, an Interest of Six per Cent. per Annum, redeemable by Parliament, and incorporating them to carry on the Trade to the South-Seas: Which if once settled, will yearly bring vast Riches from Peru and Mexico into Great-Britain. This Project being receiv'd with general Approbation, the Committee came to these Resolutions:

1. That a yearly Sum, not exceeding One hundred and forty thousand Pounds, for Thirty two Years, out of the weekly Sum of Seven hundred Pounds, arising out of the Post-Office, and out of the Duties upon Hides, Skins, Vellom and Parchment, granted in this Session of Parliament, be set apart, and appropriated for raising a Sum not exceeding One Million five hundred thousand Pounds, by Contributions for Exchequer-Orders, payable in Course, with a certain Increase of

Bill for laying Duties on Hides and Skins, pass'd the Commons.

Mr. Harley's great Project to satisfy all Publick Debts, by incorporating the Proprietors thereof to carry on the Trade to the South-Sea

Resolutions of the Commons thereupon.

A. C. Principal and Interest, according to several Classes, with Addition of Chance.

1711.



2. 'That a Fund be granted to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, for Payment of the Interest, after the Rate of 6l. per Cent. per Annum, from the 24th of December, 1711. for the several Publick Debts and Deficiencies, for which a Supply was granted by the Resolutions of this House, the 10th of March last, and also for the Interest of the said Debts and Deficiencies to the 25th of December, 1711; And that such Fund be made redeemable by Parliament.

3. 'That, towards raising the said Fund, the several Impositions, and Additional Impositions, Rates and Duties, and Sums of Money, which, by an Act made in the Eighth Year of Her Majesty's Reign, entituled, (amongst other Things) *An Act for continuing several Impositions, Additional Impositions and Duties, upon Goods imported, to raise Money by Way of Loan, or the Service of the Year 1710.* were granted and continued, or applied, for the Payment of the Principal Money, to be lent or advanced by Virtue of the said Act, or the Interest thereof, shall be granted and continued to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, from the several Days and Times, for which, by the said Act, they are so granted and continued, or applied, for ever, redeemable by Parliament.

4. 'That, in order to make the said Fund the more effectual, all such Tallies and Orders as have been made out by Virtue of the said Act, made in the Eighth Year of Her Majesty's Reign, shall be engrafted into, and upon the said general Fund, and that the several Impositions, Additional Impositions, Rates and Duties, and Sums of Money, by the said Act granted, continued or applied, for Payment of the said Tallies and Orders, shall be made Part of the said general Fund for paying the said Principal and Interest Money, during all such Time as the same are by the said Act granted, continued or applied, as aforesaid.

5. 'That, towards the said Fund, the Duties upon Candles, and Rates upon Money, to be given with Clerks and Apprentices, which, by an Act made



made in the Eighth Year of Her Majesty's Reign, were granted to Her Majesty from the First Day of May, 1710. for the Term of Five Years, be farther granted and continued to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, from the last Day of April, 1715. for ever, redeemable by Parliament.

6. That the Proprietors of the said Debts and Deficiencies, be incorporated to carry on the Trade to the South-Seas.

7. That what the said Rates and Duties before agreed to be Part of the said Fund for Payment of the said Interest, shall fall short of paying the said Interest, such Deficiency shall be annually paid out of the first Aids that shall from time to time be granted by Parliament.

These Resolutions being, the next * Day, reported, were agreed to by the House; and Mr. Conyers, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Thomas Powys, Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Solicitor-General, Mr. Auditor Harley, and Mr. Lownds, were order'd to bring in a Bill thereupon.

* May 3.
A Bill order'd to be brought in thereupon.

On the 5th of May, Mr. Auditor Harley presented to the House a Bill for Altering the Standard of Plate, which was read the first Time, and order'd a second Reading; after which it was resolv'd,

Bill for Altering the Standard of Plate.

That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, that she would be pleas'd to give Directions to the Officers of the Mint to receive all such Wrought Plate as should be brought to them, and to give Receipts to such Persons as should bring the same, for the Amount thereof, at the several Rates and Prices agreed by this House to be allowed for such Wrought Plate as should be brought to the Mint to be coyn'd; and that the same might be immediately coyn'd into Shillings and Six Pences. It was also Resolv'd, That all such Receipts to be given by the Officers of the Mint for any Wrought Plate, should be accepted and taken for the full Amount thereof, in Payments to be made upon any Loans, or any Contributions upon any Funds to be granted in this Session of Parliament. Then the House proceeded to take into Consideration the Report from the Committee, who were to consider of the Arrears

Wrought Plate received into the Mint.

A. C. of Taxes granted by Parliament, in whose Hands
 1711. they were, and what had been the Occasion of such
 Arrears: And the said Report. being read, it was
 resolv'd,

*Resolutions
 about the
 Arrears of
 Taxes,
 May 5.*

1. 'That it appears to this House, that there was
 in Arrear, the 8th Day of *December*, 1710. of the
 several Land-Taxes for Five Years, ending the
 24th of *March*, 1709. the Sum of Two hundred
 seventy two thousand, five hundred ninety six
 Pounds, eight Shillings and eight Pence, of which
 there was standing out the beginning of *April*,
 1711. the Sum of One hundred eighty thousand,
 four hundred thirty nine Pounds, seven Shillings
 and Six pence half-penny.

2. 'That the not obliging the Receivers of the
 Land-Taxes, and other Receivers of the Publick
 Revenues, to pay the Money, by them receiv'd,
 into the *Exchequer*, according as they were requi-
 red by Law, has been a great Loss to the Pub-
 lick, and one Cause of the Debts of the Nation.

*And about
 the Encrease
 of the Pub-
 lick Debts,
 and Diversi-
 fying Money,
 appropriat-
 ed by Parli-
 ament,
 May 15.*

On the 15th, Mr. Lownds (Secretary of the Treas-
 ury) presented to the House (according to Order)
 the Representations and Memorials made by the
 Commissioners of the Victualling, relating to the
 Provisions and Victualling of the Land-Forces, with
 a List of them. And the Order of the Day being
 read, for taking into farther Consideration the Re-
 port from the Committee, to whom it was refer-
 red, to examine and state the Publick Debts of the
 Navy, and other Publick Offices, for which no
 Provision was made by Parliament: The House
 proceeded to take into Consideration the said Re-
 port; And the said Representations and Memorials
 were read; after which it was resolv'd,

1. 'That Encreasing the Publick Expences be-
 yond the Supplies annually granted by Parliament,
 hath been the chief Occasion of the Debts of the
 Nation, and an Invasion of the Rights of Parlia-
 ment.

2. 'That it appears to this House, That the
 Sum of Six hundred and six thousand, Eight hun-
 dred, Six Pounds, Seven Shillings and Seven
 Pence,

Pence, hath been paid out of the Moneys issued to the Service of the Navy, for Provisions supplied to Land-Forces sent to *Spain* and *Portugal*, and for the Garrison of *Gibraltar*, for which no Deductions have been made from the Pay of those Forces, nor any Part of that Sum assign'd to the Victualling, notwithstanding the several Letters and Rrepresentations made to the Treasury in that behalf.

3. That such Diverting of Moneys issued to the Service of the Navy, to the Land-Service, hath lessen'd the Credit of the Navy, discourag'd the Seamen, occasion'd the paying extravagant Rates on the Navy-Contracts, and was a Misapplication of the Publick Money.

4. That the Applying any Sum of unappropriated Money, or Surplusages of Funds to Uses not voted or address'd for by Parliament, hath been a Misapplication of the Publick Money.

The same † Day, Sir Peter King presented to the House, according to an Order made the 12th, *A Bill to prevent Duelling*; which was read the first Time, and order'd a second Reading. This Bill was occasion'd by a Duel fought, on the 9th, between Sir Cholmley Deering, Bart. Knight of the Shire for the County of Kent, and Richard Thornhill, Esq; in which Sir Cholmley receiv'd a Pistol-shot, of which he died seven or eight Hours after.

On the 7th, Mr. Conyers presented to the House of Commons, *A Bill for raising 1500000 l. for Orders to be payable in Course out of a Fund of 1400000 l. per Annum, for Thirty two Years, with a certain Encrease of Principal and Interest, according to several Classes, with Addition of Chances*: The Scheme whereof had been drawn up, and publish'd in *English*, *French*, and *Dutch*, by Mr. John Blunt, who had likewise form'd the Schemes of the Lottery for raising 1500000 l. as was before-mention'd. This Bill was read the first Time the next * Day; and it is observable, That the Under-Tellers of the Exchequer and Mr. Blunt, having, the Day before, begun to receive Money towards this new Fund, near 1500000 l. were subscribed in less than two Days; whereupon the Receivers were directed to take in no more Subscrip-

A. C.

1711.

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† May 15.

Bill to prevent Duelling, occasion'd by a Duel fought between Sir Cholmley Deering, and Mr. Thornhill

Bill to raise 1500000 l. by Annuities, by Lots, &c.

* May 8.

1500000 l. being subscribed in less than two Days, it is resolv'd to raise 500000 l. the same Way.

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tions; and it was resolv'd to raise Two Millions Sterling, by encreasing the said Fund of 1400000 l. to 186670 l. per Annum, for 32 Years, and to reserve the 500000 l. not yet subscrib'd, for such as brought their Plate into the Mint; which many did in great Quantities.

On the 7th of May, the Commons, in a Grand Committee, upon the Supply, resolv'd, 'To grant to Her Majesty a Sum not exceeding 350000 l. for the building of Fifty new Churches; and for the Purchasing of Scites of Churches and Church-yards, or Burial-Places, and Houses for the Habitations of the Ministers of the said Churches, in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, or the Suburbs thereof; and for making such Chappels as are already built, and capable thereof, Parish-Churches; and for finishing the Repairs of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter's Westminster, and the Chappels of the same: Which Resolution being, the next † Day, reported, was agreed to by the House.

350000 l.
granted for
Building
Fifty new
Churches;
&c.

† May 8.

A Paper
relating to
the Bill a-
bout the
Mine-Ad-
venturers
conjur'd,
May 12.

On the 12th of May, upon a Complaint made of a printed Paper, deliver'd at the Door of the House of Commons, and dispers'd; Entituled, *Observations on the Bill relating to the Mine-Adventurers*; several Paragraphs of it were read; and thereupon it was unanimously resolv'd, 'That the said printed Paper was a False, Malicious, and Scandalous Libel, highly reflecting on the Honour and Justice of this House, and the Proceedings thereof: And a Committee was appointed to enquire, who was the Author, Printer, and Publisher of the said Libel. Six Days * after, Mr. Carter made a Report from that Committee, in which Sir Humphrey Mackworth, a Member, not then in the House, being nam'd, the Consideration of the said Report was put off till the next † Day; when, Sir Humphrey being in his Place, own'd, and begg'd Pardon for the writing of that Paper.

* May 18.

† May 19.

On the 14th of the same Month, upon the Report made by Mr. Lockhart, from the Committee, to whom the Petition of William Seaton, Esq; in the Name of the Commissioners for the Equivalent was referr'd, the Commons resolv'd, 'That proper Persons

Persons be appointed to take, state, and examine
 the Accounts of the Commissioners of the Equiva-
 lent, relating to the Sum of 298085 l. 10 s. paid to
 Scotland, in the Terms of the Act of Union: And
 order'd a Bill to be brought, in, to empower the
 Barons of the Exchequer in Scotland, to take, exa-
 mine, and state the said Accounts. After this,
 Mr. Conyers reported Eighteen Resolutions taken in
 the Committee of the whole House, about Ways
 and Means, for raising the Supply; all which,
 (except the Second and Twelfth, which were dis-
 agreed to) were agreed to by the House: Being in
 Substance, ' That further Duties be laid to arise in
 the Office for stamp'd Vellom, Parchment, and
 Paper: That said the farther Duties be eight Pence
 for every piece of Vellom, Parchment, or Paper,
 upon which shall be written any Certificate or
 Debenture for drawing back any Customs or Du-
 ties; That the said Duties be four Pence for any
 Bill of Lading: That the said Duties be one Penny
 for every Sheet-Almanack or Kalender, and two
 Pence for any other Almanack: That the said
 Duties be Five Shillings for any Licence, for re-
 tailing of Wine; and one Shilling for any Licence,
 for selling of Ale, Beer, and other Exciseable Li-
 quors: That six Pence be laid upon every Pack of
 playing Cards; and Five Shillings upon every Pair
 of Dice: That Ten Shillings per Ton, be laid up-
 on all Rock-Salt exported, over and above the
 present Duties, payable for the same, to be paid
 by the Exporter: That all the said Duties be
 granted for 32 Years. That all the aforesaid Du-
 ties, together with the Duties upon Hackney-
 Coaches and Chairs, and the Overplus, as well of
 the Duties upon Hides and Skins, as of the 700 l.
 a Week out of the Revenues of the Post-Office, be
 made a Fund, for raising a further Sum of 50000 l.
 for the Service of the War. That towards raising
 the Supply for Building Churches, the Duty of
 Twelve Pence per Chaldron, for all Coals and
 Culm imported into the Port of London, granted
 by an Act of the 8th Year of King William III.
 and which will expire on the 29th of September,
 1716, be continued to the 29th of September 1724.

A. G.
 17 LI,
 Bill to exam-
 mine and
 state the
 accounts of
 the Equi-
 valent paid
 to Scotland
 Eighteen
 Resolutions
 about Ways
 and Means,
 May 14.

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Bill order'd
to be brought
in to be upon

‘ And lastly, That the Duty of Two Shillings per Chaldron, for all Coals and Culm imported into the Port of *London*, granted by an Act of the First Year of Her present Majesty's Reign; and which will expire on the 15th of *May* 1716, be continu'd to the 29th of *September* 1724: And order'd a Bill, or Bills to be brought in upon the said Resolutions, agreed to by the House; and, upon the Resolutions of the House, on the last of *April*, relating to Hackney-Coaches, and Hackney-Chairs; and also, relating to the Proprietors and Inhabitants of the Islands of *Nevis*, and *St. Christophers*.

* May 17. Three Days * after, a Bill for *Regulating, and Licencing Hackney-Coaches and Chairs; and for laying several new Duties on Stamp Vellom, Parchment and Paper; and certain Duties on Cards and Dice; and a Duty upon the Exportation of Rock-Salt, from Great-Britain to Ireland*, during such Terms, and for such Uses, as are therein mention'd, was read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House; After which it was resolv'd,

Instructions
given to the
Committee.

‘ That the Bill be committed to the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill for raising One Million, Five hundred thousand Pounds, for Orders to be payable in Course, out of a Fund for One hundred and Forty thousand Pounds, *per Ann.* for Thirty two Years, with a certain Increase of Principal and Interest, according to several Classes, with Addition of Chances, was committed; And Order'd,

1. ‘ That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, That they do join together, and consolidate the said Two Bills, and take care, that the Weekly Sum to arise out of the Revenue of the Post Office; and all the Duties on Hides and Skins, Vellom and Parchment, and the Revenue to arise by Licencing Hackney-Coaches and Chairs, and the farther Duties to arise by Stamp Vellom, Parchment and Paper, and upon Cards and Dice, and upon the Exportation of Rock-Salt from *Ireland*, be made a Fund of Security, for raising any Sum not exceeding Two Millions, towards Her Majesty's Supply; That is to say, the Sum not exceeding

ceeding One Million, Five hundred thousand Pounds, mention'd in the Resolution of this House of the 3d instant; and the Sum not exceeding Five hundred thousand Pounds, mention'd in the Resolution of this House of the 14th instant.

2. 'That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, to receive a Clause for making out Debentures for any Sum not exceeding One hundred and three thousand and three Pounds, Eleven Shillings and Four Pence, for the Relief of the Poor Sufferers at Nevis and St. Christophers, according to the Resolution of this House, of the 30th of April last.

3. 'That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, to receive a Clause, that the Receipts given by the Officers for Plate brought in, pursuant to the Resolution of this House, of the 1st instant, be accepted as so much Money in the Contributions towards the said Sum not exceeding Two Millions, And,

4. 'That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, to receive a Clause, that the Money which shall appear to be due to the Moneyers, for re-coining the Moneys of Scotland (upon passing an Account thereof, in the Exchequer of Scotland) be satisfied out of the Moneys arisen, or to arise by the Coinage-Duties.

The Day before, the Queen came to the House of Peers, with the usual State, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, Her Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the following Publick Acts:

Act passed May 16.

1. An Act for establishing a General Post-Office for all Her Majesty's Dominions; and for settling a Weekly Sum out of the Revenues thereof; for the Service of the War, and other Her Majesty's Occasions.

2. An Act for laying certain Duties upon Hides and Skins tanned, tawed or dressed; and upon Vellum and Parchment; for the Term of Thirty two Years, for prosecuting the War; and other Her Majesty's most necessary Occasions.

3. An Act for laying a Duty upon Hops.



The ANNALS of

4. *An Act for Taking, Examining, and Stating the Publick Accounts of the Kingdom.*

5. *An Act to make an Attempt on the Life of a Privy-Counsellor, in the Execution of his Office, to be Felony, without Benefit of Clergy.*

6. *An Act for the better preventing of Excessive and Deceitful Gaming.*

7. *An Act for making more effectual, an Act of the Forty third Year of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, Entituled, An Act concerning the Affizes of Fewel, so far as it relates to the Affize of Billet.*

8. *An Act to render more effectual, an Act made in the Sixth Year of Her present Majesty, Entituled, An to repeal a Clause in an Act of the Seventh Year of the Reign of his late Majesty, for amending Highways, which enjoyns Waggoners and others to draw with a Pole between the Wheel-Horses, or with double Shafts, and to oblige them to draw only with Six Horses, or other Beasts, except up Hills.*

9. *An Act for Repairing and Amending the Highways leading from Roylton in the County of Hertford, to Wandesford-Bridge in the County of Huntington.*

10. *An Act for Repairing the Highways from Sheet-Bridge in the Parish of Petersfield, to the Town of Portsmouth, in the County of Southampton.*

11. *An Act to enable Her Majesty to grant the Scite of the Castle of Exon (Parcel of Her Duchy of Cornwall) for Ninety nine Years, for the Use and Benefit of the County of Devon.*

12. *An Act for Repairing the Highways between Dunstable and Hockley in the County of Bedford.*

13. *An Act for the Preservation of White and other Pine-Trees, growing in Her Majesty's Colonies of New-Hampshire, the Massachusetts-Bay, and Province of Main, Rhode-Island, and Providence-Plantation; the Naraganset Country, or King's Province, and Connecticut in New-England, and New-York and New-Jersey in America; for the Masting Her Majesty's Navy.*

14. *An Act for rendering the Proceedings on Writs of Mandamus and Informations in the Nature of a Quo Warranto more speedy and effectual, and for the more easy trying and determining the Rights of Offices, and Franchises in Corporations and Boroughs.*

And to Twenty Eight Private Bills.

Mr.

Mr. *Conyers* having, on the 17th of May, presented to the Commons, a Bill for making good Deficiencies, and for satisfying the Publick Debts, and for erecting a Corporation to carry on a Trade to the South-Seas; Which was read the first Time, and a second Time; The next * Day, the United Company of Merchants trading to the East-Indies, who thought this Bill might in some Measure be derogatory to their Charter, presented a Petition thereupon to the House; praying, That they might be heard by their Council, to such part of the Bill, as related to the said Company. Hereupon, it was order'd, that the said Petition be refer'd to the Consideration of the Committee of the whole House, to whom that Bill was committed; and that the Petitioners be heard thereupon by their Council, if they thought fit: But the Committee having inserted a Clause in their Favour in the Bill, the East-India Company made no further Application about it.

Bill for the Trade to the South-Seas.

† May 18. Petition of the East-India Company against it.

On the 24th, the Commons resolv'd, 'That an humble Representation be made to Her Majesty, upon the several Reports and Resolutions of this House, relating to the Imprest Accountants, the Publick Debts, the Arrears of Taxes, the Abuses in the Victualling-Office, the bringing over the *Palatines*, and the Charter imposed upon the Corporation of *Bewdley*, in the County of *Worcester*; And upon the Debate of the House; and a Committee was appointed to draw up the said Representation. The same Day it was order'd, That it be an Instruction to the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill for making good Deficiencies, and for satisfying the Publick Debts; and for erecting a Corporation to carry on a Trade to the South-Seas was committed. 1. To receive a Clause or Clauses, That the Persons interested in the Debts and Deficiencies; provided for by the said Bill, may be at Liberty, whether they will be concerned in the carrying on the Trade to the South-Seas.

Resolution for a Representation to the Queen, about Mismangements and Abuses.

Instructions to the Committee, about the Trade to the South-Seas.

2. 'That they have Power to receive a Clause, to give farther Time to those Persons who have already

A. C. ' already neglected to pay the Duties upon Moneys
 1711. ' given with Clerks and Apprentices; and to secure
 the better Payment of those Duties for the future.

3. ' To receive another Clause, That the Persons
 interested in the said Debts and Deficiencies, be
 enabled to choose the Directors and Managers in
 the Corporation intended by the said Bill to be
 erected.

Then the House resolv'd itself into that Com-
 mittee, went through the Bill, and made several
 † May 25. Amendments to it: Which being, the next † Day,
 reported, were agreed to by the House. After this,
 the Question was put, Whether the Governor of
 that Corporation should be chosen by the Queen,
 or by the Members thereof; and it being carried,
 by the Queen, by a Majority of a Hundred Voices,
 against Twenty five; the Bill was order'd to be
 engross'd.

* May 26. The next * Day, the Commons proceeded to take
Resolutions about False into Consideration, the Report from the Committee,
Musters in the Guards, who were appointed to enquire into False Musters,
and against Guards, and also Abuses committed in relation to
Lieutenant Chelsea-Hospital: And unanimously resolv'd,
Colonel
Charteris.

1. ' That it appears to this House, That in seve-
 ral Companies of Her Majesty's Foot-Guards,
 there have been great Abuses in keeping but two
 Thirds of their Complement of Effective Men,
 and in protecting many Debtors from their Cre-
 ditors.

2. ' That Lieutenant-Colonel *Charteris* has been
 Guilty of the said Abuses, and also of Threatning
 and Tampering with the Witnesses produced be-
 fore the said Committee.

3. ' That the said Resolutions be laid before Her
 Majesty, and that Her Majesty be humbly desired
 to give Direction, That the said Lieutenant-Co-
 lonel *Charteris* may be punished for the said Offen-
 ces, and that effectual Care may be taken to pu-
 nish all Persons that have been guilty of False
 Musters, and other Abuses in the Guards, and to
 prevent the like for the future.



4. ' That the imprisoning Persons in the Savoy-Prison, without any Authority in Writing from a Commission-Officer, putting them in Irons, and selling them to be sent Abroad, has been a great Violation of the Liberty of the Subject.

5. ' That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, That Patrick Hurley, Samuel Wilson, John Man, John Hare, William Birket, James Bampford, Remark Bunworth, William Hardisty, Richard Sedan, and John Ackland, who have given Evidence before a Committee of this House, touching the Abuses aforesaid, may be discharg'd from the Service of the Army, and protected from being pressed again into the said Service.

6. ' That it appears to this House, That Mr. Joseph Billers, and Mr. John Theedam, have done good Service in detecting the said Abuses, and do deserve Encouragement for the same.

The same Day, the Consideration of the report Mr. Pater- from the Committee, to whom the Petition of son's Peti- William Paterfon, Esq; was referr'd, was put off till sionlaidby. that Day Fortnight.

The Queen having resolv'd to reward the many Mr. Har- signal and eminent Services of Robert Harley, Esq; ley created Chancellor of Her Majesty's Exchequer, and one Baron of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, in a Harley of Wigmore and Earl of most distinguishing Manner; first created him Baron and Earl of Harley, of Wigmore, in the County of Hereford, Earl Oxford, of OXFORD, and Earl MORTIMER. The and Earl Mortimer Patent having pass'd † the Great Seal, his Lordship May 24. was, on the 25th of May introduc'd into the House of Peers, in his Robes, by the Earl of Abingdon, as Lord Great Chamberlain, during the Absence of the Marquis of Lindsey, assisted by the Earl Rivers, and the Earl Poulet; and after the reading of his Patent, his Lordship took his Place accordingly. The PREAMBLE of the said Patent is as follows:

Quantam ab aquo Principe Gratiam promereri potuit Preamble
Vir illustri & perantiquâ Gente ortus, ingenio ad of his Pa-
Magna natus, ad Majora Eruditione omnigonâ institu- sent in
tus, diuturno Rerum Civilium usu exercitus, in Latin.
diversissimis advinikrande Respublica Muncrâbus,
Sum-

A. C.

1711,



summâ cum Laude, & suo satis cum Periculo, versatus : Tantam perditioſius & perquàm fidelis Conſiliarius Noſter, ROBERTUS HARLEY, meritis à Nobis conſequi debet. Hic unus à frequentiffima COMMUNIUM Concilio, per tres continuò Vices, Orator evocatus eſt ; imò unus & illam Cathedram tenuit, & Nobis, eodem tempore, ab Epistoſis fuit, utrique haud quaquam impar Provinciæ. Officia enim adeo inter ſe viſa diſſidere, illi facile erat conciliare, qui Hominum Animos temperare atque inſteſtare, pari Prudentiâ & Audacitate potuit ; qui Populi Fura ſic tuori novit, ut nihil interim Majeſtati Regiæ decederet, quique penitus intellexit, quam pulchrè conſiſtere poſſet cum LIBERTATE IMPERIUM. Gemino hoc Munere decurſo, cùm reſpiraret paululum, Ararii Noſtri Curam Quaſtor ſuſtinuit ; latè graſſanti Peculatus Peſti coercenda, noviffque ad alterum Orbem Commerciis inſtituendis conſuluit ; & mirè ſagax, laborantibus Fiſci Rebus tam opportunè nuper ſuccurrit, ut liberatam ab eo Fidem publicam laudet Senatus, gaudeant Cives, Nos etiam (à communibus enim Commodis Noſtra nunquam divelli-mus) haud parùm letemur. Quare Viro de Nobis Noſtriſque omnibus præclarè Merito, Honores, & ipſi, & ipſius Genti jamdiu debitos, decernimus. Ad hoc & noſtra Nos Voluntas ducit, & totius Britanniæ Vox hortatur : Quem enim ob ſua in Nos fidiffima Studia, Perditorum Hominum Odiis obnoxium commemorant ; Quem à nefarii Parricide Furore ſervatum gratulantur Regni Noſtri Ordines, is nè fruſtrâ ſervatus ſit, admonent ; Eorum lubenter favemus Votis ; & qui ad Nos tam honeſto uſuſque, Domûs Senatoriæ Suffragio commendatus accedit, ſuum inter Proceres, quibus jampridem Nobili Majorum Sanguine, & multijugâ Generis ſerie conjunctus eſt, habeat Locum ; & ab illa Urbe, ubi egregiè vigent Literæ, Literarum ipſe ſciens, & Literatorum Fautor, Titulos ſuos feliciter fauſtèque auſpicetur. Sciatis, &c.

Which, in Engliſh, runs thus,

*The Tranſlation of
it in Engliſh.*

WHatever Favour the Equity of a Prince can beſtow on a Gentleman deſcended from an Illuſtrious and very Ancient Family ; framed by Nature for Great Things ; improv'd by Education in all manner of Learning for Greater ; exerciſed, by long Experience, in Buſineſs ; verſ'd in very different

ferent Employments of the Common-wealth, with extraordinary Reputation, and not without Danger: Such has Our Trusty and Well belov'd Councillor, ROBERT HARLEY, justly deserv'd of Us: He being the Only Man, who, by a full House of Commons, was chosen Speaker for three Successive Parliaments; and, at the same Time, that he held the Chair, was one of Our Principal Secretaries of State; His Capacity fitting him for the Management of those two important Offices: Which, tho' they seem'd to disagree in themselves, were easily reconcil'd by One who knew how, with equal Weight and Address, to temper and turn the Minds of Men; so wisely to defend the Rights of the People, without derogating from the Prerogative of the Crown; and who was thoroughly acquainted how well MONARCHY could consist with LIBERTY. Having run through these two Employments at the same Time, after some Breathing While, he took Care of Our Treasury, as Chancellor of Our Exchequer; put a stop to the growing Embezzlement of the Publick Money, which was spreading far and wide, like a Contagion; provided for the Settling a new Trade to the South Seas; and having, with wonderful Sagacity, very lately, and in a very good Time, retriev'd the languishing Condition of Our Exchequer, and thus restored the Publick Credit, merited the Applause of the Parliament; fill'd Our Citizens with Joy, and Us (for Our Interest is ever the same with that of Our People) with no small Satisfaction. For these Reasons, We determine to confer on a Gentleman, who has deserv'd so well of Us, and all Our good Subjects, those Honours, which were long since due to him, and his Family; being induc'd thereto by Our own Inclination, and the General Voice of all Great-Britain. Since therefore the two Houses of Parliament have declared, That the Fidelity and Affection he has express'd in our Service, have expos'd him to the Hatred of wicked Men, and the desperate Rage of a villainous Parricide; since they have congratulated his Escape from such imminent Dangers, and put Us in Mind that he might not be preserv'd in vain, We willingly comply with their Desires, and grant him, who comes so honourably recommend-

A. C. recommended by the hearty Votes of Our Parliament, a Place among the Peers; to whom, by the Noble Blood, and long Train of his Ancestors, he is so nearly ally'd: And that, with all Felicity, he take his Title from the City, where Learning flourishes in so high a Degree, HIMSELF the ORNAMENT of LEARNING, and PATRON of LEARNED Men. Know you, &c.

The Earl of Oxford On Tuesday, the 29th of May, being the Anniversary of the Nativity and RESTORATION of King *constituted* Charles II. the Queen appointed the new Earl of *Lord High-Treasurer.* Oxford, Lord High-Treasurer of Great Britain; Her Majesty having thought fit to pitch upon that *May 29.* Auspicious Day, for the Inauguration of a PRIME MINISTER, to whose Wisdom, Vigilance, and Dexterity, the Restoration of PUBLICK CREDIT, was principally owing. On the 1st of June, his Lordship, attended by the Dukes of Newcastle, Buckingham, Shrewsbury, Somerset, Ormond, Beaufort, Schomberg, Queensberry, and Hamilton; the Earls of Northampton, Rivers, Winchelsea, Scarsdale, Clarendon, Cardigan, Rochester, Anglesey, Yarmouth, Jersey, Poulett, Cholmondeley, Marr and Lowdon; the Lords Dartmouth, De-la War, Guilford, Butler of Weston, Halifax, and Guernsey; and the Officers of the *The Lord* Exchequer, took the Oath in the Court of Chancery; *High-Trea-* after which, his Lordship went to the Court of Ex- *High-Trea-* surer sworn *choquer,* and took also the usual Oath, as Lord *June 1.* High-Treasurer; on which Occasion, the Lord-Keeper address himself to his Lordship in the following Speech:

The Lord My Lord Oxford,
Keeper's 'THE Queen, who does every thing with the
Speech to 'greatest Wisdom, has given a Proof of it
him. 'in the Honours She has lately conferr'd on you;
'which are exactly suited to your Deserts, and
'Qualifications.

My Lord,
'The Title, which you now bear, could not
'have been so justly plac'd on any other of Her
'Majesty's Subjects. Some of that Ancient Blood
'which fills your Veins, is derived from the VERES:
'And

And you have shew'd your self as ready to sacrifice it for the Safety of your Prince, and the Good of your Country; and as fearless of Danger, on the most trying Occasions, as ever any of that Brave and Loyal House were.

Nor is that Title less suited to you, as it carries in it a Relation to one of the Chief Seats of Learning: For even your Enemies, *My Lord*, (if any such there still are) must own, that the Love of Letters, and the Encouragement of those who excel in them, is one distinguishing Part of your Character.

My Lord,

The High Station of Lord-Treasurer of Great-Britain, to which Her Majesty has call'd you, is the just Reward of your Eminent Services. You have been the great Instrument of restoring Publick Credit, and relieving this Nation from the heavy Pressure and Ignominy of an immense Debt, under which it languish'd; and you are now entrusted with the Power of securing us from a Relapse into the same ill State, out of which you have rescued us.

This Great Office, *My Lord*, is every way worthy of you. Particularly, on the Account of those many Difficulties, with which the faithful Discharge of it must be unavoidably attended, and which require a Genius like yours, to master them. The only Difficulty, which even you, *My Lord*, may find almost insuperable, is, how to deserve better of the Crown, and Kingdom, after this Advancement, than you did before it.

The same Day, the Commons took into Consideration, the Report from the Committee, to whom it was referred to examine the Matter of the Report of the Auditors of the Imprests, and others, relating to the Method of computing the Duties on East-India unrated Goods; and the Resolutions of the Committee were read, and agreed to by the House, as followeth, viz.

Cc

1. That

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*Resolutions
of the Com-
mons about
the Losses
in the Re-
venue of
the Customs
upon unra-
ted East-
India
Goods.
June 1.*

1. ' That it appears to this House, that there has been a very great Loss to the Revenue of the Customs, upon unrated *East-India* Goods, and other unrated Goods, by the Method practised in the Custom House, in the computing the Duties on the said unrated Goods; whereby, when there has been no more than Eighteen Pounds, Eight Shillings and Nine-pence Half-penny *per Cent.* received for the Duties, there has been allowed for the same Duties, to the Importer, Fifty two Pounds, Two Shillings and Sixpence; by which Method, it appears, That, notwithstanding an Additional Duty of Twelve Pounds *per Cent.* was laid on the said Goods, yet, no Advance was made to the Revenue by the said Duty.

2. ' That it appears to this House, that by the Method of Calculating the Duties upon *China*-Ware, in every Eighteen Pounds, Eight Shillings and Nine Pence half Penny received, there has been lost to the Publick, the Sum of Eleven Pounds, Ten Shillings and Ten Pence. And order'd, that the said Resolutions be laid before Her Majesty.

The next * Day, the Commons unanimously resolv'd, ' That the humble Address of the House of Commons, the last Parliament, which was as followeth, *viz.*

Martis 12. die Aprilis 1709.

* June 7.
*Address in
Favour of
the Clerks,
and Officers
of the House
of Com-
mons re-
new'd.*

' The House taking into Consideration the great Losses which have been, and will, for the future, be annually to the Clerk, Serjeant at Arms, Clerk-Assistant, and other Clerks, Officers, and Servants attending this House, by reason of the Passing the Bill for a general Naturalization, this Session, and in Respect to the late Orders made concerning the Passing of Private Bills through this House, and otherwise.

Resolved, Nemine Contradicente,

' That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, That she will be graciously pleas'd to take the said Losses of the Clerk, Serjeant at Arms, Clerk-Assistant, and other Clerks, Officers, and

and Servants attending this House, into Her Consideration, and to give them such Recompence and Encouragement, with Respect to their several Trusts, as She, in Her Royal Wisdom shall think fit.

Be humbly renewed to her Majesty.

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On Monday the 4th of June, the Commons read the third Time, the engross'd Bill for raising Two Millions out of a yearly Fund of 186670 l. for 32 Years, &c. to which several Amendments were made, and the Bill pass'd and sent to the Lords.

Bill for raising 2 Millions sent to the Lords June 4.

Then Mr. Secretary St. John, reported to the House, That their Address of the 2d, in behalf of the Clerks and other Officers, attending this House, having been presented to the Queen, Her Majesty was pleas'd to Answer, That She would do according to the Desire of this House. He also reported, That the Queen receiv'd very graciously their Address, relating to the Duties upon unrated East-India Goods: And that their Resolutions of the 26th of May last, relating to the Abuses in the Guards, and their Address relating to the Discharge of Patrick Hurley, and the others, having likewise been laid before Her Majesty, She was pleas'd to Answer, That She would take Care to Punish the Persons complain'd of, and to prevent the like Abuses for the future: And that She would give Orders for the Discharging the said Patrick Hurley, and the other Persons mention'd in the said Address, as desired, and Protect them from being press'd again into the Service. The House having made some Amendments to the Engross'd Bill, to repeal Part of an Act made in the 6th Year of Her Majesty's Reign, Entituled, *An Act for Encouragement of the Trade to America*, and pass'd, and sent it to the Lords, adjourn'd to the Thursday following.

The Queen's Answer to several Addresses of the Commons.

Mr. Secretary St. John having, the same Day, acquainted the House, That the Queen had appointed that Evening, at half an Hour after Seven of the Clock, at the Palace at St. James's, to be attended by this House, with their Representation; the Commons, with their Speaker, repair'd to St. James's, at the appointed Time, and presented to Her Majesty the said Representation, as follows.

** June 4. Representation of the Commons to the Queen.*

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament assembled, have, with the utmost Zeal and Unanimity, applied ourselves to the Dispatch of those Great and Important Affairs, which Your Majesty was pleased to recommend to us from the Throne; and we humbly hope, That we have, in every respect, answer'd Your Majesty's Expectations in Calling this Parliament.

In making suitable Provision for the publick Service, we have met with great Difficulties from the Anticipation of Funds, and the large Sums, with which the Publick Revenues stand charged for long Terms of Years to come: However, we have not been discouraged, but have, with greater Diligence, carried on our Endeavours to raise such Supplies, as, we trust, will be Effectual, not only for the Service of the present Year, but also for the Discharge of the heavy Debts, so long, and so justly complained of. And, as the absolute Necessity of carrying on the War, and our Resolutions to support the Publick Credit, and maintain the Honour and Justice of Parliament, have obliged us to encrease the Burden of Taxes upon our Fellow-Subjects; so we are persuaded, That the same Reasons will induce them to pay those Taxes with Cheerfulness and Satisfaction.

At the same time, we have thought it another Part of our Duty, to enquire into the Causes of the heavy Debts we labour under, and to trace the Source of that Great Evil, as what we thought would, in some degree, satisfy the Minds of Your People, and prevent the like Mischief for the future.

This was a Promise, and an Assurance which we presumed to give Your Majesty at the Beginning of this Session; And now, at the Conclusion of it, we beg Leave to lay before Your Majesty, the Result of our Enquiries, which, we hope, Your Majesty will not judge to be unworthy of Your Royal Consideration.

In Examining into the State of the War, and looking back from the Beginning of it, we find, that

that in several Years, the Service has been enlarged, and the Charge of it encreased beyond the Bounds prescribed, and the Annual Supplies granted by Parliament; to this new and illegal Practice, we must, in great Measure, ascribe the Rise and Growth of the heavy Debts that lie upon the Nation; Nor does the Consequence of it end there; for, we must also represent it to Your Majesty, as a dangerous Invasion of the Rights of Parliament. The Commons must ever assert it as their sole and undoubted Privilege, to grant Money, and to adjust and limit the Proportions of it; And when Your Majesty has recommended to them, to consider of Supplies, and they have deliberated upon the several Estimates for the Annual Services, and considered and determined what the Nation is able to bear, their Proceedings would be very vain and ineffectual, if after the respective Sums are stated, and granted, those, through whose Hands the Disposition of them passes, are allow'd, in any Measure, to alter and enlarge them. This is an Attempt which very little differs from levying Money without Consent of Parliament, as will appear to Your Majesty from this one Consideration, That a Charge of that kind once incurr'd, and laid as a Debt upon the Navy, or any other Publick Office, is so far binding upon Parliament, that, how little soever they approve of the Means by which it was contracted, yet the Publick Credit being pawn'd, the Commons cannot, without the Ruin of that, refuse to provide for it.

This also has been an Occasion why great Sums of unappropriated Money, arising from the Exceedings and Surplusages of some of the Funds granted by Parliament, have not been applied, as they ought to have been, in Aid of the Deficiencies of other Funds. Had this just Care been observed, the Debts of the Nation could not have encreased to so Exorbitant an Height; but other Uses were found out, such as were neither voted, nor addressed for, by Parliament; which, therefore, we adjudge to have been a *Misapplication of Publick Money.*

With regard to the Debts of the Navy, we find, That one great Discouragement and Burden, which



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that Part of the Service has lain under, has been from a Liberty that has been used, of diverting several Sums issued to that Service, and transferring them to other Purposes, for which they were not intended; particularly, that the Sum of Six Hundred and Six Thousand, Eight Hundred and Six Pounds, Seven Shillings, and Seven Pence, belonging to the Navy, has been paid for Provisions supplied to Land-Forces sent to *Spain and Portugal*, and for the Garrison of *Gibraltar*; for which, no Deductions have been made from the Pay of those Forces, nor any Part of that Sum re-assigned to the Victualing, notwithstanding the several Acts of Parliament provided, and the many Letters writ, and Representations made, to the Treasury, in that behalf. This unjustifiable Proceeding has been a *Discouragement to the Seamen, occasioned the paying extravagant Rates upon Contracts, and has very much contributed to sink the Credit of the Navy.*

To this we must add, the many notorious Embezlements, and scandalous Abuses, which appear to have been practised, as well in the Management of Your Majesty's Brewhouse, as in the Contracts for furnishing the Navy with Beer. We have already presumed to address Your Majesty, That several Persons, whom we discover'd to have been Guilty of those Frauds, should be prosecuted at Law for their Offences; and we entirely rely upon Your Majesty's most Gracious Assurance, That those Prosecutions shall be effectually carried on: But we must also, upon this Occasion, beg Leave, farther to represent to Your Majesty, *That the Commissioners appointed to take Care of the Victualling Your Majesty's Navy, have been Guilty of Great Negligence and Remissness in their Duty*; For the Instructions, which go along with that Commission, are so well adapted to the preventing those very Abuses, which have been committed, that nothing, but a notorious Mismanagement in that Office, and an inexcusable Neglect in pursuing those Instructions, could have given way to the great Loss the Publick has sustained in that Part of the Service.

The evil Effects of this Mismanagement in Publick Offices, and Misapplication of Parliamentary Supplies, have been increased by the very Methods

of bringing in the Publick Money; For, it has appeared to us, That the Receivers of the Land-Tax, and of the other Revenues, have not been called upon to pay in the Money they had received, in due time, as the Law requires. Such has been the extreme Remifness, and unaccountable Indulgence of those, whose Duty it was to oblige those Receivers to make due and punctual Payments, that on the 8th Day of December 1710, there was an Arrear of the several Land-Taxes, for 5 Years, ending the 24th of March 1709, amounting to the Sum of Two Hundred Seventy Two Thousand, Five Hundred Ninety Six Pounds, Eight Shillings, and Eight Pence, some Part of which was paid into the Exchequer, after the Commons had ordered an Enquiry into that Matter; yet the Sum standing out, at the beginning of April 1711, was One Hundred Eighty Thousand Four Hundred Thirty Nine Pounds, Seven Shillings, and Six Pence Half-penny. From these Omissions, the Publick remains long under the Load of Interest, for want of that Money which lies in the Hands of Receivers; so that the Supplies granted to Your Majesty, however large or well proportioned to the Occasions of the War, could never prove Effectual to prevent the Incumbrance of Debts, whilst they were neither collected, nor disbursed faithfully, according to the Ends and Methods designed by Parliament.

Thus far have we proceeded, in discovering some of those Causes which have brought so great a Weight of Debts upon the Nation; and we might have made a much greater Progress in our Enquiries, if the Accounts of the Publick Money had been regularly passed; but to our great Surprise and Concern, we find, That they, who of late Years have had the Management of Your Majesty's Treasury, and ought to have compelled the several Accountants duly to pass their respective Accounts, have been guilty of so notorious a Breach of Trust, and of so high an Injustice to the Nation, that of the Moneys granted by Parliament, and issued for the Publick Service to Christmas, 1710, there remains unaccounted for, the Sum of Thirty Five Millions, Three Hundred and Two Thousand, One Hundred and Seven Pounds, for a great Part of which no Accounts have so much as been laid before the Auditors;

Anditors; And for the rest, though some Accounts have been brought in, yet they have not been prosecuted by the Accountants, and finished. This has made it impracticable for us to arrive at so exact a Knowledge of the State of the Nation, with regard to the Publick Money, as we wish'd and might have expected; and Your Majesty will please to consider, in such an immense Sum unaccounted for, how many Embezzlements may be concealed, and how justly it is to be suspected, That so scandalous a Remissness has been allowed with no other Design. We humbly beseech Your Majesty, That You will give immediate and effectual Directions for the Compelling the several Imprest Accountants speedily to pass their Accounts; and in the mean time, we humbly hope, Your Majesty will approve the Resolution of Your Commons, That such of the Accountants, who have neglected their Duty in prosecuting their Accounts, ought no longer to be entrusted with receiving the Publick Money.

We cannot omit taking Notice to Your Majesty, of another extraordinary Instance, in which the Publick Money has been misapplied, by bringing over the poor Palatines to inhabit and settle themselves in this Kingdom: This was not only an extravagant and unreasonable Expence in it self, but many other Ways uneasy and grievous to Your People; for as it was visible that such Numbers of necessitous and useles Foreigners must unavoidably, tend to the Encrease and Oppression of the Poor of this Kingdom, so being a Mixture of People of all Religions, it was evident, how dangerous they might prove to the Quiet of our Government, and the Constitution of our Establish'd Church. Upon what Encouragement and Invitation they came over, we have not been able to discover, but we look upon it as certain, That the Calling over so many Families from a Country so remote, could not be brought about without Industry and Contrivance; and those who were concern'd in it, seem'd to have been Conscious of the Evil of their own Designs, by the Secrecy with which they pursued them. Your Majesty, in Your great Wisdom, will best recollect from whence this Attempt and Advice proceeded,

and

and we humbly represent it as our Opinion, That
the Authors of it were Enemies to Your Majesty and Your
Kingdom,

We beg Leave to offer to Your Majesty's Con-
sideration, but one thing more, which has alarmed
Your People with just Fears: The Arbitrary At-
tempt of new Modelling Corporations, by im-
posing a Charter upon the Borough of Bewdley; a
Charter void and illegal, not being accepted by the
Corporation then in being, destructive of the Constitution
of Parliament, in transferring the Rights of Electors to
others, and injurious to Your Majesty's Subjects, in di-
vesting them of their Franchises and Freeholds, even
after they had been affirmed by Judgments upon
the rigorous Prosecutions of *Quo Warranto's*. We
return Your Majesty our most humble Thanks
for putting a stop to so pernicious a Precedent, by
ordering the proper Methods to be taken for Re-
pealing the said Charter, and quieting the Borough in
the Possession of their ancient Privileges: We are tru-
ly sensible of Your Majesty's tender Regard to the
Rights of all Your People; and we cannot with-
out Indignation reflect upon the oppressive De-
signs of those Evil Counsellors, who endeavoured
to have brought a Blemish of this kind upon Your
Majesty's most just and gentle Reign.

From all these evil Practices, and worse Designs
of some Persons, who had, by false Professions of
Love to their Country, insinuated themselves into
Your Royal Favour, irreparable Mischief had
accrued to the Publick, had not Your Majesty, in
Your great Wisdom, seasonably discovered the fa-
tal Tendency of such Measures; and out of Your
singular Goodness to Your People, removed from
the Administration of Affairs, those who had so ill
answered the favourable Opinion Your Majesty had
conceived of them, and in so many Instances grossly
abused the great Trust reposed in them. Your People
could with greater Patience have suffered the ma-
nifold Injuries done to themselves by the Frauds
and Depredations of such evil Ministers, had not
the same Men proceeded to treat Your sacred Per-
son with Undutifulness and Disregard; but as the
Interests of Your Majesty, and Your People are
inseparable, and are by Your Majesty, and Your
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‘ good Subjects, inseparably pursued, the Wrong which these Men had done to the Publick, drew upon them Your Royal Displeasure; and their Irreverence towards Your Majesty, justly exposed them to the Indignation of Your People.

‘ Your Majesty had, from the beginning of Your Auspicious Reign, expressed a *truly Christian Moderation*, by Promises of Lenity and Protection to all Your peaceable Subjects, and of Countenance and Favour to those who should most *recommend themselves by their Zeal for the established Government in Church and State*; but these Ministers framed to themselves wild and unwarrantable Schemes of *Ballancing Parties*, and under a false Pretence of *Temper and Moderation*, did really encourage *Faction*, by discountenancing and depressing Persons zealously affected to Your Majesty, and to the Church, and by extending their Favour and Patronage to Men of licentious and impious Principles, such as shake the very Foundation of all Government, and all Religion.

‘ Out of our unfeigned Zeal for Your Majesty’s Honour and Service, and our faithful Affection to the Publick Good, we cannot forbear, with all Humility and Earnestness, to beseech Your Majesty, That you would avoid, as the greatest Enemies to Your Royal Dignity, and to Your People’s Safety, all Persons who shall endeavour to engage You in such pernicious Measures, and that You would employ, in Places of Authority and Trust, such only, as have given good Testimonies of their Duty to Your Majesty, and of their Affection to the true Interest of Your Kingdom.

‘ These are the humble Desires of Your faithful Commons, and these we know to be Your Majesty’s Gracious Intentions. From Your tender Concern for this Church and Nation, and from what You lately have done, and are going on to do, for the Happiness and Satisfaction of Your People, we promise our selves a favourable Acceptance of this our Application; and from our Duty to Your Majesty, and our Fidelity to our Trust, Your Majesty, may confide in Us, That we will, upon all Occasions, defend and support Your Majesty, and

and our happy Constitution, against all Enemies
and Opposers whatsoever.

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To which the Queen return'd the following Answer,

Gentlemen,

THIS Representation gives Me fresh Assurance of Your Zeal for My Service, and for the true Interest of your Country.

The Queen's Answer.

It contains many Particulars. I will take them all into My serious Consideration, and give the necessary Directions to redress the Grievances you complain of.

Be assur'd, That your Advice, upon all Occasions, has the greatest Weight with Me.

On the 7th of June, the Speaker reported Her Majesty's Answer, after which the Commons resolv'd, to address the Queen, 'to appoint Persons to enquire into the Number and Quality of the Forces in Her Majesty's Pay in Spain and Portugal, and to Examine the State of the Payments and Accounts relating to the said Forces; and to the Garrisons and Fortifications of Gibraltar and Portugal;

Address for enquiring into the State of the Forts and Fortifications in Spain and Portugal;

Mahon; and also the Accounts of the Agent-Vicaguallers, and Commissaries of Stores in those Parts. They also resolv'd to present Two other Addresses to the Queen, one, 'That she would be pleas'd to take such Measures, as Her Majesty should judge most proper for supporting the settlements in Africa, and preserving the African Trade, till some other Provision be made by Parliament for the same; And that Her Majesty would take into Consideration the Nature of that Trade, and how it might be best carried on for the Service of the Kingdom: The other, 'That an Account be laid before this House, the beginning of the next Session of Parliament, of the Distribution intended to be made of the Debentures directed to be deliver'd by the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, for Relief of the Sufferers in the Islands of Nevis and St. Christophers; and of Resettlements made there by the said Sufferers.

Another for supporting the Trade to Africa;

The Lords having pass'd the Bill for raising Two Millions, without Amendment, it was generally

And a 3d in Favour of the Inhabitants of Nevis, and St. Christophers.

A. C. expected that the Queen would, that Day, have come to the House of Peers, to put an End to this long Session: But it was thought fit to let the Commons sit some Days longer, to give them an Opportunity, to make Orders for the issuing out new Writs, for Electing Members in the Room of such as were advanc'd to Places of Trust and Profit. Accordingly, the Commons order'd, that very Day, a new Writ to be made out, for a Citizen of the City of York, in the room of the Honourable Robert Benson, Esq; made Chancellor, and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer; and another new Writ, for the Electing a Burgess for the Borough of Thirsk, in the County of York, in the room of Sir Thomas Frankland, appointed to manage the Duties of the Post-Office. Then the Commons adjourn'd to next Saturday, when new Writs were order'd to be issued out, for Electing a Knight for the County of Surrey, in the room of the Honourable Heneage Finch, Esq; who was made Master of Her Majesty's Jewell-House; and another for Electing a Knight for the County of Somerset, in the room of Sir William Wyndham, Bar. advanc'd to the Office of Master of Her Majesty's Hart and Buck-Hounds. This done, the Commons adjourn'd again to the Tuesday following, and being then met, order'd other new Writs to be made out for Electing, 1. A Burgess for the Borough of Droitwich, in the County of Worcester, in the room of Edward Jeffries, appointed one of Her Majesty's Justices for the Counties of Pembroke, Carmarthen, and Cardigan: 2dly, A Burgess for the Borough of Ilcester, in the County of Somerset, in the room of Edward Philips, made Comptroller of the Mint: 3dly, a Burgess for the Borough of Hertford, in the room of Charles Cesar, Esq; appointed Treasurer of the Navy, in the room of Robert Walpole, Esq; 4thly, a Knight for the County of Glamorgan, in the room of Sir Thomas Mansel, Bart. advanc'd, or rather restor'd, to the Office of Comptroller of the Queen's Household, in the room of Sir John Holland: 5thly, A Burgess for the Borough of Droitwich, in the room of Edward Foley, Esq; made Receiver of the Duties upon Philips Esq; Comptroller of the Mint. Charles Cesar, Esq; Treasurer of the Navy. Sir Tho. Mansel Comptroller of the Household, Edward Foley Esq; Receiver of the Duties on Hides and Skins.

Hides and Skins: 6thly, A Burgess for the Borough of New Radnor, in the room of the Right Honourable Robert Harley, now Earl of Oxford, &c. all'd up to the House of Peers; 7thly, A Burgess John Ward, Esq; for the Borough of New-Town in Lancashire, in the room of John Ward, Esq; made one of the Justices of the Counties of Chester, Flint, Denbigh, and Montgomery, within the Principality of Wales, and One of Her Majesty's Council Learned in the Law, in the room of Mr. Lechmere: And in the eight and last Place, a Burgess for the Borough of Tyness, in Devonshire, in the room of Francis Gwyn, appointed one of the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations. After this, Mr. Secretary St. John acquainted the Commons, that Her Majesty had readily comply'd with their Desires, in the three last Addresses, about the Commissioners to be sent to Spain and Portugal; the Trade to Africa; and the Debentures to be given to the Sufferers in the Islands of Nevis and St. Christopher.

John Ward, Esq; one of the Justices of the Counties of Chester and Flint, &c. and one of the Queen's Council Learned. Francis Gwyn, Esq; one of the Commissioners of Trade.

The same † Day, the Queen being come to the † June 12. House of Peers, with the usual State and Solemnity, and the Commons sent for up, and attending, Her Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the following Publick Bills, viz.

1. An Act for making good Deficiencies, and satisfying the Publick Debts; and for erecting a Corporation to carry on a Trade to the SOUTH-SEAS; and for the Encouragement of the Fishery; and for Liberty to trade in Unwrought Iron with the Subjects of Spain; and to repeal the Acts for Registering Seamen. Acts pass'd.

2. An Act for Licencing and Regulating Hackney-Coaches and Chairs; and for charging certain new Duties on Stamp Vellum, Parchment, Paper, and on Cards and Dice; and on the Exportation of Rock-Salt for Ireland, and for securing thereby, and by a Weekly Payment out of the Post-Offices, And by several Duties on Hides and Skins, a Yearly Fund of One Hundred Eighty six Thousand, Six Hundred and Seventy Pounds, for Thirty two Years, to be applied to the Satisfaction of such Orders as are therein mention'd, to the Contributors of any Sum not exceeding Two Millions, to

A. C. to be rais'd for carrying on the War, and other Her Majesty's Occasions.

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3. An Act for granting to Her Majesty several Duties upon Coals, for Building Fifty new Churches in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, and Suburbs thereof, and other Purposes therein mention'd.

4. An Act for the Encouragement of the Trade to America.

5. An Act for Reviving, and Continuing an Act made in the first Year of Her Majesty's Reign, for the more effectual preventing Abuses and Frauds of Persons employ'd in the working up the Woollen, Linen, Fustian, Cotton, and Iron Manufactures of this Kingdom.

6. An Act for the Relief of the Creditors and Proprietors of the Company of Mine-Adventurers, by establishing a Method for settling the Differences between the Company and their Creditors, and Uniting them, in order to an Effectual working the Mines of the said Company.

7. An Act, for making the Act of the fifth Year of Her Majesty's Reign, for the better Preservation of the Game Perpetual, and for making the same more Effectual.

8. An Act for raising the Militia for the Year 1711, altho' the Month's Pay formerly advanced, be not repaid.

9. An Act to dissolve the present, and prevent the future Combination of Coal-Owners, Lightermen, Masters of Ships, and others, to advance the Price of Coals; in Prejudice of the Navigation, Trade, and Manufactures of this Kingdom; and for the farther Encouragement of the Coal-Trade.

10. An Act for the better Preservation and Improvement of the Fishery within the River of Thames; and for regulating and governing the Company of Fishermen of the said River.

And to Seven Private Bills; after which, Her Majesty made the following Speech to both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

‘ IT is with great Pleasure I tell you, at the End *The Queen's Speech to both Houses.*
 of this Session, That you have fully made
 good all the Assurances you gave Me at the Beginning of it.

‘ This I look upon as a further Pledge of My
 Subjects Duty and Affection, which is the firmest
 Support of My Throne.

‘ I Thank you, *Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*
 in a particular Manner, for what you have done.
 You have complied with My Desire, in Granting
 a Supply for Building many new Churches; and
 you have not only Enabled Me to carry on the
 War, but have made effectual Provision for Paying
 those heavy Debts which were almost grown an
 insupportable Burthen on the Publick; And this
 at a time, when Our Enemies every where pleas'd
 themselves, with the Hopes that the Supplies for
 the Service of the Current Year could not have
 been found. You have disappointed them in all
 Respects, and by the great Sums you have rais'd,
 the greatest ever granted to any Prince in one
 Session, you have restored the Publick Credit,
 which I will take Care to preserve by a Frugal
 Management.

‘ The World must now be satisfied, That nothing
 can be too Difficult for a Parliament filled with
 so much Zeal for the true Interest of the Nation in
 Church and State.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

‘ The Satisfaction I take in the Power with
 which God has intrusted Me, is, to employ it for
 the Protection and Good of all My People, whose
 Prosperity I have as much at Heart as ever any of
 My Predecessors had.

‘ You see the happy Effects of a Mutual Confidence
 between Me and My Subjects; I shall look
 upon any Attempt to lessen it, as a Step towards
 Dissolving My Government.

‘ The Temper you have shewn, will, I hope,
 convince those who have the Misfortune to differ
 from

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from Our Church, that their Liberty is not in Danger.

It is needless for Me to repeat the Assurances of My earnest Concern for the Succession in the House of Hannover; and of My fixed Resolution to Support and Encourage the Church of England, as by Law Established.

You are now returning to your several Countries, and I expect from you, that you will further Recommend your selves to Me, by studying to promote the Publick Peace and Quiet.

The Parliament Prorogued.

And then the Lord-Keeper, by Her Majesties Command, Prorogued the Parliament to Tuesday the Tenth Day of July next.

RE

REMARKABLES

Of the YEAR 1710.

ON the 1st of *January*, died Sir Thomas *Littleton*, Baronet, whose Father bore both his Names. Having an elder Brother, he was put an Apprentice to Sir *John Moor*, Citizen, and sometime Lord Mayor of *London*, with whom having continued for some time, during which, his elder Brother died, his Father, with Sir *John's* Consent, took him away, and gave him liberal Education; so that in 1688-9, he became Member of the Convention-Parliament, for *Woodstock*, in *Oxfordshire*, and one of the Managers of the House of Commons, at a free Conference held with the Lords, about the Words *ABDICATED* and *DESERTED*; wherein he acquitted himself with Applause. He was elected Member for the same Place, in some of the ensuing Parliaments, and once for *Castle-Rising*. He was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons, in the Parliament which sat in *December*, 1698; and in the Year 1700, upon the Resignation of *Edward*, Earl of *Oxford*, he was made Treasurer of the Navy, which Place he held till his Death. Some time before, having no Child of his own, he procured the Honour of the Baronethip to be entail'd on his great Nephew, Captain *Littleton's* Son, whom he then undoubtedly design'd for his immediate Heir: But altering his Mind, he left his Estate to the Captain, upon Condition he should pay his Lady a large Annuity out of it; and then to his Son, who now is, or very lately was, a Lieutenant of Marings. Captain *Littleton* himself, is gone Commadore to the *West-Indies*. Sir *Thomas* was a Man of ready Wit, and good Understanding, and an useful Member in the House of Commons.

Sir Tho.
Little-
ton's
Death.

*Dr. Lloyd's
Death.*

The same Day, (*Jan. 1.*) died *Dr. William Lloyd*, the depriv'd Bishop of *Norwich*, at his House in *Hampersmith*. He was in 1691, succeeded in the Bishoprick by Doctor *John Moor*, now Lord Bishop of *Ely*. This *Dr. Lloyd* was first Bishop of *Landaff*, to which See he was consecrated, April the 19th, 1675, from whence he was translated to *Peterborough*, in 1679, where, having continued till the latter end of July, 1685, he was promoted to the Bishoprick of *Norwich*, being succeeded in that of *Peterborough*, by Doctor *Thomas White*. *Dr. Frampton*, the depriv'd Bishop of *Gloucester*, died about a Year ago, as did lately *Dr. Ken*, sometime Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*; so that none of the Non-juring Bishops are now alive. I do not find that this *Dr. Lloyd*, since his Deprivation, ever meddled much with publick Affairs. However, by an intercepted Letter from the Earl of *Melfort*, to his Brother, the Earl of *Perth*, about the beginning of the Year 1701, it appear'd the Court of *St. Germain's* had a great Opinion of him, some of the Words of the Letter being these, 'The King. (meaning King *James*) cannot but be sensible, that the true Church of England Party, and their Provincial, the Bishop of *Norwich*, has been silent for a long time; and their Majesties may remember, what Weight the Court of *St. Germain's* laid upon their joining the King (I mean the Non-swearing Clergy) in case of a Landing; therefore all Arts should be used, without Delay, to get them to enter into a Correspondence again, and every Impediment ought to be removed, I say, without Exception.

*The Lord
Say and
Sele dies.*

On the 2d of January, died *Nathaniel Fiens*, Viscount and Baron *Say and Sele*. His Great Grandfather, *William Baron Say and Sele*, was created a Viscount on the 7th of July, 1624, being the 22d Year of King *James I.* and died on the 14th of April, 1662. *James*, his eldest Son, succeeded him, who died on the 15th of March, 1673, without Issue Male, and was Uncle to *William*, to whom his Honours descended, which *William* was the Father of *Nathaniel*, now deceased. The Title of Baron *Say and Sele* was conferred on Sir *James Fiens*, Knight, summoned to Parliament by a Special
Writ,

Writ, bearing Date at *St. Edmund-Bury*, on the 3d of *March*, 1446, being the 25th Year of King *Henry VI.* in Regard that *Joan*, his Mother, was 3d Sister, and Co-Heir to *William de Say*, a Descendant of the ancient Barons *Say*, with the Assent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal; the third Day after which, *James*, Lord *Say* and *Sele*, for further Corroboration of that Dignity, upon the first of *November*, then next following, had a sole Confirmation, and just Claim thereof, from *John* Lord *Clinton*, as also of the Arms of *Say*; which, by reason of the Descent of the said Lord *John*, from *Idonea*, the eldest Sister of the before specified *William de Say*, did, or might belong to him; but the Title being discontinued in his Grandson, for want of Summons to Parliament, although he, and his Posterity stiled themselves Lord *Say*, King *James I.* by Letters Patent, dated at *Hampton-Court*, *August* 9. 1603, in the first Year of his Reign, fully recognized and confirmed to Sir *Richard Fienes*, and to the Heirs Male of his Body, the said Title of Baron *Say* and *Sele*, which Noble Lord was Father to *William*, made Viscount, as aforementioned.

The Viscountess Dowager of *Say* and *Sele*, and the Mother-in-Law of the Lord last-deceased, was, some Months before, married to *Vincent Oakley*, Esq;

On the 3d of the said Month, Sir *Samuel Bernardiston* died suddenly.

Sir Sam.
Bernadiston dies.

On the 6th, died *Thomas*, Lord *Fairfax*, Baron of *Cameron* in *North-Britain*: This Lord fell in heartily with the Revolution in 1688; soon after came to be Lieutenant-Colonel of one of the Troops of Guards, and then Colonel of Dragoons, which he had quitted long before he died; he was several times elected Knight of the Shire for the County of *York*, and always well belov'd in his own Country.

Lord Fairfax's Death.

On the 10th of this Month, died *Algernon Capel*, The Earl of *Essex*, Viscount *Maldon*, and Baron *Capel* of *Essex's Hadham*. This noble Lord was the only Son that surviv'd *Arthur Capel*, Lord *Capel*, who was advanced to the Degree and Dignity of Viscount *Malden*, in *Essex*, and Earl of that County, on the

The Earl of
Essex's death.

the 20th of *April*, in the 13th Year of King *Charles* the 1st. being the second Coronation-Earl; was afterwards Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and Privy-Counsellor; and came to a very unhappy End in the *Tower of London*, in 1683. This Earl *Arthur* was Son to the most Loyal *Arthur*, Lord *Capel*, of *Hadham*, in the County of *Hertford*, on whom that Title was conferr'd by Lettets Patent, bearing Date the 6th of *August*, 1641, being the 13th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* I. He courageously attempted to rescue that Prince from his fatal Imprisonment in the Isle of *Wight*; but miscarrying in the Enterprize, suffered Death, soon after his Sovereign, on the 9th of *March*, 1648. He was descended, by a successive Series of Six Knightly Generations, from Sir *William Capel*, Kt. Lord Mayor of *London*, Anno. 1504. (20 Hen. 7.) Son of *John Capel*, of *Stoke Nailand* in *Suffolk*.

The Earl now deceas'd, some time after the Accession of King *William* and Queen *Mary* to the Throne, married the Lady *Mary Bentinck*, second Daughter of *William Bentinck*, Earl of *Portland*; became one of the Gentlemen of the King's Royal Bed-Chamber; Colonel of the 2d Regiment of *Dragoons of England*; Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Hertford*, *Custos Rotulorum* for the said County, and also for the Town of *St. Albans*, in *Hertfordshire*, and Liberty of the same.

He made several Campaigns with King *William*; and upon Her present Majesty's Accession to the Throne, was continued in his Posts. In 1706, he went next Commander to Earl *Rivers*, upon an Expedition into *Portugal* and *Spain*; from whence returning, after they had Landed the Troops at *Alicant*, upon the Removal of the Earl of *Abington* from being Constable of the *Tower of London*, he was advanced to that Post, and to the Dignity of Lieutenant-General. Upon his Death he was succeeded in Honour and Estate, by his Son *William*, a Youth, then about Twelve Years of Age; besides whom, he has left two Daughters behind him. The Earl *Rivers* succeeded him in the Constableship of the *Tower*.

About the Middle of this Month, the Queen was pleased to confer the Honour of Knighthood on *Andrew Chadwick, Esq;* Andrew Chadwick Knighted. The Lord Ashburnham's death.

The 21st of this Month, died *John Ashburnham*, Baron *Ashburnham* of *Ashburnham*, in the County of *Suffex*, in a good old Age, at his House in *Southampton-Street*, near *Bloomsbury-Square*. This Noble Lord was the chief Heir Male of the Knightly Family of *Ashburnham*, lineally descended from *Ansketel Fitz-Piers*, Lord of *Ashburnham*, afore said, in the time of *William I.* surnam'd the Conqueror. He was created a Baron, by the Title of Lord *Ashburnham*, of *Ashburnham*, before specified by Patent, dated *May 30, 1689*, in the first Year of the Reign of King *William* and Queen *Mary*. This noble Lord was succeeded by his eldest Son *William* in Honour and Estate; who dying soon after without Issue, was succeeded by *John*, his only Brother, the present Lord *Ashburnham*.

About the end of *January*, *Richard Steel, Esq;* Mr. Steel made Commissioner of the Stamp-Office. was made one of the Commissioners of the Stamp-Office.

On the 30th of the same Month, died Sir *Robert Jenkinson*, Knight of the Shire for the County of *Oxford*. Sir Robert Jenkinson dies.

On the 4th of *February*, died Doctor *John Hall*, Bishop of *Bristol*, and Master of *Pembroke-Hall* in the University of *Oxford*, and was succeeded as Master, by Doctor *Charles Sloper*. This Doctor *Hall*, took the Degree of Doctor in Divinity in 1669, and on the 30th of *August*, 1691, was consecrated Bishop of *Bristol*, upon the Translation from thence, of Doctor *Gilbert Ironside* to the See of *Hereford*. He was a pious Man; but there is nothing extant of his writing, that has yet been made publick. Dr. Hall, Bishop of Bristol, died.

On the 15th, died the Baron *Schutz*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Elector of *Hanover*, very much lamented, especially by the Poor, to whom he was very beneficent; particularly since the late *Pearth*. Baron Schutz dies.

About this time, died also Dr. *George Bull*, Bishop of *St. Davids*, at *Althamarle* in *Carmarthen-shire*, in a very advanc'd Age. He was famous for several learned Compositures. The Bishop of St. Davids dies.

Cap. Mordaunt's
death.

On the 24th of February, the Honourable Captain Mordaunt, second Son to Charles, Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, after he had languish'd for several Days, died of the Small-Pox, a Distemper that became this Year very fatal to several illustrious and worthy Persons. This Gentleman had the Command of a Company of Foot, in his Uncle, Lieutenant-General Mordaunt's Regiment; and having been also bred to the Sea-Service, he distinguish'd himself there upon several Occasions, particularly in the Year 1707, when being Captain of the *Resolution* Man of War; and having on board the Earl, his Father, bound from *Barcelona* to *Genoa*, with whom sail'd the *Enterprize* and *Milford-Haven*, they fell in with Six large French Men of War, just come out of *Toulon*. The Earl, who had no Business to fight there, went on Board the *Enterprize*, and got safe to *Leghorn*; the *Milford-Haven* also escaped, but the *Resolution* maintained a Fight with the Enemy's Squadron, from 6 in the Morning, till 3 in the Afternoon, with wonderful Bravery; but the Captain seeing, at last, there was no Possibility to get clear, run his Ship on Shore, and burnt her, he himself having been wounded in the Thigh. The Earl, his Father, as soon as he was able to travel, procur'd him a Pass to return Home thro' France. This noble Commander having suffered much in the Length of his Cure, design'd to go to Sea again, but was prevented by Death, as afore said, and was as much lamented, as any young Gentleman of his Time, being highly and justly esteem'd for his Valour, Affability, Temperance, and other Virtues.

The Lord Grange
dies.

Mr Palmer
suspended;

On the 4th of March, died William, Lord Grange, Son to the Earl of Derby, being but 6 Weeks old.

The next Day, Mr. Palmer, who was appointed by the Bishop of London, to read Prayers in Her Majesty's Chappel at *Whitehall*, having taken upon him to pray for Dr. Sacheverell, as a Person under Persecution, Her Majesty sent Orders to the said Bishop to suspend him, and he was dismiss'd from that Office accordingly.

Sir John
Holt dies.

On the 5th of March, died that great and eminent Judge, Sir John Holt, Knight, at his House in *Bedford-Row*, in the 67th Year of his Age. He was

born

born in the County of Berks, being the Son of Sir Thomas Holt, Knight, and Serjeant at Law. Mr. Holt being entred into Gray's Inn, sedulously applied himself to the Study of the Common Law; and being admitted to the Bar, in some short time became an eminent Pleader; in somuch, that when the Earl of Danby, now Duke of Leeds, was, in 1678, impeach'd in Parliament by the Commons, the Lords appointed Serjeant Raymond, Mr. Saunders, afterwards Chief-Justice, and Mr. Holt, to be of his Council; but the Commons by a Vote, which was posted round Westminster-Hall and the Parliament-House, prohibited the same upon the severest Penalties.

Improving daily in Reputation and Practice, and Sir Thomas Genner, Recorder of London, in February 1685-6, being preferr'd to be one of the Barons of the Exchequer, Mr. Holt was made Recorder in his room, and at the same time, receiv'd the Honour of Knighthood.

Having discharg'd this Office with much Candor and Applause, for about a Year and a half; and King James having a mind that an Act made in the Reign of Edward VI. which made it Felony without Benefit of Clergy, for any Soldier taking Pay in the King's Service, in his Wars beyond-Sea, or in Scotland, to desert from his Officer; should be extended to the Army he had rais'd in time of Peace, to enslave the Nation, Sir John Holt, because he would not interpret this Law to the King's Mind, was disgusted with the Times, and resign'd his Recordership.

Being chosen a Member in the Convention-Parliament, call'd by the Prince of Orange, to settle the Nation, upon King James's withdrawing into France, in 1688, he was appointed to be one of the Managers for the Commons, at the Conferences held with those of the Lords, about the ABDICATION, and the VACANCY of the Throne. He had an Opportunity to shew his great Abilities and Inclinations upon that solemn Occasion; and it is not at all unlikely; but that it forwarded his Advancement; For the Government being settled, and King William, and Queen Mary fixed upon the Throne, Sir John Holt, was, on the 4th of May 1689, made Lord Chief-Justice of the King's Bench; Sir William Dolben

And a Privy-Counsellors

Remarkable Cases before him.

Dolben, Sir *William Gregory*, and *Gyles Eyres*, Esq; being the other three Judges so constituted at the same time, as well as those of the Common-Pleas, and Barons of the *Exchequer*; and some time after, viz. on the 25th of *August*, he was admitted into his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council.

A Detail of the several remarkable Cases, that came before him during his Administration, would make up a good Volume: That of the Lord *Banbury* was of great Moment; He petition'd the House of Lords to sit amongst them as a Peer, and also to have the King's Leave. The Lords determin'd he was no Peer; yet when he was brought upon an Indictment, by the Name of *Charles Knowles*, Esq; to the King's Bench Bar, and pleaded and insisted he was a Peer, the Plea was allowed, and he not try'd; for which the Lord Chief-Justice was order'd to appear before the LORDS, and there stoutly standing by, and justifying his Conduct in that Affair, the whole Matter pass'd without any farther Notice or Censure. The most noted Case of all, was that of *Ashby and White*, about the *Ailesbury* Election; for one *Mathew Ashby*, having commenced, and prosecuted an Action at Common Law, against one *William White*, Mayor of *Ailesbury*. and others the Constables of that Town, for refusing to admit his Vote, at an Election of Burgesses to serve in Parliament for the said Borough; but being cast, and bringing an Appeal into the House of Lords, their Lordships, upon strict Examination of Witnesses, and after mature Deliberation, gave Judgment in Favour of *Ashby*; thereby asserting both the Rights of the Electors, and Freedom of Elections. This occasion'd great Contests between the two Houses; and the Commons having committed five of the *Ailesbury* Men to *Newgate* for prosecuting such Suits, they brought their *Habeas Corpus* to the Court of *Queen's-Bench*, where their Council having learnedly stated, and argued the Case of the Clients; and tho' the Lord Chief-Justice's three Brother Judges on the Bench, and the other eight in *Westminster-Hall*, were against his Opinion, and for justifying the Authority and Proceedings of the Commons in the Point of the Commitment, against which no *Habeas Corpus* could lye; yet his Lordship differ'd from them

them all, and his Reasons, upon that Occasion, were so convincing, that they are worth every Englishman's Perusal.

It is to be observ'd, that when the Lord Chancellor *Somers* parted with the Great Seal in 1700, and that the same continued unindispos'd of for some time; King *William* press'd the Lord Chief Justice to accept of it; but he reply'd, *That he never had but one Chancery Cause in his Life, which he lost, and consequently could not think himself fitly qualify'd for so great a Trust.*

Upon the Accession of Her present Majesty to the Throne, tho' there had been an Act made in the Reign of King of *William III.* empowering all Persons in Offices of Trust, to act therein after his Decease as before, for six Months, unless otherwise displac'd by the Successor; yet his Lordship politically declin'd it, and so got himself presently established in his Post by a new Patent.

He married a Daughter of Sir *John Cropley*, Baronet, *His Estate;* whom he left a Widow, and without Children, and for whom he has made plentiful Provision during her Life; and left Mr. *Petit*, and Mr. *Longville* Executors in Trust. The Bulk of his Estate, which is very considerable, and among which he had purchas'd that of the *Bacon's* of *Redgrave* in *Suffolk*, Premier Baronets of *England*, he left his Brother *Rowland Holt*, Esq; and his Children. The Reversion of the Place of Chief Prothonotary of the *King's-Bench*, having been granted by King *Charles II.* to his Majesty's Natural Son the Duke of *Grafton*; and the same becoming vacant after the Duke's Decease, in Sir *John Holt's* time, there was a Contest in Law between him and the young Duke of *Grafton*, about the Disposal of it: But the Matter was, at length, accommodated by the Interposition of the King himself; who, tho' my Lord Chief-Justice might have, and had the Right, engaged his Lordship to make a handsom Allowance out of the Profits to an Orphan, who had lost his Father in the publick Service of his Country: My Lord gave the Place to his Brother Mr. *Rowland Holt*, who now enjoys it.

As no Lord Chief-Justice ever, perhaps, continued in that Post so long as he, who administred *His Character.*
Justice

Justice in that High Station for 21 Years, save two Months; so there never was an abler, more unbiaſſ'd and uprighter Judge ſince *England* was a Nation. He was a perfect Maſter of the Common-Law; and as his Judgment was moſt ſolid, his Capacity vaſt, and Underſtanding moſt clear, ſo he had a Firmneſs of Mind, and ſuch a Degree of Courage and Reſolution, as never to be brought to ſwerve in the leaſt from what he thought to be Law and Juſtice, and could not be overaw'd therein, even by any part of the Legiſlature itſelf. Sometime before he died, he publiſh'd *Keeling's Reports*, with ſome Notes of his own upon them.

His Works.

Mr. Cowper, the great Surgeon and Anatomist dies.

James Abercrombie, Eſq; Knighted.

Sir Tho. Parker made Lord Chief-Justice.

A French Man of War taken.

The Spaniſh Fleet arrives at Cadiz.

Thomas Dunk, Eſq; Knighted. Col. Rob. Brown made a Baronet.

On the 8th, died *Mr. William Cowper, Surgeon*, moſt eminent for his *Anatomical Obſervations and Discoveries*, which he publiſh'd with extraordinary fine Cuts.

The ſame Day, (*March 8th.*) Her Maſteſty was pleas'd to confer the Dignity of a Baronet of Great-Britain, on *James Abercrombie, Eſq;* Captain of a Company in Her Maſteſty's Cold-ſtream Regiment of Guards.

On the 11th, *Sir Thomas Parker*, Serjeant at Law, Member of Parliament for *Derby*, and one of the Managers for the Commons, in the Tryal of *Dr. Henry Sacheverel*, in which he gave ſhining Proofs of his great Abilities, was made Lord Chief-Justice of the Court of *Queen's-Bench*, in the room of the late Lord Chief-Justice *Holt*; on the 12th, he receiv'd his Hat; and on the 13th, was ſworn before the Lord Chancellor.

About the beginning of this Month, the *Salisbury*, and the *St. Albans* Men of War, took a *French* Man of War of Sixty Guns, off of *Cape Clear*, after a very ſharp Engagement; and brought her into *Dublin*.

On the 3d, the *Spaniſh Flotilla*, conſiſting of nine Galleons, and two Men of War, arriv'd at *Cadiz*, from the *West-Indies*, laden with Gold and Silver, and rich Merchandize.

About the middle of *March*, *Thomas Dunk, Eſq;* one of the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex*, was Knighted; and *Robert Brown, Eſq;* Colonel in the *Saxon* Troops, was made Baronet of *Great Britain*, for his eminent Service at the Battle of *Blavagnies*.

On the 22d of March, in the Morning, **George How**, Doctor of Physick, died suddenly in the *Poultry*, London, of an Apoplectick Fit. He was the eldest Son of *Mr. John How*, an eminent Presbyterian Minister, at *Plimouth* in *Devonshire*, where the Doctor was born; and after having successfully gone through *Grammatical*, was first sent to study *Academical* Learning in *Scotland*; and afterwards, *Physick* at *Leyden* in *Holland*. Upon his returning into his Native Country to practice *Physick*, wherein he had taken his Degrees, he for some Years frequented *Tunbridge* for the Season, with good Success. He was admitted to be a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, *London*, by Vertue of the new Statutes granted to that Learned Body, by *King James II.* and had great Practice for about Ten Years before his Death; being reputed the Second or Third Physician of *England*. It seems he kept an exact Account of his Income, and that he acquired the last Year of all, 2830*l.* by his Practice.

Doctor How's Death. Born at Plimouth

Admitted into the College of Physicians; Eminent in Practice;

Upon the Death of his eminent Friend, **Doctor Edward Tyson**, who died suddenly on the 1st of *August* 1708, he made his Will, and died after the same manner as the other did, in the 55th Year of his Age.

His Age,

Doctor How married the Daughter of **Philip Frey**, Esq; of the County of *Stafford*, who survives him, with Four Children she had by him, viz. Two Sons, and as many Daughters, for all which he had made good Provision; notwithstanding he was exceeding generous and charitable. He was one of the Governors of *St. Bartholomew's*, *Bethlem's*, and *Bridewell's* Hospitals.

Marriage.

His Family and Estate; His great Charity;

He was, without Dispute, a most Excellent and most Judicious Physician; a very fair Practitioner, and very good Humour'd, Communicative, and Friendly to all; so that he, was the least envy'd of any eminent Physician this Nation ever produc'd.

His Character. The Lord Somers dies.

Some time before, the Lord **Charles Somerset**, Brother to the Duke of *Beaufort*, died at *Rome*.

Sir Henry Gould dies

On the 26th, died also **Sir Henry Gould**, one of the Judges of the *Queens-Bench*.

The Duke of Devonshire and Argyle,

About this time, the Dukes of *Devonshire* and *Argyle*, were elected Knights Companions of the most Noble Order of the Garter.

chosen Knights of the Garter.

On the Garter.

Lord Fan-
shaw's
Death,
March 28.
Sir John
Cooke's
Death;

On the 28th, died *Charles Fanshaw*, Lord Viscount *Fanshaw* of *Dromore* in the Kingdom of Ireland. He held the Place of Queen's Remembrancer, by a Patent granted to the Family from King *Charles II.* and was succeeded in his Honour, by his junior Brother, *Simon*, now Lord *Fanshaw*.

He bore
Arms;

On the 31st of *March*, died *John Cook*, Knight, Doctor of Laws. This Gentleman having for some time studied the Civil Law in the University of *Oxford*, did, in the Year 1688 or 89, betake himself to a Military Life; and engaging in the Party of King *William*, bore a Lieutenant of Foot's Commission in Ireland, at the time of the Battle of the *Boyne*, in 1690, and behaved himself like a Man of Honour. Some time after this, returning to his former Studies of the Civil Law, and taking his Degrees of Doctor in that Faculty, he became (after the usual time of Silence, which is a Year) Excercent at Doctor's Commons, in *London*; and growing more particularly in Favour with Dr. *Thomas Tennisson*, Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, his Grace was pleas'd, upon the decease of Doctor *George Oxenden*, in *Februar*; 1702-3, to make him *Dean*, and Official Principal of the *Arches* Court of *Canterbury*; *Vicar-General*, and Principal Official to his Grace, and *Dean* and Commissary of the *Peculiars*, belonging to him: He was also Official of the Archdeaconry of *London*; and made *Advocate-General* by King *William III.* His Competitor for that Honourable Employment, was Dr. *Thomas Lane*, who had been a Captain of Horse on King *James's* side, at the Battle of the *Boyne*, where he was wounded; the Circumstances of which, as well, as of Sir *John Cook's* Choice and Behaviour there, being known to his Majesty, he said, he chose, rather to confer the Place on him that fought for him, than him who fought against him. He had the Place of Clerk of the Pipe given him in Her present Majesty's Reign; And was one of the Commissioners for propagating the Gospel, and Protestant Religion in Foreign Parts.

Made Dean
of the Ar. bes

Advocate-
General;

Clerk of the
Pipe;

His Marri-
age and
Issue.

Sir *John Cook* took to Wife, *Mary*, the only Daughter to *Matthew Bateman*, Esq; of *London*, by *Mary* his fourth Wife, on the 19th of *December* 1695, by whom there is one Daughter only living, who lost her Mother on the 6th of *October* 1709; Sir *John*
Cook

Cook was buried without Splendor, on the second Day of April, in St. Mary White-chappel, near his Lady. He was succeeded as Dean of the Arches, and Vicar-General to the Archbishop, by Dr. John Bettefworth, and as Clerk of the Pipe, by William Ferrer, Esq; Member of Parliament for the Town of Bedford, and Chairman of the Committee for the Supply.

About the beginning of April, the Honourable Grey Maynard, Esq; Son to the Lord Maynard, was made Yeoman of the standing Wardrobe, and Wardrobe Keeper of St. James's, in the room of George Davenant, Esq; lately deceas'd; and Horatio Walpole, Esq; was made Exempt to the Yeomen of the Guard, in the room of the said George Davenant.

Mr. Maynard made Yeoman of the standing Wardrobe, and Mr. Walpole Exempt of the Yeomen of the Guard. The Lord Mordaunt dies.

On Thursday the 6th of April, the Lord Mordaunt, only Son to the Earl of Peterborow, Colonel of the Scotch Fuziliers, and a Brigadier-General, died of the Small-Pox, at Winchester, very much lamented; being a Nobleman of great Hopes, and who, on several Occasions, had distinguish'd his Courage, particularly at the famous Battle of Bleinheim, where he receiv'd a dangerous Wound on his Arm, of which he never recover'd the right Use. He left behind him two Sons by his Lady, Daughter to the Duke of Bolton.

The same Day, died Sir Charles Hopson, late Sheriff of London, and Master Joyner, and Purveyor of Her Majesty's Works: In which Places, he was succeeded by his Son, John Hopson, Esq;

As also Sir Charles Hopson, And Mons. Leyencroon.

On the 8th, Monsieur Leyencroon, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Sweden, died at his House near Leicester-fields.

On the 14th, the Duke of Shrewsbury kiss'd the Queen's Hand, for the Office of Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household, in the room of the Marquis of Kent, who resign'd, and was thereupon created Duke of Kent.

The Duke of Shrewsbury made Lord Chamberlain. The Marquis of Kent made a Duke. Parliament prorogued.

On Tuesday the 18th, the Parliament of Great-Britain met, according to their former Prorogation, and were farther prorogued, by Commission, to Tuesday, the 2d of May next.

On Friday, April 21, a Marriage was solemnized between the Marquis de Montandre, Chief of one of the Branches of the Duke de la Rochefoucault, and

Major.

The Mar-
quis de
Montan-
dremarries
Mrs. Span-
heim.

Sir Henry
Sheersdies

Major-General in Her Majesty's Service, and Ma-
demoiselle de Spanheim, only Daughter to the Baron
de Spanheim, Ambassador Extraordinary of the King
of Prussia.

The same day, died Sir Henry Sheers, who had
formerly been an Ingenier at Tangier; and towards
the close of King William's Reign, one of the Com-
missioners for the Management of the forfeited
Estates in Ireland. He has left us a Translation of
Polybius.

Thomas
Thynne,
Esq; dies.

On the 14th, the Honourable Thomas Thynne, Esq;
of Old Windsor, Nephew and Heir to the Lord
Viscount Weymouth, who, about a Year before, was
married to the Earl of Jersey's Daughter, died of the
Small-Pox, and left his Lady with Child.

As also the
Lord Lum-
ley.

Mr. Bet-
tertondies.

The same Night, died also of the Small-Pox,
Richard, Lord Viscount Lumley, eldest Son and
Heir, to Richard, Earl of Scarborough.

On the 28th of April, died Mr. Betterton; as ce-
lebrated a Tragedian and Comedian as ever trod
the English Stage.

Dr. Col-
lins dies.

Towards the end of this Month, died also Dr. Sa-
muel Collins, at the Age of Ninety two. This Gen-
tleman having travelled, after he had studied for
some time at Oxford, took the Degree of Doctor of
Physick at Padua in Italy, and after his return, be-
came Fellow of the College of Physicians in London;
serv'd the Office of Censor several times, and was
an Elect some Years before he died. His last Wife
was the Countess of Darbousy, who survives him.
He publish'd two Volumes of Anatomy, in Folio;
the Graving being perform'd by William Faithorn,
the best Artist in that time.

His Works.

May,
Parliament
prorogued.

The Lord
Archibald
Hamilton

made Go-
vernor of
Jamaica.

George
Baillie, Esq;

made one
of the Com-
missioners of
Trade.

On the 2d of May, the British Parliament met,
and was farther prorogued to Tuesday, the 16th of
the same Month, when it was still further proro-
gued to the 5th of June, then to the 20th of that
Month, and then again to the 4th of July.

About the beginning of May, the Lord Archibald
Hamilton, Brother to the Duke of that Name, was
made Governor of Jamaica, in the room of Brigadier
Handaside, who desired to be recall'd; and George
Baillie, Esq; Member of Parliament for the Shire of
Berwick in Scotland, was made one of the Commis-
sioners

tioners for Trade and Plantations, in the room of the late Lord Herbert.

On the 5th of May, Robert Eyre, Esq; Solicitor-General, kiss'd the Queen's Hand, and receiv'd the Honour of Knighthood, in order to be made one of the Judges of the Queen's Bench, in the room of Sir Henry Gould; lately deceas'd; and Robert Raymond, Esq; of Grays-Inn, was afterwards appointed Her Majesty's Solicitor-General. *and made one of the Judges of the Queen's Bench.*

About this time, the Queen was pleas'd to make Robert the following Promotion of General Officers. Raymond

Lieutenant-Generals; Lord Shannon, Marquis de Montandre, Lord Mountjoy, Richard Gorges, Nicholas Sankey, Earl of Crawford, Henry Holt, Duke of Northumberland, George Carpenter, General Mackartney, Sir Richard Temple, Lord North and Grey, and Earl of Stairs. *Esq; made Solicitor-General. Promotion of General Officers.*

Major Generals; Thomas Handasyde, John Bayne, Barth. Ogilby, Sher. Davenport, Herman Rook, Tho. Whetham, John Livesay, Edward Braddock, Gilbert Primrose, William Tatton, Joseph Sabine, Edward Pearce, Roger Elliot, Thomas Pearce, William Evans, Joseph Wightman, John Newton, Thomas Crowther, Charles Sibourg, Richard Holmes, George Kellum, and John Pepper.

Brigadiers; John Stewart, Lord Kerrin, William Watkins, Earl de Lorraine, Lord Puffin, William Breton, Richard Sutton, Henry Bursel, Richard Russell, Henry Morrison, Samuel Masham, Jacob Barr, Earl of Rochfort, Hans Hamilton, Lord William Hay, Lord John Carr, Francis Godfrey, John Hobart, Lewis Mordaunt, Thomas Ferrar, Nicholas Lepel, Thomas Stawm, Sir Charles Hotham, and James Nicholson.

On the 8th of May, died George Churchill, Esq; one of the Sons of Sir Winston Churchill, and 2d. Brother Churchill to his Grace the Duke of Marlborough; who being bred hisp to the Sea-Service, became a Captain of a Man of War, and serv'd with great Reputation in the Reigns of King Charles II. King James, and the late King William III; and, in a particular Manner, distinguish'd himself in the great Engagement at la Hogue, in 1692, where he was Commander of the St. Andrew, then a Second Rate. In the Year 1699, he was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Admiralty, and continued in that Post till the Spring of

of the Year 1702, when King *William*, a little before his Death, constituted the Earl of *Pembroke* Lord High Admiral. The Prince of *Denmark* being advanc'd to that Post, upon Her Majesty's Accession to the Crown, Mr. *Churchill* was not only appointed to be of his Royal Highness's Council, but also made Admiral of the *Blue*. He became afterwards Admiral of the *White*, and for a little while Commander of the Fleet in Chief, during the Indisposition of Sir *George Rook*. The Prince dying on the 28th of *October* 1708, his Council's Commission terminated with him; whereupon Mr. *Churchill* retired from Business, and labouring frequently under violent Fits of the Gout, he died on the Day before-mention'd. He used to serve in Parliament as a Member for *St. Albans*, and last for *Portsmouth*. Besides his other profitable Places, he was, for many Years, Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to the Prince of *Denmark*, with a Salary of 400*l.* a Year; all which Employments, he discharg'd with so great Honour and Integrity, that he left a very considerable Estate behind him.

Mr. Molesworth. About this time, *John Molesworth*, Esq; who was succeeded as one of the Commissioners of the Stamp-Office, by *Richard Steel*, Esq; was appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the Grand Duke of *Tuscany*, in the Room of Dr. *Newton*.

Duke of Tuscany. On the 11th of the same Month, the Bishop of *Ossey*, was married to Mrs. *Isabella Danvers*, one of the Bed-Chamber-Women to the Queen.

The Bishop of Ossory marries Mrs. Danvers. The next Day, Sir *Robert Eyres*, and ——— *Pengil*, Esq; were sworn Serjeants at Law, at the Bar of the Court of Common-Pleas, with the usual Ceremonies; and from thence the former was conducted to the Chancery Bar, and sworn one of the Judges of the *Queen's-Bench*.

Sworn Serjeant at Law. On the 16th, the Parliament met, and was further prorogued by Commission to the 5th of *June*.

Parliament prorogued. About this time, died *Foot Onslow*, Esq; one of the Commissioners of the Excise; in which Place, he was succeeded by *Whislock Bulstrode*, Esq; and *slow*, Esq; *Robert Jackson*, Esq; was appointed Her Majesty's Resident at the Court of *Sweden*.

Robert Jackson, Esq; appointed Resident in Sweden.

About

About this time, likewise, a Pension of ~~two hundred~~ ^{£200} per Annum, out of the Revenue of the Post-Office, was settled on Colonel Hill, Brother to Colonel Mashburn's Lady, who was daily growing in Favour with Her Majesty: And the Earl of Stairs having been made Knight of the most Noble Order of the Thistle, was by Commission from Her Majesty to the Duke of Marlborough, then in the Camp before Duna, first knighted by his Grace, and afterwards receiv'd from him the Ribbon, with the Mark of the Order, on his Knees, in the Presence of many of the General Officers: As was mention'd in the Body of this Year's Annals.

The Earl of Stairs made Knight of the Thistle.

About the middle of May, Sir William Ashburnham, Bart. was made one of the Chamberlains of the Exchequer, in the Room of Sir Nicholas Steward, deceas'd. Sir Thomas Hardy was, on the 17th, elected an Elder Brother of Trinity-House, in the Room of the late Admiral Churchill; Nicholas Polexsen, Esq. appointed one of the Commissioners of the Excise; and Mr. Ellis, of Gray's-Inn, Solicitor to the same, in the Room of Whitlock Bullstrode, Esq.

Sir Will. Ashburnham made one of the Chamberlains of the Exchequer; and Sir Tho. Hardy, Elder Brother of Trinity-House.

On the 18th of May, a Proclamation was order'd to be publish'd for a Fast to be kept in Scotland, on the 13th of July next ensuing.

About this Time died Sir Walter Long, in a very advanc'd Age.

Fast in Scotland. Sir Walter Long dies. As also Mr. Dolben.

On the 29th, John Dolben, Esq. Son to the late Archbishop of York, and Member of Parliament for Lescard, in Cornwall, who carried the Inseparability against Dr. Sacheverell to the Lord's Bar, and distinguish'd himself in that solemn Tryal, died, at Epsom, of a Fever, to the great Joy and Exultation of Dr. Sacheverell's Friends.

On the 1st of June, died Sir D. Mitchell, a Native of North-Britain, who being put Apprentice to a Mitchell Master of a Ship at Leith, near Edinburgh, was, in the Time of the Dutch War, in the Reign of King Charles II. press'd into his Majesty's Service; where behaving himself well, and being fitted by his natural Endowments to much greater Things than a common Sailor, he began to rise in that Reign. Upon the Revolution in 1688, by the Friendship of a Great Man, lately at the Head of our Naval Affairs, he became not only Captain of a Man of War,

Sir David Mitchell dies.

JUNE 1.

Made Rear-
Admiral,
1693.

War, but, in the Year 1693. was made Rear-Admiral, and had the Honour to convoy his Majesty, King *William III.* over into *Holland*, in April, that Year.

Vice-Ad-
miral.

In 1693-4. his Majesty having pleas'd to appoint *George Rooke*, Esq; to be Vice-Admiral of the *Red*; *John Lord Berkeley*, Vice-Admiral of the *Blue*; Colonel *Matthew Aylmer*, Rear-Admiral of the *Red*; his Majesty, at the same time, constituted Captain *David Mitchel* to be Rear-Admiral of the *Blue*: The Grand Fleet, the Summer following, being order'd for the *Streights* under the Command of Mr. *Russell*, (now Earl of *Orford*) Sir *David Mitchel*, as Rear-Admiral of the *Red*, was in that Expedition; and when the Admiral was order'd Home in the Autumn of 1695. he appointed him in the Bay of *Cadiz*, to command in Chief, and to employ all the Ships, or part of them, in such manner, as he judg'd most for the Service, but to put himself under the Command of Sir *George Rooke*, who was coming with a Squadron of Ships from *England*. After his Return with Sir *George Rooke* from the *Streights* in 1696. he was advanc'd to the Post of Vice-Admiral; and when the *Czar* was in *England*, in 1698, Sir *David* had the Honour to command a Squadron, and to attend and entertain that ingenious and curious Monarch on Board. Sir *David Mitchel*, besides his Naval Commands in the Reign of *K. William III.* had the honourable Post of Groom of the Bed-Chamber to his Majesty; and, upon the Decease of Sir *Fleetwood Sheppard*, was constituted Gentleman-Usher of the *Black-Rod*. Upon the Accession of Her present Majesty to the Throne, the Prince of *Denmark* being made Lord High-Admiral, he was one of the Council appointed to his Royal Highness, for the Management of the Affairs of the Admiralty, in which Station he continued till about a Year before the Death of the Prince, which happen'd in the end of *October*, 1708.

Groom of
the Bed-
Chamber to
King Wil-
liam; and
Gentleman
Usher of the
Black-Rod;
one of the
Council to
the Prince
of Den-
mark.

W. Oldes,
Esq; made
Usher of the
Black-Rod,
and Knight-
ed.

He was succeeded in the Place of Gentleman-Usher of the *Black-Rod*, by *William Oldes*, Esq; on whom the Queen, as a further Mark of Her Royal Favour, bestow'd the Honour of Knighthood, on the 4th of the same Month.

The Day † before; about Seven in the Morning, **George Brampton**, Doctor of Laws, died at his House near *Doctors-Commons*, of a Mortification in his Groin. He was a younger Son of Sir ——— **Brampton**, Knight, and having had his Academical Education in the University of *Cambridge*, where his principal Study was the Civil Law, he became, in time, Exercent in *Doctor's-Commons*; and growing eminent in his Profession, he acted as Surrogate to Sir *Charles Hedges*, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, when he was Principal Secretary of State. He was likewise Surrogate to Sir *Richard Raines*, Judge of the Prerogative-Court of *Canterbury*, and Official to the Arch-Deacons of *Middlesex* and *Surrey*. He was made Master of *Trinity-Hall* in *Cambridge*, and by Her Majesty's Favour, in *February* 1702. he succeeded Dr. *George Oxendon* in that honourable Post; and succeeding Dr. *Ashton*, Vice-Chancellor of that University, on the 4th of *November*, 1703. it's remarkable, that lying in *St. Peter's College* on the 26th of the said Month, being the Night of the most dreadful Storm that ever happen'd in the Memory of Man, it blew down a Stack of Chimneys that fell into his Bed-Chamber, which was so far from hurting him, that he was not awaked by it. The Doctor had been a Widower for some time, before he died, and left only one Daughter.

Sir *Richard Raines*, since Dr. *Brampton's* Death, appointed Dr. *Charles Harriot* to be his Surrogate in the Prerogative Court.

Dr. *Brampton* was succeeded in his Place of Master of *Trinity-Hall, Cambridge*, by Dr. *Nath. Lloyd*, the Queen's Advocate-Gen'ral, on whom Her Majesty conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood.

About this Time, Sir *Thomas Skipwick* died at the Bath.

On the 14th of *June*, the Earl of *Sunderland* resigned his Place of Secretary of State; the next Day the Lord *Dartmouth* was sworn in Council, in his Room; and at the same time, Sir *Richard Onslow*, Speaker of the House of Commons, was also sworn to the Privy-Council.

D. Brampton's Death,
† June 3.

N. Lloyd, Esq; Knighted, and made Master of Trinity-Hall, Cambr.

Sir Tho. Skipwick dies.

The Lord Dartmouth made Secretary of State.

The Lord
Ashburn-
ham's
Death,
June 16.

On the 16th, William Lord Ashburnham died of the Small-Pox, having enjoy'd the Honour of Peerage but since the 21st of January last. His Lady's Maiden Name was Taylor, by whom having no Children, the Honour and Estate devolv'd on his Brother John, Guider in the First Troop of Guards, who is now Lord Ashburnham.

Parliament
prorogued.

On the 5th of June, the Parliament met, and was further prorogued, by Commission, to the 20th of the same Month; when it was further prorogued to the 4th of July, and then again to the 18th of July.

Sir George
Thorold
and Fran.
Eyles, Esq;
chosen Sher-
iffs of
London.

On the 24th of June, came on, according to Custom, the Election of Sheriffs of the City of London, and Sir George Thorold, Baronet, and Francis Eyles, Esq; being put up by the Low-Church Party, carried it by a great Majority, against James Smith and John Hawkins, who were put up by the High-Church Party, to the great Mortification of the latter.

E. of Port-
more Com-
mander in
Portugal.

Towards the End of June, the Earl of Portmore was appointed General and Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in Portugal, in the Room of the Earl of Galway, who, by Reason of his Infirmities and advanc'd Age, had desir'd to be recall'd.

Joh. Clen-
don, Esq;
tried for
Writing a
Book, call'd,
Tractatus
Philosophico-
Theologico-
gicus de
Persona.

On the last Day of June, came on, at Guild-Hall, the Tryal of John Clendon, Esq; Author of a late Treatise, entitul'd, *Tractatus Philosophico-Theologicus de Persona*: Or, A Treatise of the Word PERSON, &c. containing many undecent Words against the Trinity: The Tryal held long, and the Writing, Printing, and Publishing, of the Book, was plainly prov'd to be done by him and his Order; which the Jury found; but there being a Dispute about the Form of the Information, the same was left to be decided by the Argument of Council.

JULY.

A Roper
bound over
for Publish-
ing an Ac-
count of the
Proceedings
in the last
Parliament

On the 4th of July, Abel Roper gave publick Notice in his Post-Boy, that he was bound over (by Order of Mr. Secretary Boyle) for Printing and Publishing a Book, entituled, *An Impartial Account of what pass'd most Remarkable in the last Session of Parliament, in the last* relating to the Case of Dr. Henry Sacheverel.

Remarkables of the Year 1716.

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Two Days before (July 2.) died Dr. *Birch* Vicar of St. *Bridges*, and one of the Prebendaries of *Westminster*. He was a great Stickler for the High-Church Party; and it's remarkable, that in King *William's* Reign, and on the Prince's Birth-Day, he preach'd a Sermon in St. *James's* Church, of which he was then Rector, on this Text, *sufficit* so each Day is the Evil thereof; which having given great Offence to the Court, he was removed from that Church, and afterwards chosen Vicar of St. *Bridges*. Dr. *Laurence Broderick*, Chaplain to the House of Commons, was made one of the Prebendaries of *Westminster* in his Room.

Dr. *Broderick* made a Prebend of *Westminster*.

About this time, *James Cresset*, Esq, was appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the Courts of *Hanover* and *Wolffenbuttel*; where, as 'twas observ'd by the Enemies of the last Ministry, there had been no Minister in that Quality for a Twelvemonth before.

Brigadier Pulteney made a Major-General.

About the Beginning of this Month, *Brigadier General Thomas Pulteney* was appointed Major-General, his Commission bearing Date with those of the General Officers of the last Promotion.

The Earl of *Anglesey*

About the same time, *John Earl of Anglesey* was made Vice-Treasurer of *Ireland*, and Pay-Master of Her Majesty's Forces of that Kingdom, in the Room of the Lord *Cunningham*.

made Vice-Treasurer of *England*. Sir *Charl. Cotterell*

On the 9th of the said Month, Sir *Charles Cotterell*, Master of the Ceremonies, died of a Dropsy, and was succeeded in that Office by his eldest Son, *Clement Cotterell*, Esq, on whom the Queen did bestow the Honour of Knighthood, the same Day he kiss'd Her Majesty's Hand for his Place.

dies, and is succeeded by his Son *C. Cotterell*, who is knighted, July 24.

About the same time, *Matthew Prior*, Esq, was appointed one of the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, in the Room of the Lord *Dartmouth*.

Mr. *Prior* made one of the Commissioners of Trade.

On Tuesday, the 18th of July, the Parliament met, and were by Commission farther prorogued to Tuesday, August the 1st.

Parliament prorogued.

On the 21st of the same Month, the Earl of *Portland* had the Honour of Killing the Queen's Hand for the Post of Captain of Her Majesty's First Troop of Guards; in the Room of the Earl of *Albemarle*.

The Earl of *Portland* made Captain of the First Troop of Guards.

Col. Codrington's Death;

About the same time, came Advice from the Leeward Islands in America, of the Death of Colonel Christopher Codrington, some time Captain-General of those Islands. He left the Bulk of his Estate to his Cousin German, Colonel William Codrington, of Barbadoes, which is reckon'd to amount to 40000 *l.* and upwards. He most generously bequeath'd 20000 *l.* to the Society for Propagating the Faith in that Part of the World; and having, for many Years, been Fellow of *All-Souls, Oxford*, gave that College 10000 *l.* as also his noble Library, valued at 6000 *l.* more. He ordered his Body to be buried there, and allow'd only 20 *l.* for a Grave-Stone upon it, but left 1500 *l.* for erecting a Monument for his Father in *Westminster-Abbey*.

His generous Legacies.

Mr. Cresset, Envoy-Extraordinary to Hanover, dies.

On the 25th James Cresset, Esq; who was lately appointed Her Majesty's Envoy-Extraordinary to the Court of Hanover and *Wolfenbuttel*, having waited upon Her Majesty to take his Leave, was taken ill, and the next Morning died, very much lamented.

Count Scirmani has a private Audience.

On the 27th, Count Scirmani, Lieutenant-General of his Catholick Majesty's Forces, sent from the King of Spain to the Queen, had a private Audience of Leave of Her Majesty.

AUG.

On the 1st Day of August, it was made publick, That the Queen had been pleas'd to appoint Sir William Douglas, Lieutenant-General of Her Majesty's Forces, by Commission, bearing the same Date with those of the last general Promotion.

Parliament prorogued.

The same Day (August 1.) the Parliament met, and was farther prorogu'd by Commission to the 26th of September.

The Duchess Dowager of Devonshire dies.

The Day before, died the Dutchess Dowager of Devonshire, in the 68th Year of her Age. She was a Person of most eminent Merit and Virtue.

Governors of Plantations appointed.

On the 8th of August, it was made publick that the Queen had been pleas'd to appoint the Lord Archibald Hamilton to be Captain and Governor of Chief of the Island of *Jamaica*, in the Room of Colonel Handaside; Robert Lowther, Esq; to succeed Milford Crow, Esq; in the Government of *Barbadoes*; and Colonel Corbet to succeed Colonel Seymour in the Government of the Province of *Mary-Land*.

On Tuesday the 26th of August, the Dutchess of ^{The Dut-} Buckingham was brought to Bed of a Son and Heir, ^{chess of} to the great Joy of that Family; the Duke of Bucking- ^{ham} Shrewsbury, and Robert Harley, Esq, one of the Lord ^{brought to} Commissioners of the Treasury, and Chancellor of ^{Bed of a} the Exchequer, stood Godfathers; and the Queen, ^{Son.} by her Proxy, the Countess of Burlington, Godmother, the Countess of Dorchester was the other. He was Baptized by the Name of John, and bore the Title of Marquis of Normanby; but is since dead.

The Queen having been pleas'd to bestow on Mr. Inglis ^{sworn} John Inglis, Esq; the Office of Assistant-Master of the ^{Assi-} Ceremonies, he was sworn into that Employment ^{stant-Ma-} the 24th of August. ^{ster of the} Ceremonies.

Three Days after, (August the 27th) Baron Span- ^{Bar. Span-} heim, Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of ^{him} Prussia, had a private Audience of the Queen at ^{ties the} Kensington, to deliver a Letter of Notification of ^{Birth of the} the Birth of the young Prince of Prussia. ^{young prince}

On the 18th of September, John Earl of Anglesey, ^{of Prussia.} died of a Fever, and was succeeded by his Brother SEPT. Arthur Annesley, now Earl of Anglesey.

On the 21st, the Queen order'd a Proclamation ^{Parliament} for dissolving the Parliament; and on the 26th, ano- ^{dissolv'd.} ther, to give Notice of the Issuing out of Writs for ^{A new Par-} calling a New one, to be returnable the 25th of ^{liament} November next: The Queen was also pleas'd, about ^{call'd.} this Time, to make great Changes in Her Ministry, ^{Great} mention'd in the Body of these Annals. ^{Changes in} the Mini-

On the 27th, the Sieur Krickner, Resident from ^{Resident} the King of Poland, had a private Audience of ^{from Po-} Leave of Her Majesty, at Kensington, being recall'd ^{land have} by his Master; And, at the same time, the Sieur ^{their Audi-} de l'Orme, who succeeded him, in the same Cha- ^{ence.} racter, had his first Audience.

The Day before, Mr. Roger Grant, having cured ^{† Sept. 26.} great Numbers in Her Majesty's Service, who had ^{Mr. Roger} labour'd under Distempers in the Eyes, was sworn ^{Grant,} Oculist and Operator in Extraordinary to Her Ma- ^{sworn Ocu-} jesty. ^{list to the}

On Sunday the 22d of September, died Foulk Greville, ^{Queen.} Lord Brook, at his House in Twittenham, at the Age ^{La Brook's} of Sixty Eight. This Lord's Grand Father's Cousin ^{Death.} German, Sir Foulk Grevile, Knight of the Bath, and

OCTO.

The Lieutenancy of London changed.

The Lord Ashburnham married.

Under-Treasurer and Chancellor of the Exchequer, to King James I. was by that Prince advanced to the Title of Baron Brook, of Beauchamp-Court, the Mannor-House to his Lordship of Alcester, in the County of Warwick, by Letters Patent, bearing Date the 9th of January, 1620, in the 18th Year of that King's Reign. My Lord Brook is succeeded in Honour and Estate, by Foulk Greville, Esq; his Grand-son, by his Son Francis Greville, Esq; lately deceased.

About the beginning of October, the Lieutenancy of London was changed.

On the 21st, the Duke of Ormond's Second Daughter, was married to the Lord Ashburnham.

About this time, we receiv'd the following Account from the West-Indies.

Account of the Proceedings of the Rochester, Severn, and Portland.

An Account of the Proceedings of Her Majesty's Ships the Rochester, Capt. John Aldred, Commander; the Severn, Capt. Humphry Pudner: and the Portland, Capt. George Purvis, against the French, in the Northern Fishery in Newfoundland, in the Year, 1710.

| Harbours. | When. | Fr. Ships Names. | Guns. | Taken |
|-------------------|----------|----------------------|-------|----------|
| La Coubert | Aug. 24. | Comtesse d'Esreux | 16 | Taken. |
| Ditto | Ditto | La Couronne | 14 | Burnt. |
| Carouze | Ditto | Le Marquis du Bray | 28 | Taken. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Le Comte de Bonrepos | 23 | Burnt. |
| Ditto | Ditto | L'Aigle Noire | 12 | Taken. |
| Petit Maitre | Ditto | François Marie | 18 | Ditto. |
| Great St. Jolton | Aug. 25. | François de la Paix | 30 | Ditto. |
| Little St. Jolton | Aug. 24. | St. Pierre | 20 | Escap'd. |
| Ditto | Ditto. | | 12. | Ditto. |

All the Fish, Oil, Stages, Train-Fatts, Boats, Fishing-Tackle, &c. of the above-mention'd Ships fell into our Hands, and were either taken or destroy'd by us; and the Two Ships which escaped, left even their Anchors and Cables, and some of their Sails behind. Dated on board Her Majesty's Ship the Rochester, in Carbannier, Sept. 12, 1710.

NOV.
Lord Haver-
sham
dies.

On the first Day of November, died John Thompson, Lord Haversham, famous for several Years past, for his

his Speeches in Parliament, in which he boldly laid open the Faults and Mismanagements of the Ministry: So that as he was not lamented by the Whigs, he was, it may be suppos'd, as little regretted by the Tories; some of the latter being apprehensive that he would now carp at them, as he had done before at their Antagonists. This Noble Person was the Son of Maurice Thompson, Esq; the eldest Branch of a very ancient Family in Buckinghamshire, whose chief Estate lay in and about Haverham in that County. His excellent Natural Parts were improv'd by all the Acquisitions of Polite Literature; but through the Influence of his Father, who in the late Civil Wars had taken up Arms against the Royal Party, he was bred up in the Republican Principles, which encreas'd in him, as he grew in Years, from his great Intimacy with the late Lord Wharton, a resolute Stickler for Liberty in the Reign of King Charles II. By means of this Noble Peer, he gain'd the Friendship and Esteem of Arthur Earl of Anglesey, then Lord Privy-Seal, who very much favour'd the Dissenters; and whose Daughter, the Lady Frances Windham, Relict of John Windham of Peck Bridge-Hall, in the County of Norfolk, Esq; he, some time after, married, and had by her one Son, *His Family,* *one Son* *and seven* *Daughters;* *Helena,* *Elizabeth* *Mary,* *Frances,* *Catharine* *Dorothy,* *and Altham* *ia.* *rice,* some time a Colonel in the Foot-Guards, and a gallant Person, who succeed'd him in Honour and Estate; and eight Daughters, seven of whom are living, six married, viz. Helena, the eldest, to the Reverend Mr. Gregory, Rector of Tuddinton, in the County of Bedford; Elizabeth, to Mr. Grange; Mary, to Arthur Annesley, the present Earl of Anglesey; Frances, to Thomas Armstrong, Esq; Catharina, to Mr. White, an Attorney; Dorothy, to Capt. Bickford, and Althamia unmarried. In May, 1709, the Lord Haverham married to his Second Wife, Margaret Ham, his House-keeper, by whom he left no Issue. His Lordship publish'd, about 18 Years ago, a small Tract in Vindication of his Father-in-Law, the Earl of Anglesey, from some Misrepresentations of Sir Peter Petre. His first Match brought him into the good Graces of King Charles II. who would have preferr'd him, but that he found him unfit for his Purpose, and unwilling to comply with some Designs then on Foot at Court. However, he was

by that Prince created a Baronet in 1673. and, at the same time, offer'd the Place of Treasurer of the Chambers, which he refus'd. In the Year 1678. being a Member of Parliament, he warmly insisted on a strict Inquiry into the Popish Plot, and was a strenuous Promoter of the Bill of *Exclusion*: Nor was he less zealous against the prevailing Vices, and sinister Designs of the Court in the succeeding Parliament; and in that of *Oxford*, was for the Speaker's keeping the Chair after the King had abruptly dissolv'd them. Being chosen again in 1685. he brought the same Principles and Sentiments to the Parliament-House: And tho' upon the Duke of *Monmouth's* Rebellion, he readily voted for the Attainder; yet when it was quash'd, he spoke with great Resolution against King *James's* keeping a Standing Army. In 1688. he was one of the first that sign'd the *Association* to invite the Prince of *Orange* over into *England*, and none of the last that join'd him upon his Landing in the *West*. Upon that Prince's Accession to the Throne, he was call'd to assist at Court with his Counsels; but he was contented with serving his Country, both in the *Convention* and the Parliament that ensued, till the Year 1696. when he was created Baron of *Haversham*, and made one of the Lords of the Admiralty. He continued in that Post till the Earl of *Pembroke* was made Lord High-Admiral; at which Promotion he was so disgusted, that from that time he took all Opportunities of thwarting almost every Thing that was advanc'd by the Court.

† March
1701.

Upon the Death of King *William*, in 1701-2. the Lord *Haversham* was inclinable to come into any Measures with the present Government; and accordingly made his Visits to the new Ministers; but finding no Effect of their fair Promises, he went on with his Resentment against the Court; and was a great Obstacle to the *Occasional Conformity Bill*, which, at that time, was voted for by all that had Places of Trust. In the Year 1703. he again exerted his Power to prevent that Bill from making any Advance in the House of Peers: And in 1706. he stickled against the *Union*. He had hitherto profess'd himself a *Presbyterian*, but about this time he became an *Occasional Conformist*, going sometimes

to Church, and sometimes to Meetings. In 1707, he entirely renounc'd Presbyterianism, and became a constant Communicant of the Church establish'd by Law. The same Year, he urg'd in Parliament, an Inquiry into the *real Causes* of the Pretender's intended Invasion. In 1708, he laid before the Parliament the ill Condition of the Garrisons and Forts in Scotland, and other Mismanagements of the Ministry, though to little Purpose: In 1709-10, he made a Speech * in Defence of Dr. Sacheverell, and the Church; and some Months after, had the Satisfaction to see the Change of the Ministry he had so warmly oppos'd.

* See the Appen-
dix to this
Year's An-
nals.

On the 2d of November, in the Council held at Hampton-Court, Sir Christopher Musgrave, Bart. was sworn one of the Clerks of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council in Ordinary, in the Room and upon the voluntary Resignation of Christopher Musgrave, Esq;

Num. IX.
Sir Christ.
Musgrave
sworn Clerk
of the Coun-
cil.

On the 6th, the Queen came to St. James's from Hampton-Court; and, the same Day, Prince Kurakin, Minister from the Czar of Muscovy, had his first private Audience of Her Majesty, being introduced by the Duke of Queensberry, Principal Secretary of State.

The Queen
comes to
St. James's
Nov. 6.
Prince Ku-
rakin, Mi-
nister from
the Czar,

The next Day, Signior Grimani, Ambassador in Ordinary from the Republick of Venice, had also his first private Audience of Her Majesty.

has his first
private
Audience.

On the 10th, Edward Lord Griffin died in the Tower of London. This Gentleman, in the Reign of King Charles II. was Lieutenant-Colonel to one of the Troops of Guards; and being a Retainer to the Duke of York, afterwards King James, he was by that Prince, by virtue of a Patent, dated the 30th of November, 1688, created Baron Griffin of Braybrooke, in the County of Northampton. He was the Son and Heir of Sir Edward Griffin, of Dingley, in the same County, Knight, sometime Treasurer of the Chamber to King Charles II. and descended by Marriage of an Heir General of the Noble Family of Latimer, from the Braybrookes, Lords of Braybrooke, in Respect whereof, he had that Title conferr'd upon him. This Lord follow'd King James's Fortune into France; and after his Decease, that

As also
Signior
Grimani,
Ambassa-
dor from
Venice,
Nov. 7.
The Lord
Griffin's
Death.

that of the *Prebender* there; with whom, in the Spring of the Year 1708, coming to invade Her Majesty's Dominions, he was taken, with divers others, in the *Salisbury* Man of War; and being Outlaw'd, was, however, by Her Majesty's Clemency, repriev'd from time to time, till Death freed him from his earthly Restraint. His Corps was buried in the *Tower Chappel*.

The Lord
Leigh
dies.

On the 12th, died *Thomas Lord Leigh*, at *Stonely*, his Seat in *Warwickshire*, by a Mortification in his Foot, which for many Years, hindred him from attending the Parliament: but in the Year 1709-10, he made a shift to come up to Town, that he might have an Opportunity of shewing his Zeal for the Church, by Voting for Dr. *Sacheverell*, in all the Questions that were put in the House of Peers, during that memorable Trial. He was succeeded by his Son *Edward*, now Lord Leigh; besides whom, he has left another Son, *Charles*, and Two Daughters. He had also Two other Sons, and as many Daughters, that died young.

Bar. Span-
heim's
Death and
Character.

On the 14th of *November*, in the Evening, died the Famous *Ezekiel*, Baron *Spanheim*, Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of *Prussia*, in the 81st Year of his Age, having been employ'd in State Affairs for 54 Years, with great Reputation. He was the eldest Son of *Frederick Spanheim*, sometime Divinity-Professor at *Leyden*, but a Native of *Amberg*, in the *Upper-Palatinate*, where *Ezekiel* had his Education. When he grew up, *Charles Lewis*, Elector *Palatine*, Brother to the Princess *Sophia* of *Hanover*, whose Subject he was, appointed him Governour of his only Son *Charles*, who was afterwards Elector *Palatine*, and the last of the Protestant Religion; and as *Monf. Spanheim* was then but in the 27th Year of his Age, the Choice the Elector made of him for so great a Trust, is a convincing Proof that he had already discover'd in him an extraordinary Merit. He was since employ'd by that Prince in important Negotiations, in several Courts of Europe; and the late Elector of *Brandenburgh*, *Frederick William*, invited him into his Service, and conferred on him the Dignity of his Minister of State. He was also employ'd by that Prince as his Envoy to several Courts, and Plenipotentiary in several Treaties; and sent by his pre-

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ent Majesty, the King of Prussia, his Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of Great Britain, where he resided about Nine Years.

His exemplary Morals, Piety, and Charity, gain'd him the Love and Veneration of all good Men. But he was particularly lamented by all the Foreign Ministers residing here; who, both on the Account of his great Knowledge in the Civil Law, and Laws of Nations, and his consummate Experience, look'd on him as their President; and never fail'd consulting him on all Occasions, wherein the Dignity, Honour, and Priviledges of their Characters were concern'd. On the other Hand, his wife and prudent Carriage gain'd him the Esteem of all the Princes near whom he resided: The King of France, who, (to do him Justice, tho' an Enemy) must be allow'd to be a good Judge of Merit, was much delighted with his Conversation; and Her Britannick Majesty had so great an Esteem for him, that besides the particular Marks of Favour, which on many Occasions, she bestow'd upon him, when alive, she was still generously pleas'd to honour his Memory, by giving to his only Daughter (the Marchioness of Montandra) the Sum of One Thousand Guineas, the usual Present of this Court to Ambassadors Extraordinary, when they take their Leaves. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, near the Corps of his Wife, who died about 2 Years before.

About the end of Decemb. died Tho. Gardiner, Esq. Chirurgion to Her Majesty's Household, and all the Land-Forces.

Mr. Gardiner, Surgeon to the Queen's Household, dies.

On the 15th of the same Month, died also that excellent Lady, the Lady Chudleigh, of Ashton, in the County of Devon; she was the Authon of several admirable Poems, and other useful Discourses: And for rare Wit, Learning, and Eloquence, as well as Chudleigh dies. for Piety and Virtue, was justly esteem'd the Glory of her Sex, the Ornament of her Country, and the Delight of all that had the Honour and Advantage of her obliging Conversation.

On the 9th of December, Colonel Daniel Parke, Governor of the Leeward Islands, was murder'd by the Inhabitants of Antegoa, for his Tyrannical Exactions and Oppressions: Of which you may see a large Account in the Political State of Great-Britain, for the Month of May, 1711.

Col. Parke Governor of the Leeward Islands, murder'd.

The Lord Charles Seymour dies. - On the 4th of January, 1710-11, died *Charles Lord Seymour*, youngest Son to the Duke of Somerset.

The Lord Tiviot dies. The same Day, the Lord Viscount Tiviot, of the Kingdom of Scotland, died suddenly.

Ecclesiastical Promotions. About this Time, Mr. *Edward Finch*, Rector of *Wiggon*, and Brother to the Earl of Nottingham, was made a Prebendary of Canterbury, in the Room of the Bishop of Bristol; and *Dt. Doering*, Chaplain to the Archbishop of York, was made Dean of *Rippon*, in the room of Dr. *Wynel*, lately deceas'd.

Mrs. Lock, a Maiden, 106 Years old, dies. Towards the end of February, *Mrs. Elizabeth Lock*, a Maiden, aged 106, was inter'd at St. Paul's Covent-Garden.

The Lord Brook dies. About the same time, the Lord *Brook*, died of a Fever at the University College in Oxford; and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Brother, who then was about 15 Years of Age.

Ed. Seymour, Esq; dies. *Edward Seymour*, Esq; Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Shafton*, alias, *Shaftbury*, in *Dorsetshire*, died also about the latter end of February.

The Earl of Orkney made a Privy-Counsellor. Proclamations for a Fast. On the first of March, *George*, Earl of Orkney, Lieutenant-General of Her Majesty's Forces, was sworn of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council; and, the same Day, the Queen order'd two Proclamations to be publish'd, for a General Fast, in the two respective Parts of Great-Britain, England, and Scotland, on the 28th of the same Month.

Mar. 4. Mr. Inglis made Chirurgeon-General of Great-Britain. Four Days * after, it was made publick, that the Queen had been pleas'd to appoint *Alexander Inglis*, Esq; Chirurgeon-General of all Her Majesty's Forces in Great-Britain; and, on the 26th, it was also notified, that *James Craggs*, Esq; Her Majesty's Resident to the King of Spain, was appointed to return with the Character of Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to that Court.

Mr. Craggs Envoy-Extraordinary to the King of Spain. *Sir Robert Atkins*, who died in the Spring of the Year 1710, was the Son of *Edward Atkins*, some time one of the Judges of the King's-Bench, in the troublesome Times before the Restoration. This *Robert*, betaking himself early to the Profession of the Law, made great Progress in that Study, and practis'd the same with Success. This Gentleman, among others, was at the Coronation of King *Charles*
Sir Robert Atkins's death; Profession; Is made Knight of the Bath;

Charles II. in 1661, created Knight of the Bath; though that Title is not added to his Name, in the publick Register of the University of Oxford; where, with several Persons of Quality, he was on the 28th of Sept. the same Year, created Master of Arts, in a full Convocation then celebrated. In 1671, he was made a Serjeant at Law; and the next Year His Majesty, King Charles, was pleas'd to advance him to be one of the Judges of the Common-Pleas.

Master of Arts; Serjeant, and Judge;

Sir Robert Atkins being a strenuous Promoter of the Revolution, was, in May 1689, made Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, upon the first Promotion of Judges made by King William and Queen Mary in the Courts of Westminster-Hall; the other Barons of the Exchequer being Sir Edward Neville, Nicholas Lechmere; and John Turton, Esquires. Sir Robert was also, some time after, constituted Speaker of the House of Lords, which great Dignity he held till March 1692-3, at which time, Sir John Somers, Kt. being from Attorney-General, advanc'd to be Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, the Commission, as usual, for performing the Office of Speaker to that House, was given him.

Lord chief Baron;

Speaker to the House of Lords;

Sir Robert held the Post of Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer till the Spring of the Year 1695, when he thought fit to resign his Place, and was succeeded therein by Sir Edward Ward, then Attorney-General. It was the general Opinion that Sir Robert was disgusted at the Place of Master of the Rolls being given to another; Whereupon he retired to his Seat in Gloucestershire, where he spun out his Life to the uncommon Age of 88 Years, and upwards.

He resigns his Place of Chief Baron;

His Age;

Sir Robert Atkins was the eldest Brother of Sir Edward Atkins, sometime Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in the Reign of King Charles II. but who had his Quietus in that of King James II. about the Month of April, 1686; and this Sir Edward was the Father of that most Gallant Gentleman, Sir Richard Atkins, sometime Colonel of a Regiment of Horse, in the Reign of King William III. who died an early, and immature Death. Sir Robert Atkins left a Son, Sir Robert Atkins, Junior, of Saperton, in the County of Gloucester, a Gentleman of singular Merit, and settled his Estate upon him, and the Issue Male of his Body, of which he has none,

His Family;

none, and upon that Failure on the Male Issue of Sir Edward Atkins, his Brother, above-mentioned.

His Works. Sir Robert Atkins was the Author of these following Pieces. 1. *An Enquiry into the Power of dispensing with Penal Statutes; together with some Animadversions upon a Book written by Sir Edward Herbert, Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, entituled, a short Account of Authorities in Law; upon which Judgment was given in Sir Edward Hale's Case, 1689.* H. *The Power, Jurisdiction, and Privilege of Parliament; and the Antiquity of the House of Commons asserted; occasioned by an Information in the King's Bench, by the Attorney-General against the Speaker of the House of Commons, London, 1689; with which is printed a Discourse concerning the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction in the Realm of England, occasioned by the late Commission in Ecclesiastical Causes.* Sir Robert also writ a Book against the exorbitant Growth of the Chancery.

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THE
APPENDIX
TO THE
ANNALS
OF
Queen ANNE's Reign;
Year the Ninth.

Numb. I.

*The PREAMBLE to the Petition of the
Council of State, of the United Provinces
for the Charge of the Year 1711, call'd
the State of the War; presented to the
States General, on the 17th of Novem-
ber, (N. S.) 1710.*

High and Mighty Lords,
SINCE the beginning of the present War
against the Crown of France, and her Ad-
herents, the Council of State has, at several
times, thought it their Duty, and especially
in delivering their Yearly Petition, with
the State of the War, earnestly to recommend, that
the necessary Means and Measures for carrying on
the

the War, and bringing it to a Conclusion, in order to obtain a Speedy, Lasting, and Honourable Peace, might be regulated and resolved upon with all possible Zeal and Expedition; there being nothing more certain, than that Expedition is the very Essence and Soul of Operations and Preparations of War: For although in Deliberations on Matters of Moment, both Wisdom and Prudence require, that all Circumstances be maturely weighed and considered, and especially such Difficulties as are likely to be met with, and such as are to be apprehended, that People may not rashly ingage into Enterprizes of the greatest Importance, whereof the Consequences cannot be easily discover'd and foreseen in the beginning; yet it is necessary that Time should not be spent in deliberating too long on Things propos'd, and above all Prudence and Wisdom require, that what has been resolved upon good Grounds, after a serious Consideration, be put in Execution with Dispatch, Zeal and Vigour. Such an Expedition and Dispatch have commonly these Advantages, that their Effects are sooner felt and perceived, than foreseen: That the Enemies are prevented, and vigorously attacked, before they are in a Condition to defend themselves; and that right Use may be made of Victories, and the Superiority of Arms, whereof the Successes have been often so great and happy, that it would be a Wonder if they did not create Astonishment and Admiration; from whence it follows, that it is often less dangerous for Princes and States to undertake Operations of War suddenly, without all the Forecaſt and Prudence that is required, than to be dilatory and remiss, in the Execution of their Projects: Great Enterprizes commonly requiring more Vigour and Expedition than too nice a Consideration.

Ancient and Modern Histories afford infinite Instances, which shew, that through Slowness and Delays in the taking of good Resolutions, and especially in the Execution thereof, which is the most important Point, Princes and States have been exposed to great Misfortunes and Difficulties: That their Allies have been lost, and brought under

under Subjection; and that they themselves, like humane Bodies, through Consumptive and lingering Distempers, have been exhausted of all their Strength and Vigour. We shall pass over what happen'd formerly to the Princes and Lords of the *Netherlands*, of the House of *Burgundy*; and namely, the Duke *John*, who instead of acquiring Glory and Reputation, (which are commonly powerful Motives with Princes) by glorious Achievements, and heroick Actions in War, became, through his Delays, and unnecessary spending of Time in Affairs of War, a Jest and Proverb amongst his Neighbours, who gave him the Nickname of a Prince who never was in *Haste*. Notwithstanding these, and many more Instances of the like Nature, which might be alledged on this Subject; have a Relation to all States and Governments, without any Distinction; yet it has been always thought, that they concern more particularly Republicks and States, which have a mixt Form of Government, and which through their Constitution, are more liable to Delays than others, and therefore can never take too many Precautions to avoid that fatal Rock, and preserve themselves from Damages, and the Trouble of regretting the loss of Time.

It appears therefore, *High and Mighty Lords*, by the Reasons aforesaid, and the Continuation of the War, that it may be allow'd, and even of some Service, by way of Precaution, to represent again how much Dispatch and Zeal are requisite, in relation to the Constitution of the State, and that of the Enemy, the Events of the Wars which have been carry'd on against *France* since the Year 1672, and the Extensiveness of the Affairs that are absolutely necessary in the War. The State consisting of Seven distinct Provinces, and each of them of several Members, which must be consulted and advised with on all Matters proposed, and much Time being required before the said Provinces can be brought to consent to Taxes, and other Charges; that Time ought to be husbanded with all possible Care, as it has been already done in a glorious Manner, by the Province of *Holland* and *West-Friesland*, in regard to the extraordinary

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Charges of the War for the Year ensuing; which Dispatch is likewise expected from the other Provinces, especially considering that the State has to deal, in the present Conjuncture, with an Enemy, whose Orders, as issuing out from one Person, may be readily given, and are no less readily executed by Subjects, who besides their Submissive Obedience, and Compliance to the Will and Desires of their King, are of an active and ready Genius; which Enemy, by these means, obtain'd heretofore several Advantages, which enlarg'd his Territories and Power. The War, which begun in the Year 1672, was attended in several Parts, and even in the *Spanish Netherlands*, with dangerous Consequences; and the Enemy, through his Vigilance and timely providing what was necessary for an early Campaign, while the Allies were either dilatory or careless on their Part, found Means, not only to take the most remote Frontier Places, but also to force the Barrier, and penetrate into the Heart of those Provinces, and even to advance to the Frontiers of the State. Witness the *Cambresis*, and part of the *Artois* that remain'd to *Spain* by the *Pyrenean Treaty*, which were entirely lost by the means aforesaid, as was also the Opportunity and Advantage which the *Spaniards* had by those Places, to make Incursions into the ancient Territories of *France*, and raise Contributions therein, as far as the River *Somme*. In the next Place, the Provinces of *Hainault*, *Flanders*, and others, in which were several fine Towns, were taken, and reduced to the Obedience of the Enemy, through their early taking the Field, before the Allies were in a Condition to oppose their Enterprizes.

The Second War against *France* was no less fatal in its Beginning than the former, and the Consequences of it would have been no less Prejudicial, if your *High Mightinesses*, through your Indefatigable Zeal, attended with extraordinary Charges, had not supplied the Backwardness and Delays of the Neighbouring Allies, and found means to provide great Magazines in such Parts, where there was most Cause to fear the Enemy, for the Subsistence of a considerable Number of Troops, and thereby cover'd the Countries and Places which were

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were most expos'd. On the *Upper and Middle Rhine*, while People were spending their Time in consulting about forming the Army of the Empire, the Operations of War, the Military Chest, the Furnishing of the necessary Artillery, and several other Affairs, the Forces of the Enemy penetrated into the very Heart of the most considerable Circles of *Germany*; and besides the Ravages they committed, they extorted great Contributions therein, depriving by their early Campaigns and Motions on the Frontiers of the Allies, the Confederate Troops from the means of subsisting, when they came into the Field, and from an Opportunity of penetrating into the Territories of *France*.

And notwithstanding the Successes of the Arms of the Allies have been hitherto very great in this War, through the Blessing of God, yet it is observable, that the Vigilance of the Enemy has not been thereby discouraged, but that they are more and more animated to make greater and readier Efforts than before, and that contrary to what was said in former Times, of the Nature and Disposition of that Nation, it appears, that their Patience, Zeal, and Activity, are not overcome by their Losses and Misfortunes. Most of the Campaigns during this War, prove evidently what has been observed, and especially the next Campaign after the great Advantages obtain'd by the Victories of *Schellenberg* and *Blenheim*, which seem'd to promise no less than the Conquest of *Thionville*, *Metz*, and *Verdun*, and the Entrance into *Champagne*, and yet produced no manner of Advantage on that side. In the Three Campaigns which followed the Battle of *Ramellies*, the Enemy was no less diligent in their Preparations than the Allies, and sometimes appeared in the Field before them; but at last, in the foregoing Winter, and early in the Spring, by providing sufficient Magazines, and other Necessaries, for opening the Campaign betimes on the Frontiers of the *Dutch Flanders*, the Allies found means to prevent the Enemy, which has been attended with great Successes and Advantages, as it will be mentioned more at large. Finally, as through the many Sieges and Operations

of War that have been undertaken, several things have been consumed, or rendred useleſs, the Re-eſta bliſhment whereof, requies a long time; and whereas the Interval between the end of one Campaign, and the beginning of another, is very ſhort, that Time ought to be managed with all imaginable Care, that on the ſide of the Allies they may be again in a Condition early in the Spring, to take the Field before the Enemy, and improve the Advantage, and the Superiority of Arms they have obtain'd.

The Council of State having duly examined and weighed the Reasons and Circumſtances aforeſaid, and being informed by daily Advices, that the Enemy have already begun to re-eſta bliſh and reinforce their Armies, ſo as to be compleat the next *Lent*: That in order thereunto, they make new Levies, and have ordered all the Provinces in the Kingdom to furniſh a certain Number of Men: That they have publiſh'd Edicts, to recal all Deſerters: That they are continually at work to find out the neceſſary Funds for the Charges of the War, and providing all other Neceſſaries: And the ſaid Council of State conſidering likewiſe, that the Time of drawing up their General Petition draws nigh, they could not diſpenſe themſelves to take without any Delay, into a due and ſerious Conſideration, what will be neceſſary in the Year 1711, for promoting and ſecuring the Welfare of the State, and obtaining the End of this chargeable War, by a good Peace, that they might propoſe the ſame in time to the Lords-States of the reſpective Provinces, and obtain their Conſent and Approbation to the ſame, with all poſſible Readineſs and Diſpatch. And in order thereunto, will conſider the following Articles: 1. The State of Affairs of your *High-Mightineſſes*, and your Allies, and how far the ſame have been advanced and promoted by the War. 2. That notwithstanding the Conqueſts that have been made are very great, yet ſeeing neither the Arms of the Allies, nor the repeated Preliminary Negotiations of Peace, have been able to bring things to that Paſs, that your *High-Mightineſſes*, and your Allies, ſhould in Conſert think to find their Security therein, the Continuation

‘ continuation of the War is become unavoidable, and
 ‘ absolutely necessary for the Year ensuing. 3. The
 ‘ Circumstances of the Enemy shall be taken into
 ‘ Consideration, that it may appear thereby upon
 ‘ what Foot, and which Way the War is to be
 ‘ continued. Fourthly, and lastly, the Means and
 ‘ Measures that are necessary to carry on the same
 ‘ by Sea and Land, shall be consider’d in a particu-
 ‘ lar Manner.

‘ As to the other Articles, it must be observed in
 ‘ the first Place, that in the preceding Year 1709,
 ‘ the Allies having thought it necessary for the Good
 ‘ of the Common Cause, to open the Campaign in
 ‘ the *Walloon Flanders*; and in order to enlarge the
 ‘ Conquests on that side, to attempt the passing of
 ‘ the *Scarpe*; they found the Enemy strongly intrench’d
 ‘ behind *La Bassée*, between the *Upper Deule*, and
 ‘ the *Lys*, where they were so well posted with a
 ‘ great Army, that their Lines and Intrenchments
 ‘ could not be attacked with any Hopes or Prob-
 ‘ ability of Success; because the Narrowness of the
 ‘ Ground, and some Morasses which they had be-
 ‘ fore them, made it impossible for the Allies to ex-
 ‘ tend their Line, and make a Front proportiona-
 ‘ ble to the Enemy. Neither was it practicable to
 ‘ attack them in Flank, either on the side of the
 ‘ *Lys*, because of the Difficulty of the Ground, the
 ‘ many Defiles and Hollow-Ways thro’ the Woods
 ‘ in those Parts, or on the side of *Douay*, because
 ‘ the Canal of that Place, between the *Deule* and the
 ‘ *Scarpe*, was not passable in sight of so numerous an
 ‘ Army: So that the Allies finding it impossible to
 ‘ attack *Douay*, and penetrate into the Plain of *Artois*,
 ‘ they were obliged to give over that Design for
 ‘ that time, and refer it to a more favourable Op-
 ‘ portunity. The Town of *Tournay* was soon after
 ‘ reduced, and that Conquest and some others, as
 ‘ that of *Mons*, which surrendred after the Glorious
 ‘ Victory obtain’d near that Place, of which a larger
 ‘ Account was given last Year, having open’d a Pas-
 ‘ sage to transport the Artillery, and other Necess-
 ‘ saries, by means of the *Scheld*, to the *Scarpe*, the
 ‘ Generals of the Armies of your High-Mightinesses,
 ‘ and your Allies, were of Opinion at the Conclu-
 ‘ sion of that Campaign, that it was of the highest

Necessity to make, without any loss of Time, all possible Dispositions to take the Field early in the following Spring, to make a good Use of the favourable Opportunity those Conquests afforded to make further Progresses, and of the Alacrity and Zeal of the victorious Troops of the Allies, while those of the Enemy were disheartned, and to undertake the Passage aforesaid of the *Scarpe*, or that of the *Canal*, between that River and the *Deule*, in which there was a greater Appearance of Success, because there was Advice, that the Enemy could not provide sufficient Magazines between *Douay* and *La Bassée*, either because of the usual Scarcity of Forage along the *Upper Scarpe*, and in the Plain of *Lens*, which is for the most part a Corn-Country, or else because the Forage had been consumed and destroyed by their own Army, or thro' other Accidents.

According to this Project, a Contract was made on the Part of Her Majesty, the Queen of Great-Britain, and your High-Mightinesses, for the Delivery of a great quantity of Forage, for subsisting the great Army which was to be form'd early in the Spring, till the Country afforded Forage; and sufficient Precautions were taken for the safe Transportation of that Forage, and other Things, requisite for the Operations of War, to *Lisle* and *Tournay*. In order thereunto, *Werwick*, *Commines*, and *Warneton*, along the *Lys*, were secur'd, in sight of the Garrison of *Ypres*, and other Places, as were also the Castle and Town of *Mortagne*, on the *Scheld*, whereby the Navigation and Passage of the *Scarpe* and the *Deule* being secured with all imaginable Dispatch and Success, it was thought necessary, about the middle of *April* last, to assemble the Army about *Tournay*, for the executing of the Designs aforesaid, which was done accordingly; and all Things being in a Readiness, as it was concerted, they were in a Condition few Days after to pass, with almost incredible Diligence, the Canal between *Douay* and the *Deule*, in several Places, and so got into the Lines of the Enemy, who were not in a Condition to hinder it.

‘ The Town of *Douay* was soon after attacked ; and notwithstanding the same was cover’d by good Fortifications, and an Inundation, and defended by a numerous Garrison, yet such was the Bravery and invincible Courage and Resolution of the Besiegers, that the Place was obliged to surrender in sight of a great Army of the Enemy. *France* has all along esteem’d that Town so important for covering their Frontiers, and laying the *Spanish Netherlands* open to their Invasion, that since the Reign of King *Henry II.* they have used open Force and Artifices to get the Possession thereof ; in which they succeeded at last in the Year 1667. As they knew its Importance, they were hardly Masters of it, but they begun to form Magazines therein, made of it a Place of Arms, and went immediately to work for uniting the *Deule* and the *Scarpe* by a Canal ; and by these means facilitated the Invasion of the other *Spanish* Provinces, as it has since too often evidently appear’d.

‘ Through the Conquest of the City of *Douay*, the Chastelenie of *Lisle*, which was still partly possess’d by the Enemy, is wholly reduced under one single Power ; and the Capital City thereof, with *Tournay*, and other Places along the *Scheld* and the *Lys* to *Ghent*, are more and more secured. A Passage for transporting by Water the Necessaries from that Province into *Artois*, is likewise open’d thereby, which will afford a Conveniency for maintaining numerous Garrisons in those Parts this Winter, in order to disturb perpetually the Enemy, and when the Opportunity is favourable, to obtain further Advantages over them. This will likewise enable the Allies early to rake the Field the next Spring, and subsist their Armies in the Territories of the Enemy.

‘ The Reduction of *Douay* was soon after followed, by the taking of *Bezhune*, which it was thought necessary to take, for covering more and more the Chastelenie of *Lisle*, and enlarging the Opening to penetrate further into *Artois*. *St. Venant* was taken afterwards ; and lastly, the Town and Fortress of *Aire*, whereby a Way will be open’d for extending the Contributions into the Government of *Calais*, and the Countries on this side the *Somme*, and

and in the Dukedom of Guize, as far as the River Oize, which will be a sort of Compensation for the Damages sustain'd in other Parts.

Thus has ended in the *Netherlands* this Glorious and Advantageous Campaign, which has given the Allies so firm a Footing in *Artois*, that all the Places, which the Enemy are still possess'd of in that Province, are now expos'd, and that there is reason to hope, that the Forces of the Allies will penetrate to the *Somme*, and into *Picardy*; and that their Progress will be attended with the like Advantages, as were in former Times obtained over *France*, by the Conquerors in the Battels fought in those Parts, as at *Crecy*, *Azincourt*, and *St. Quintin*, which had this Effect, that each of those Victories brought the Affairs of *France* into so much Confusion and Disorder, that for securing their Kingdom, they were oblig'd to buy Peace of their Enemies at a very dear Rate, and upon very hard Conditions, of which the Treaty of *Chateau in Cambresis*; not to speak of several others, is a memorable and undeniable Instance.

Besides the great Advantages obtain'd in the *Netherlands*, the Success of the Arms of the Allies in *Spain*, deserves to be particularly consider'd, and rather the more, because in the beginning of the Campaign, there was little or no Cause to entertain any Hopes on that side, through the Superiority of the Enemy in Cavalry, and other Circumstances, but there rather was reason to fear the Loss of *Balaguer*, a Place of great Importance at that Time to King *Charles*, and the dangerous Consequences thereof. The Enemy advanced to attack it, but the Allies, tho' much inferior in Number, oblig'd them to give over that Design; and shortly after, when they advanced again to attack the Allies in their Camp, near that Place, they were once more oblig'd to retire. Some time after the King of *Spain* having been reinforced with a good Body of Troops from the *Lampardan*, and some others from *Italy*, which in their way disappointed the Enterprize of the Enemy against *Sardinia*, overtook the Rear of the Enemy near *Almenara*, and caus'd their Cavalry to be attack'd with so much Bravery, that though they

they were much superior in Number, they retired in Confusion under *Lerida*, as did the rest of their Army. This Advantage was soon after followed by the memorable Battle of *Saragossa*, whereby the Duke of *Anjou*, having lost great Part of his Army, was forced to retire into *Old Castile*, leaving to King *Charles* the Third, the Seat of the Kingdom, *Arragon*, and the other Provinces on both sides the *Tagus*, the most fruitful Part of *Spain*; by means of which Conquest, the Communication by Land of the Enemy with *Andalusia*, *Murcia*, *Grenada*, and *Valencia*, was cut off.

Thus it appears, That in Affairs of War, not to mention others, Hope and Appearance are not always the right Measure of Success, and that sometimes how unpromising soever they may be, yet great and advantageous Events ensue thereupon. The Beginning of this State affords many Instances of the Truth of this Observation, and namely, when with 24 small Ships got together in Confusion, and which scarce deserved any Consideration, the first Foundations of the Liberty of the Country were laid: When after the taking of the Island of *Schowen*, and the interrupting of the mutual Communication between *Holland* and *Zealand*, together with several other dismal Circumstances of those Times; yet the Affairs were maintained and soon changed for the better: And when after the Separation of the *Walloon* Provinces from the others, the Country was without any Support from Abroad, and the Affairs at Home in great Disorder; nevertheless, the Union of *Utrecht* produced such advantageous Effects for the erecting of this State. But not to mention any other Instances of the like Nature of a fresher Date, and take Notice only of those relating to the present War, how little hope had People at first to oppose, with Success, the Enemy, who after the Death of *Charles* the Second, King of *Spain*, of Glorious Memory, seized the whole Monarchy left by that Prince, and to wrest it from a Crown so powerful, and so advantageously situated, in respect to all the Parts and Dominions of that Kingdom, and which had effectually secur'd with the

the *Spanish Netherlands*, a good Part of the best Infantry of the States in Garrison therein, and got Possession of the neighbouring Fortresses in the Countries of *Liège* and *Cologne*, and all this before the High Allies were arm'd and united together; nay, while some of them were in open Division about Private and Domestick Concerns. However, these great Difficulties have been surmounted by the Zeal and unmoveable Courage and Firmness of your High Mightinesses and your Allies, and with the Blessing of God, great and wonderful Advantages have been obtain'd against so powerful an Enemy. How little was it expected in the first Year of this War, that the great Danger to which Two of the Provinces of this State were expos'd; through the Enterprizes of the Enemy on their Frontiers, should be dissipated and remov'd by the Conquests of the Upper Quarter of *Gelderland*; and the Places along the *Maeze* up to *Liège* inclusively? Who could likewise promise himself in the Third Year of this War, that the Affairs of the Allies, which through the unfortunate Battle of *Spirebach*, and the Progress of the Enemy along the *Danube*, were brought into a dangerous Condition, in respect to the Empire and the Hereditary Countries of the Emperor, should be so re-establish'd by the great and memorable Victories of *Schellenberg* and *Blenheim*, that the proud, and to that time boasting, Enemy, should be forc'd to quit *Bavaria*, and retire from the *Danube* to the West-side of the *Rhine*? How faint and indifferent were the Appearances of the Campaign in the Year 1706, and yet how Glorious and Advantageous did the same prove, through the Battel of *Ramellies*, and the Reduction of several Towns and Provinces in the Neighbourhood of the State, with which that Victory was attended? And lastly, how successful prov'd the Campaign in the Year 1708, by the Battle of *Oudenarde*, the Conquest of *Lille*, and the Recovery of *Ghent* and *Bruges*, surpriz'd by the Enemy, though the appearances were little promising in its beginning? All these Instances evidently shew, That in Affairs of War, as well as in others, Appearances are often like a false and deceitful Glass; and that

Events

Events are not always written in those Appearances; infomuch, that such who regulate their Conduct according to the Events which they imagine must ensue, are often short and wanting in the Success; as are those, who promising themselves a favourable Season for their Harvest, neglect the necessary Precautions against a bad one. Therefore in a good Cause, as is unquestionably this War, wherein your High Mightinesses and your Allies are engag'd, no one ought to slacken, or grow remiss, altho' the Appearances were not so favourable as they are, but take all imaginable Care, that the present Prosperity does not create too much Presumption, which is one of its usual Effects, and too great a Confidence in their Forces, and too mean an Opinion of the Power of the Enemy, and consequently beget Remissness and Carelessness; but on the contrary every one should exert his utmost Power and Endeavours with the same Earnestness, Zeal and Vigour, as at first, upon this firm Confidence, that by these means the Blood that has been spilt, and the Losses and Damages sustain'd by the Country in so long and expensive a War, will soon produce an acceptable Peace, and lasting Tranquillity.

The Truth of the Second Point, which is to be discuss'd here, namely, that in the present Conjunction of Affairs, the Continuation of the War is not only necessary but unavoidable, will appear most undeniably, if Men will but reflect on the Necessity and Reasons, upon which the present War was undertaken; and that the Aim and Design which the High Allies propos'd to themselves thereby, have not been obtain'd, neither by Force of Arms, nor by repeated Preliminary Negotiations of Peace. These Reasons, and the great Design upon which your High Mightinesses were necessitated to take up Arms, have been clearly deduced and represented in former Petitions; and therefore, it will be enough to observe in a summary way, that this War was undertaken; and is still continued, for the Support and Preservation of that General Security and Liberty of Europe, and of this State in particular; and besides, to procure

procure to the House of *Austria* a reasonable Satisfaction for their lawful Pretensions and Claim to the Monarchy of *Spain*, and the Dominions belonging thereunto, against the Enterprizes and Designs of the *French*, who immediately after the Death of King *Charles* the Second, abruptly, and without any Hesitation, broke the solemn Treaty that had been made to prevent the Misfortunes which were apprehended upon the Death of that Prince, and plac'd the Duke of *Anjou* on the Throne of *Spain*, and seiz'd and actually possessed all the other Dominions depending on that Crown; and who, by their great Preparations of War, evidently manifested, that their Design in the Seizing of so many powerful States, was to enlarge and augment more and more their Power; to unite the Two Crowns of *France* and *Spain* in the House of *Bourbon*, and in a manner consolidate them, and thereby render themselves Masters of the rest of *Europe*. From these Preparations and Enterprizes, there was much cause to fear the Oppression of the Liberty of other Princes and States, and chiefly of this Republick, whereof the Barrier on the side of *France*, which was in all Times thought so Important and Essential for their Safety and Security, was broke and reduced to nothing. by the Seizing of the *Spanish* Netherlands, and Garrisoning the same with *French* Troops; while at the same time that Crown did not offer, nor accept any Proposals that might give your High Mightinesses and your Allies any reasonable Security; but on the contrary their Troops were in a perpetual Motion by Marches and Countermarches in *Germany*, and on the Frontiers of the State. Mean time the War was actually begun in *Italy*; inso-much, that by the Reasons aforesaid, there was no other Expedient to be used, than to take up Arms, in order, by means thereof, since all others were insignificant, to obtain the reasonable and sufficient Security, which the aforementioned Enterprizes of *France* and her ambitious Designs, had already undermined.

The Successes of the Arms of the Allies in this War, have been very glorious, advantageous, and memorable; but yet Affairs are not brought

to that Pass, that your High-Mightinesses and your Allies could think to find their common Repose and Security therein. 'Tis true, the Dominions in *Italy* have been restored to their lawful Sovereigns; but the Enemy is still possess'd of some *Spanish* Places upon the Coast of *Tuscany*, and the Islands near the same, which have always been thought absolutely necessary for preserving the Communication between *Spain*, and the Dominions belonging to that Crown in *Italy*. They are still Masters of *Sicily*, the Dutchy of *Savoy*, and the County of *Nice*: And notwithstanding the last Campaign has been very glorious and advantageous in *Spain*, for King *Charles*, yet the Duke of *Anjou* is still in Possession of a great Part of that Kingdom; so that *Spain* is, as it were, torn in Pieces and divided. The Sea-Ports thereof are still in the Power of the Enemy, with all the *Spanish-Indies*; but having in former Petitions represented at large, the Importance of the said *Indies*, it will be sufficient to observe here, that the great Supplies the Enemy have received, this Year, from those Parts, have enabled them to maintain the War.

The Enemy is still possessed in *Germany* of the Upper *Rhine*, from *Huninghen* to the *Queisb*, and of *Bisfac* and *Kehl*, and besides (which in respect to its Importance, ought to be particularly observed) of the City of *Strasburgh*, justly esteem'd the Key and Bulwark of the Empire, through its strong and advantageous Situation; and which covering *Alsace*, a most fruitful Country, is of great Advantage to the *French*, for maintaining their Armies on the *Rhine*. They are also Masters of the County of *Burgundy*, (*Frânce Comté*) formerly the Object of the Ambition of *France*; which, besides the yearly Income thereof, which is very considerable, and the Winter-Quarters that Country affords for a great Number of Troops, together with Recruits to complete them, supplies them likewise with Horses for remounting part of their Cavalry, and gives them an Opportunity perpetually to alarm Upper-Germany, and namely the Circles of *Suabia* and *Franconia*, without mentioning that the Cantons of *Bern* and *Bazil*, and the

the Counties of *Neufchatel* and *Valengin*, are open to their Invasions; and that it is not difficult for the Enemy to penetrate from thence into the Dutchy of *Savoy*.

It must be observ'd likewise, that all the Provinces and Towns in the *Spanish-Netherlands*, which were thought necessary to remove the *French* to a reasonable Distance of the State, and for establishing a sufficient Barrier, are not yet recovered from the Enemy. 'Tis true, the *French* made some Steps, which seem'd outwardly to discover, that they intended to deliver up the said Provinces and Places, by a Preliminary Treaty, in order to a Peace; but this is come to nothing. They have several times sent Ministers, but always in the beginning of the Campaigns, to endeavour to persuade People of the Sincerity of their Intentions; but when the High-Allies had carefully concerted proper Measures to hinder that the sending of those Ministers, and their Overtures, might not mislead them into any Mistake; and that the Peace to be made, might be more safe and lasting, than those that have been successively concluded with *France* for these Sixty Years past, which have only serv'd to give some time to the Subjects of that Crown to breath, after the vast Charges they had born in the Wars preceding those Treaties; as also to give them an Opportunity to fortify their Frontiers, and fill their Magazines, in order to surprize some of the Allies, without any Regard to Treaties, Hand and Seal, Alliances and good Faith, but only consulting their Conveniency: It appear'd then as plain as the Day at Noon, that the aforesaid Dispositions and Intentions of the Enemy were but outward and specious Pretences, and rather intended to calm the Uneasiness and Murmurs of their own Subjects, exasperated and almost reduced to Despair by the vast Charges and Calamities of this War, create Mistrust and Jealousies, if possible, among the Allies, and Troubles and Divisions in this State, and retard the Preparations of War, than to make any sincere and real Steps towards a good Peace, and give the Allies the reasonable Security they requir'd.

It was therefore, amongst other Precautions, thought of an absolute Necessity, before entering upon formal Negotiations, to agree before-hand, by way of Preliminary Articles, about some Points that might serve as the Ground and Foundation of the Peace to be made; because the Experience of former Treaties and Negotiations of Peace with *France*, had convinced the Allies, that any other Method would undoubtedly be prejudicial to them, and make them lose the Advantages of their Alliances. Amongst these Points the Restitution of the *Spanish* Monarchy and the *Indies* to King *Charles*, was chiefly insisted upon, as a Touch-Stone, to try the Dispositions of the Enemy to Peace. This Article had been already promised and consented to by *France*, and they repeated again that Promise; and to give some Colour to the same, and make People believe that it should be complied with, they recalled the *French* Troops which had been to that time maintained in *Spain*, to assist the Duke of *Anjou*; but notwithstanding this Step, the Execution of their repeated Promises was artfully evaded, and consequently it appeared clearly thereby, that *France* was so far from entertaining any sincere Intention to deliver up the Countries and Places they had promised to the Allies, and agreed to in the Preliminaries, for their Security, and chiefly the Kingdom of *Spain*, and the *Indies*; that contrary to that Promise, they thought fit to strengthen the Duke of *Anjou* in the Possession thereof, and in order thereunto, sent to his Assistance *Walloon* Troops, instead of the *French* they had recalled, together with Arms, and several other Necessaries to carry on the War; and since the Defeat of the said Duke near *Saragossa*, the *French* have very much augmented those Succours and Assistance, and at this time a considerable Body of Troops are marching thither from *Dauphiné*. The Negotiations of Peace, which had no other Foundation than the Preliminary Surrender and Restitution aforesaid, which the Enemy actually put off, and would not hearken to, notwithstanding all their outward Pretences and Ostentations; was broke by the means

aforeſaid; and at the ſame time vaniſh'd
 away all Hopes of obtaining a good and ſo-
 lid Peace, otherwiſe than through a vigorous Con-
 tinuation of the War. This was the Opinion of
 the Lords States of the ſeveral Provinces, upon the
 Communication given them by your High-Migh-
 tineſſes, of all that had been tranſacted on this
 Subject with the Miniſters of *France*: And further,
 this ought to be taken for a certain and undenia-
 ble Rule and Maxim, as well at preſent, as it was
 in former Times, that War is more ſecure and
 advantageous, than an inſidious and uncertain
 Peace, and that therefore this ought to be conti-
 nued till the Enemy is reduced to ſuch Terms, as
 may ſecure a laſting and firm Tranquility.

The Continuation of the War being neceſſary
 for the Reaſons aforeſaid, and others that might be
 alledged, it is next to be conſider'd, in what manner
 it is ought to be carry'd on, and ſeriouſly to examine
 the Condition of the Enemy, which is the Third
 Article to be diſcuſſed. In order thereunto, it will
 be neceſſary to conſider the State and Circum-
 ſtances of their Affairs, as they were in the be-
 ginning of this War, the Loſſes they have ſu-
 ſtained ſince, and their inward Decay occaſion'd
 thereby; and laſtly, how they maintain them-
 ſelves, and how eaſily they re-eſtabliſh their Af-
 fairs, and recover their Loſſes.

Every Body knows to what Degree of Honour
 and Power the Crown of *France* was grown to, a
 Power not produced on a ſudden by unexpected
 Victories, or founded upon caſual Accidents, nor
 like an Edifice, which being haſtily and ſlightly
 built up, may eaſily fall down; but on the contra-
 ry, the Power of that Crown had at firſt ſolid
 Foundations, and ſince the Reign of *Charles VII.*
 which includes about 250 Years, the raiſing and
 building of this Power was gradually carried on,
 and well cemented by the Acquiſition and Incor-
 poration of ſeveral fine Provinces, which formerly
 were ſubject to other Princes; by diſtancing
 and removing from their Frontiers thoſe Neigh-
 bours, who on the ſide of the *Netherlands* and the
 Sea, diſtreſſed them moſt, and particularly by
 intro-

introducing and maintaining an Absolute and Arbitrary Power; insomuch, that that Crown, though sometimes reduced to great Extremities by the Calamities of War, or Civil Troubles under the Minority of some of their Kings, or other Accidents, has however always found Means to preserve her self, and presently to recover her former Grandeur; like some Powers mentioned in Ancient Histories, whereof the Grandeur growing proportionably, and by Degrees, was of long Duration, and so were for a long time formidable to their Neighbours. The Power of France has been considerably augmented since the Succession of the House of *Bourbon*; and above all, during the Reign of the present King, who having in his Minority acquired *Alsace*, and some other Countries in *Germany*, has brought since, at different Times, under his Power and Subjection, the Counties of *Roussillon* and *Conflans*, on the other side of the *Pyrenees*; the Provinces of *Artois*, the *Cambresis*, *Walloon-Flanders*, the *Tournesis*, and a great part of the *Spanish-Flanders*, *Hainault*, and *Luxemburgh*; the Country between the *Sambre* and the *Meuse*; and lastly, the County of *Burgundy*, the City of *Stratzburgh*, and several other Places bordering on his Dominions, and conveniently situated to enlarge the Limits of his ancient Kingdom, which is naturally so populous, that notwithstanding the great Number of People he has lost upon Account of Religion, the continual Wars, and the Scarcity of Provisions, or Famine, under which they have from time to time labour'd, as they did in the preceeding Year; Yet it may be assur'd, upon good Grounds, that the remaining Part amounts to many Millions; whereof the Clergy, and chiefly the Secular, are wholly devoted to the Court, since the famous Concordate between Pope *Leo X.* and King *Francis I.* whereby the Nomination to all Ecclesiastical Livings was yielded to that King, and his Successors, without any other Reservation for the *See of Rome*, than of one Year's Revenue of the same; and therefore the said Clergy contributes from time to time, considerable Sums towards the

' Charges of the War. It is to be observed on the
 ' other Hand, that the Nobility being by several
 ' Methods reduced to Poverty, have no other
 ' Means to support themselves, than entring into the
 ' King's Service ; and that the third State of the
 ' Subjects of that Crown are under the absolute De-
 ' pendency and Influence of a Despotick Power,
 ' which disposes equally of their Persons and Estates,
 ' without alledging any other Reason, than the
 ' meer Will of their Prince.

' The Power of that Crown has been, by the
 ' Means aforesaid, considerably augmented; both
 ' by Sea and Land. Their Navy, which in the
 ' time of King *Henry III.* consisted only of Three
 ' Gallies, and was a long time after slighted, and al-
 ' most unregarded by their Neighbours, has been
 ' augmented with so much Zeal and Application
 ' these Thirty Years past, that it consists now of a
 ' great Number of Ships of War, and Gallies.
 ' Their Land Forces are likewise much more nu-
 ' merous than formerly, and their Kingdom is on
 ' all sides cover'd, and surrounded with above 150
 ' Places fortify'd with prodigious Expence, where-
 ' by the Entrance into their Country is shut, and in
 ' a manner walled up, while *Germany, Spain, the*
 ' *Netherlands,* and even *Italy;* were laid open to
 ' their Invasions, by Means of their Conquests afore-
 ' mentioned.

' This was the State of *France* at the Death of
 ' *Charles II.* King of *Spain,* when the Duke of *Anjou*
 ' seiz'd that Kingdom, which was in a great Decay,
 ' through the Want of People, the Mismanagement
 ' of their Finances, the universal Indolence and
 ' Carelessness of the Subject ; not only in respect to
 ' Military Affairs, but also to Commerce, and other
 ' Means, which use to enrich the Inhabitants of a
 ' Kingdom, and augment the Power of the Sove-
 ' reign. But things began to take another Aspect,
 ' as soon as a *French* Prince sat on that Throne ; for
 ' with him were introduced the *French* Arbitrary
 ' Maxims, and Methods of Government, insomuch
 ' that *Spain* has likewise contributed to augment the
 ' Power of the Enemy, and chiefly by Means of
 ' the *Indies,* in which, including the Northern and
 ' Southern

Southern Parts, a greater Number of *French Ships* have been seen since the Death of King *Charles* aforesaid, according to Advices from that Country, than ever the *Spaniards* sent thither of their own since the Conquest of *America* to that Time; whereby the Riches and Treasure of those Parts, which formerly were transmitted to other Nations, by the way of *Spain*, have been, for the most part, brought to *France*, where the Gold and Silver were seiz'd for the Service of the King, upon the bare promise that the same should be restor'd to the true Owners. We shall pass by several other Advantages, that *France* has receiv'd from the Usurpation of *Spain*, either towards the carrying on of this War, or the Ease of their People, and the Encouragement of their Trade and Manufactures.

After having thus examin'd the Power and Grandeur of the Enemy, as it was in the beginning of this War, we ought to consider, in the next Place, the Defeats he has receiv'd, and the Loss of his Veteran Troops, though the Arms of your High Mightinesses and your Allies; and together, how many States and Countries have been taken from him; but these Particulars have been represented in former Petitions, and likewise in the beginning of this, when the Events of the last Campaign were taken into Consideration. The Decay of the Publick Credit deserves a particular Attention, as also the general Poverty of the Kingdom. This last ought to be more regarded and consider'd than the Frontiers of a Country; for generally speaking, the good or bad Condition of a Nation, is only clearly known or discover'd from the inward Constitution and Circumstances of their Affairs; for notwithstanding the Frontiers of a State be cover'd against all Foreign Invasions, or even enlarg'd by Success of Arms, yet it is very possible that such a State should decline, and at last be entirely ruin'd through the Poverty of the Inhabitants, the Multiplicity and Heaviness of Taxes, the Wasting and Taking away from them the necessary Means for their Subsistence, and the Loss of Publick Credit, which, even in respect to private Families, rises or falls

as the Debts and necessary Charges of the Publick are paid. The publick Credit in *France*, according to undeniable Advices, is entirely fallen and lost, through the Non-payment of the Debts of the Crown, notwithstanding the Introduction of many extraordinary Taxes, the Doubling of the Capitation, the Sale or Redemption of the yearly Tax upon the Resignation of Places and Offices, call'd the *Paulette*, introduced at first in the Reign of *Henry IV.* the Creation of Rents on the Town-house; the creating of several new Offices, and many other new Taxes; and lastly, by exacting the Tenth Penny of all the yearly Incomes of the People: So that the Discount of their Bills, Notes, and Assignations, given upon Provinces, Treasurers, and other Funds, is advanc'd to One Half, Two Thirds, and even to Three Fourths, of the Sum, for which they were given out. The Mint-Bills which were issued out in Payment for prodigious Sums, were fallen to one Half of their nominal Value, through the Non-payment of the Interest, and other ways, which wounded their Credit, before the publishing of some Edicts issued out since, importing, That the said Bills shall be current but for a little while longer, and shall be received in a small Proportion with the old Species of Gold and Silver, which are brought to the Mints to be converted into new Coin; which Time being expired, the said Bills shall be of no Value. Lastly, it ought to be consider'd, that there is no Money to be procur'd by Way of Loans and Negotiations, because the Agreement that was made last Year for Fifty Millions of Livres, has not been punctually perform'd and comply'd with.

Besides the Reasons aforesaid of the Loss of the publick Credit in *France*, the lessening and Deficiency of the publick Revenues, through the loss of several Provinces of their Kingdom, the bad Crop they had last Year, and the great Sums they were oblig'd to lay out in Foreign Countries for buying up Corn for the Subsistence of the People, have, doubtless, contributed very much to the Non-payment of Mint-Bills, and other Debts, and consequently to the Lessening and Loss of Credit. Thro'

all

all the Means aforesaid, the substantial Subjects of the Crown of *France* have been, unquestionably, very much oppress'd and reduc'd to great Difficulties. This has likewise occasion'd the delaying of the Payment of the Rents on the Town-house of *Paris*, which, according to creditable Advices, amount to near Fifty Millions of Livres a Year; so that the Interest due for the Year 1709. is not yet paid. To the same Causes are likewise to be attributed the frequent Alterations of the Coin in *France*, which have been so considerable, that in this War, not to mention the former, 'tis computed that the Two Reforms of the Coin, and the new Species, that have been introduc'd, have produc'd a Profit to the King of Two Fifths of all the Gold and Silver in *France*, and consequently the same Loss to his Subjects. These several Methods of Oppression have occasion'd the Decay of their Manufactures, especially of those of Silk, and of Gold and Silver Stuffs; and a great number of People employed therein, have been reduc'd to Beggary. Their Commerce would not have better prospered than their Manufactures, if the Sale of the Product of their Country had been hindered every where, and their Trade and Navigation into the *West-Indies*, and the South Sea, either prevented or render'd more difficult, as it was formerly done with great Success by this State, even in respect to the *Spaniards* themselves; and lastly, if the Goods and Merchandizes taken at Sea by the Men of War of the Enemy, and their Privateers, had not been suffer'd to be imported into the Territories of the Allies. To these must be likewise added, the Damage, Losses, and Inconveniences, that have been occasion'd by the Calamities, which are inseparable from the War, the Quartering of Troops, and their Marches and Counter-marches from one Frontier to the other, through the Heart of the Kingdom, which have been more inconvenient and burthensom to the People than formerly, because of the indifferent Crops they have had of late Years. All these Things put together, have certainly very much affected and impoverished the inward Part of the Kingdom, and the

substantial Subjects thereof, who in Time of War support the State with their Fortunes, as the Common People do with their Hands; and *France* has been more weaken'd thereby, than through the Loss of so many Towns and Provinces, that have been taken from her since the beginning of this War.

After so many Disasters and Misfortunes, it is certainly a Matter that deserves the highest Attention, how, and by which Means *France* is able to support her self, and how they could find Men and Money, for bringing into the Field the great Armies they had this Year: They have defended and covered their Frontiers on the side of the *Rhine* and *Italy*; they had the Superiority in Number, with the Troops of the Duke of *Anjou*, at the beginning of the Campaign in *Spain*; and in the *Netherlands*, they had as great an Army, and perhaps greater, than ever they had before. As to the Men (without including the Foreign Troops, as *Switzers*, *Germans*, and others, which are recruited by Natives of their respective Nations) they are raised by the following Method: First, by compelling each Parish yearly to furnish one Man; and these Parishes being more than 25000 in Number, furnish one half of the Men required to recruit their Forces. In the next place, the other Part is raised without any great Difficulty, because of the Decay of their Manufactures, and the Discouragement of other Crafts and Works, which, in Time of Prosperity and Plenty, flourish, and employ a great Number of Men, who now are forced, through Want of Work, to list themselves in the King's Service, notwithstanding the small Pay they receive; and consequently it must be believ'd, that the Poverty and Misery of the People will constantly supply that Crown with a sufficient Number of Men for the War. And as to the maintaining of the said Troops, and providing the other Necessaries, without which Armies cannot take the Field, which it seems has been prefer'd to all other Considerations, there is no doubt, but that what has been spar'd by the suspending of extraordinary Armaments of Ships and Gallies, which yearly has amounted to a great

great Sum, has been applied to that Service; as also the Sums produced by the Alterations of the Coin, the retarding and suspending the Payment of the Rents on the Town-house of *Paris*, numberless Salaries and Pensions, which altogether amount to little less, if not to as much, than their extraordinary Charges of the War. 'Tis true, and it cannot be deny'd, that these Ways and Charges are very burthensom, and affect the People in a most sensible manner; that they are no lasting Funds; that therefore the Enemy cannot rely on the same for the Continuation of the War, and that consequently they will want in a short time, as they begin already to do, the chief Sinews of the War for the Prosecution of the same.

But how distress'd soever, and embarrass'd *France* may be at this time, it ought not to be omitted, but rather earnestly and continually consider'd, how easy it is to that Crown to recover her self, if she has but Time to breath and lessen her Charges. This Truth may be learned from Experience, if Men would reflect how *France* retriev'd her Affairs, after several considerable Defeats and Misfortunes; as the Loss of the Battles of *Poitiers*, *Creçy*, *Pavia*, and several others, in which two of their Kings were taken Prisoners: How much, during the Minority of the last Kings of the Line of *Valois*, and since, till the Regency of the present King, the Affairs of that Nation were entangled and embarrass'd, being at the same time attacked from Abroad, and torn in pieces by intestine Troubles at Home, yet they always found Means, at these several times, to recover their former Lustre: And consequently, it may be affirm'd, and not without Foundation, that perhaps for several Centuries past, no Kingdom has been so often and so violently disturbed and shaken, and yet has extricated itself out of those Dangers and Difficulties, with so much good Luck and Advantage; like those strong Bodies, which, when seized with violent and dangerous Diseases, overcome the same, and presently recover their former Vigour, by the Force of their Nature and Constitution: But if People will not be at the Pains to reflect on Events of former Times, what

what has happen'd these Fifty Years past, will be sufficient to prove what has been advanc'd; for since that time, between the successive Wars that Crown has carried on, she has thought an Interval of Six Years at most, a sufficient time to recover her Affairs, and begin new Troubles. The Peace of the *Pyrenees*, which put an end to a War of many Years standing, first against the whole House of *Austria*, and afterwards against *Spain* alone, and consequently promised some Duration, did not continue longer than the Interval aforesaid, when the *French* invaded the *Spanish Netherlands*, without any Regard to the Neighbouring Powers, and the Interest they had in the Defence of those Countries: And when the Differences about the same were pacify'd, they began, four Years after, a War against your High-Mightinesses, and afterwards against the Emperor, the whole Empire, and the Kingdom of *Spain*. The Peace of *Nimègue*, which follow'd soon after, did scarce deserve the Name of a Peace, because of the continual Enterprizes and Invasions the *French* made against the Tenour thereof: And lastly, that of *Reswick* did not in effect continue above three Years. Besides what has been observ'd, it is to be considered likewise, that although the late famous Preliminaries had been executed, or were ever brought to take effect, and that accordingly the *French* should restore the several Towns and Provinces mentioned therein, yet the Kingdom of *France* would remain of a larger Extent than it was formerly, because of the *Franche Comté*, and the *Cambresis* left to them; and that on the other side, the People thereof will soon recover their Vigour and Wealth, through the Natural Fertility of their Country, whereof the Product brings a great deal of Money from Abroad into their Kingdom, the Industry and Laboriousness of the Inhabitants, and their Trade into the East and South.

All the foregoing Reflections on the Constitution of *France*, their Losses and Defeats, and in particular, on their inward Decay, and the Loss of their Credit; and lastly, on the Means and Methods they have to support themselves, and re-establish

* establish their Affairs, may, and ought to serve
 * for two Ends: First, that the Enemy being
 * (through the Blessing of God) brought to an In-
 * feriority by the Arms of your High-Mightinesses,
 * and your Allies, and reduced to such inward In-
 * conveniences and Difficulties, it is of the utmost
 * Necessity, *& nunc, aut nunquam*, to improve the
 * same, in order speedily to obtain a wish'd-for
 * Peace, that may be honourable and lasting: That
 * the War ought to be continued and carried on for
 * the Year ensuing, 1711, with all possible and
 * imaginable Vigour, Zeal, Unanimity, and Firm-
 * ness, and all Remissness, Negligence and Delays
 * prevented; the Affairs so far advanc'd, and ha-
 * ving so promising an Aspect, that Men ought not
 * to slacken in the least against all Reasons of State
 * and War, and the Dictates of Prudence; and
 * that People may not fall into such a fatal Mistake,
 * all Accidents ought to be duly consider'd, and
 * they ought often to call to Mind, how in the War
 * between the two most powerful and warlike Na-
 * tions, bordering on the *Mediterranean* Sea, the
 * Victorious lost the Fruit and Advantage of the
 * Victories they had gain'd, and were forced to sub-
 * mit to a scandalous and base Peace, because they
 * grew remiss, careless and dilatory upon their
 * Victories, and did not continue the War with that
 * Zeal, Application and Vigour, which would have
 * undoubtedly procured them a glorious and ad-
 * vantageous Peace. Secondly, The following
 * Consequences ought to be drawn from what has
 * been observ'd, that the next Peace ought to be
 * made upon a Foundation no less secure than glo-
 * rious for your High-Mightinesses, and your Al-
 * lies; that is, by removing the *French* from the
 * Frontiers of the State, and interposing between
 * them a sufficient Barrier of well fortify'd Places;
 * and that the same may be confirm'd and secur'd
 * on the side of the Land and Sea, by a mutual Gua-
 * ranty of all the Allies, engag'd with your High-
 * Mightinesses in the present War.

* It now remains to proceed to the fourth Point
 * to be discuss'd, that is, the Detail or Particulars
 * of the Means which the Council of State think of
 * as an absolute Necessity for the Security and Welfare

of

of the State, and the vigorous Prosecution of the War; first, as they relate to the Service by Land, and next to the Sea. The Provinces do not undoubtedly expect, for the Reasons alledged here, that we should propose any Lessening or Diminution of the Efforts your High-Mightinesses have thought fit hitherto to make against so formidable an Enemy, as is *France* with her Adherents, which on the contrary ought to be augmented, if possible, or at least continued entire; and therefore what is deficient, ought to be speedily supply'd and made good. Therefore the Council of State presents to your High-Mightinesses, with this General Petition, the ordinary and extraordinary State of the War for the Year ensuing, beseeching your High Mightinesses to transmit and recommend the same to the respective Provinces, so that it may be approved and consented to with the Readiness and Dispatch that the Reasons of War indispensibly require, in order that a right Use may be made of the Superiority of Arms, wherewith God has been pleas'd to bless the Arms of your High Mightinesses and your Allies, and Things brought to the Conclusion they have propos'd to themselves.

The Council of State having gone through the several Particulars relating to the Land-Service, proceeds to the Preparations to be made by Sea, as follows.

It would be useless to enter upon a particular Account of the naval Preparations, that are requisite for the Defence of the State, and the vigorous Prosecution of the War; because this has been done from time to time, and but very lately in the particular Petition of the Council of State for the extraordinary Equipment of the Men of War design'd for *Portugal* and the *Mediterranean Sea*, which are now getting ready, as also for securing the Northern Sea for the Year ensuing. Therefore it will be sufficient to observe here, in a summary way, that this State and its Allies, have to deal with a Prince, who, during the Course of his Reign, has made his Navy the particular Subject of his Care and Application, and who,

who, by the building of a great Number of Ships of War and Gallies, the Encouragement he has given to his Subjects to apply themselves to Navigation, and the Introduction of many judicious Orders and Regulations relating to the Sea-Service, has endeavour'd to render himself formidable to his Neighbours, and who, during the three Wars that have been carry'd on against him, within these forty Years past, has often appear'd at Sea with considerable Fleets. 'Tis true that Great Britain and the State have been superior to the Enemy, as it appear'd in the Sea Battles that have been fought, and lastly in that before *Malaga*; for since that time they have been either disabl'd or discourag'd from fitting out any considerable Fleets; yet it must not be concluded from thence, that their Naval Power is broke and ruin'd; and the contrary would certainly appear upon the least Slackening and Remissness on the side of the Allies in that respect. It must be observ'd likewise, that during that time, the Enemy had formal Squadrons at Sea, besides many Men of War fitted out at the Charge of private Persons, to infest and disturb the Trade of the Allies in the Ocean and the North Sea, and are now, according to certain Advices, actually fitting out, with an extraordinary Diligence, a good Number of Ships of War in *Toulon* and *Marseilles*, which are shortly to be join'd by several others that are fitting out in their Harbours in the Ocean, whereof some have already put to Sea, and thereby will be in a Condition to undertake something to the great Prejudice of the Allies, if all possible Care and Application is not us'd on their side to preserve their Superiority by Sea; which cannot be done, unless the State has, in a due time, a sufficient Number of Ships, in proportion to those of our Neighbours, in a Readiness to be employ'd for dispatching the Projects and Enterprizes of the Enemy, and acting against them as occasion shall offer.

But besides these general Reflections, a sufficient Armament by Sea, is, in a particular manner, necessary for the Defence of the State, the Protection of the Fishery, Trade, and Navigation of the good Subjects of this Land; the fulfilling and

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making good the Treaties and Alliances, on which some Allies of your High Mightinesses were encourag'd to engage with you in this War; and lastly, for giving a Diversion to the Enemy, and annoying them as much as possible. The Situation of most of the United Provinces along the Sea, and at the Mouth of several Rivers, is to be consider'd; for if on one hand, the Access to the same from abroad is render'd thereby easie and convenient for the Trade and Navigation of these Countries, it is evident, on the other side, that in time of War, the same Provinces would be, by the same Reason, open and expos'd to the Enterprizes of the Enemy, if they were not cover'd by good wooden Walls on the Sea-side, and on the side of the Land by well fortify'd Places. Experience has often demonstrated this Truth, both for the Good and the Detriment of the State: And People have not yet forgotten, how formerly, when the Fleet of the State was not either ready at hand, or was inferior to the Enemy, the said Enemy has not only occasion'd an universal Conternment and Alarm along the Sea Coast, and even in the Inland Country, but also, have found Means to get into the very Rivers and Harbours, put a-shore Land-Forces, plunder the Inhabitants, and destroy the Country with Fire and Sword. But on the contrary, when the Republick was reduc'd to the greatest Extremities on the Land-side, she was preserv'd from the imminent Danger of being ruin'd and conquer'd by the Superiority of her naval Force.

The Neighbourhood of the Harbours of the Enemy, deserves a particular Attention, and namely those of *Dunkirk* and *Calais*, which are so near, that the Enemy may sail almost in one Tide, either to the Coasts of some Provinces of this State, or to those of the neighbouring Kingdom of *Great Britain*, and by Means thereof, have more than once made Attempts upon the same with Ships and Gallies. Their Enterprizes against the Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, in the Year 1696. and 1707, with a great Number of Men of War and Land Forces on board, ought to be remembred; for certainly those Expeditions would have had

had dismal Effects, and prov'd a fatal Blow, if the same had not been prevented by the respective naval Force of *England* and the States. Moreover, the Protection of the Fishery, Commerce and Navigation of the good Inhabitants of these Provinces, requires strong Convoys, seeing the Enemy has endeavour'd to disturb the same with strong Squadrons of Men of War and Privateers in remote Parts, where they were little expected, and even on the other side of the North-Cape.

The Fleets besides are necessary for fulfilling and performing the Treaties and Alliances on which the Declaration of War against *France* was founded, and according to which, the War was to be carry'd on with all possible Vigour both by Sea and Land; as appears in a most particular manner by the Convention with his Majesty the King of *Portugal*; whereby it is more especially provided and stipulated, that a sufficient Squadron of Men of War shall be kept on the Coast of that Kingdom. But lastly, the Necessity of maintaining a sufficient naval Force, will appear most evidently from the Damage done by Means thereof to the Enemy, and the notable Advantages obtained for the Good of the Common Cause: Witness the destroying of the Enemy's Fleet at *Vigo*, the Conquest and Relief of *Barcelona*, the blocking up of *Dunkirk*, and above all, the Conquest of all the *Spanish* Islands in the *Mediterranean* Sea, except *Sicily*, and some other of less Consideration. The Confederate Fleets facilitated likewise the Reduction of the Kingdom of *Naples*, and preserv'd the Imperial Territories along the Coast of the *Adriatick* Sea, from a Descent and Invasion; and these great Successes give Cause to hope, that through the same Means will be reduced the *Spanish* Maritime Places and Dominions, both in *Europe* and the *Indies*, which cannot be effected without a sufficient Force by Sea: And also, that the Enemy being, by means thereof, vigorously attacked on that Coast, in their own, will be shortly forced to agree to such Terms of Peace as may render the same safe, honourable, and lasting.

Numb. II.

PROJECT, January 2, 1710.

THough the Engagement the King had enter'd into for Peace, was void, as soon as his Majesty's Enemies refus'd to conclude it; upon the Conditions he had been pleas'd to offer them; nevertheless, he is so sincerely desirous to contribute to the speedy Re-establishment of the Tranquility of Europe, that he still consents to treat upon the same Conditions he then vouchsafed to grant, if the Princes and States actually in a War against him, are likewise willing to treat upon that Foot, to agree upon a Place for the Conferences, and to form an Assembly of Ministers authoriz'd to treat and sign the Peace; the Conditions whereof to be;

I. As for *Spain*; an authentick Promise, on the King's part, to acknowledge, immediately after the signing of the Peace, the Archduke Charles of *Austria*, in Quality of King of *Spain*, and in general, of all the Territories depending on that Monarchy, as well in the old as new World; excepting only, the States and Countries which the King of *Portugal* and the Duke of *Savoy* have, by their Treaties concluded with the Emperor and his Allies, agreed to dismember; and excepting also the Places which the Archduke has engaged to leave to the States-General of the united Provinces of the *Netherlands*.

A like Promise, not only to withdraw all the Succours his Majesty has been able to give the King his Grandson, but also not to send him for the future any Assistance, to maintain himself upon the Throne of what kind soever, directly or indirectly. And for a Pledge of the Performance of this Promise, his Majesty is willing to entrust the States-General with four of his Places in *Flanders*; which he shall chuse, to be deliver'd into their Hands, and to be by them kept, till the Affairs of *Spain* are terminated, as Hostages and Security of the Word which he shall give them, not to concern himself directly

directly or indirectly, with the Affairs of that Monarchy.

He will likewise promise, to forbid his Subjects, under severe Penalties, to list among the Troops of his Catholick Majesty; obliging himself to have such a strict Regard to the Observation of such his Prohibition, that none shall act contrary thereto. His Majesty is pleas'd also to consent, That neither the Monarchy of *Spain*, nor any Part of it, shall ever be united to the Monarchy of *France*; and that no Prince of the House of *France*, may either reign or acquire any Thing in the Extent of the Monarchy of *Spain*, by any of the Methods, which shall be all specify'd. The *Spanish-Indies* shall be comprehended in all that shall be said with respect to the Monarchy of *Spain*, as making a principal Part thereof; and the King will promise, That no Vessel of his Subjects shall go to the said *Indies*, either to traffick, or under any other Pretence.

II. As for the Emperor and Empire, the King will restore the Town and Citadel of *Strasburgh*, in the same Condition they are now in. Fort *Kehl* shall likewise be restored, with the Artillery specified in the VIII Article of the Preliminaries; the Town of *Strasburgh* to be hereafter re-establish'd in the Prerogatives and Privileges of an Imperial Town, and enjoy the same, as it did before it was under his Majesty's Government.

He will likewise consent, to restore to the Emperor the Town of *Brisac*, with its District, and the Artillery specify'd in the IX Article of the Preliminaries, to content himself with the Possession of *Alsace*, according to the literal Sense of the Treaty of *Westphalia*, and the X and XI Articles of the Preliminaries; to leave to the Empire the Town of *Landau*, with Liberty to demolish the Fortifications thereof; and lastly, to raze those he has caus'd to be built upon the *Rhine*, from *Bazil* to *Philipsburgh*; all of which shall be specify'd.

He will consent, that the Town of *Rhinfelds* be deliver'd up to the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, and that the IV Article of the Treaty of *Ryswick* be discuss'd in the Conferences. He will acknowledge the Elector of *Brandenburgh* in Quality of King of *Prussia*, promising not to give him the least Distur-

bance

barice in the Possession of *Neufchatel* and *Valengin*; and he will also acknowledge the IX. Electorate, erected in Favour of the Duke of *Hanover*.

III. As for *England*, he will acknowledge the Princess *Anne*, in Quality of Queen of *Great Britain*, and the Order of the Succession to that Crown, as it is settl'd in the Protestant Line, according to Acts of Parliament. His Majesty will yield the Isle of *Newfoundland* to that Crown, and agree to a mutual Restitution of all that has been taken in the *Indies*, as well on the Part of *France*, as on that of *England*, during the present War. His Majesty will cause all the Fortifications of *Dunkirk* to be razed, and the Harbour to be demolish'd, promising that they shall never be repair'd. He will likewise consent to the Design which the (pretended) King of *England* has form'd to quit *France*, as soon as the Peace shall be made; provided he has entire Liberty to retire and go whither he pleases, and live there in perfect Safety.

IV. As for the States-General of the United Provinces, the King will yield to them, for a Barrier, all the Places named in the XXII. Article of the Preliminaries; to wit, *Furnes*, *Fort-Knocque*, *Menin*, *Tyres*, *Lisle*, *Tournay*, *Condé*, and *Maubeuge*, with the Dependencies, and upon the Conditions specify'd in the same Article. As for the Places in the *Netherlands*, which do still belong to the King of *Spain*, the King withdrawing his Troops out of them, will cause them to be deliver'd up to the Archduke, immediately after the Signing of the Peace. His Majesty will confirm what he has offer'd to the States-General, with respect to their Commerce; and the XXV Article of the Preliminaries shall be punctually observ'd.

V. As for the Duke of *Savoy*; the King is willing to grant the Demands which that Prince's Allies have made for him, by the XXVII and XXVIII Articles of the Preliminaries. But his Majesty likewise demands, that the Electors of *Cologne* and *Bavaria* be restor'd to their Estates and Dignities, and their Ministers admitted in the Conferences of Peace, to take Care of their Interests therein.

Lastly;

Lastly, Coming to a Treaty of Peace, and not to a Truce, the Time appointed for the Execution of these Conditions, shall be according to the ordinary Custom of Treaties, after the Ratifications are exchanged.

'Tis upon this Foundation, that the King again proposes to send Plenipotentiaries to treat of Peace, and to make use of the Space of Time which the Winter affords, for that purpose, before the Opening of the next Campaign comes on.

If the Offers which his Majesty is pleas'd to make, are not accepted; he declares, that he is free from any Engagement, and that there will be no Cause to attribute to him the Prolongation of a War, in which so much more Christian Blood will be spilt.

*The Marquis de Torcy's Letter to the Resident Pet-
tecum, dated January 2, 1710.*

THE Departure of the last Post did not allow me Time, Sir, to decypher and read your Letter of the 20th past, which came to my Hands just as I was concluding that I wrote to you. I have since seen the Observations made, at the Hague, upon the Answer which you deliver'd to the Pensionary, at your Return into Holland. It seems to me, that you and I foresaw, that those who are not desirous of Peace, would not fail, according to their usual Custom, to impeach the Sincerity of France, and to shift upon her the Retarding of the Negociation. But should I answer such thread-bare Discourses, the Letter I should write to you, would be equally long and useless; and the Misfortune is, Time's too precious to be squander'd in vain Reasonings. To be short, I send you, in a Memorial apart, the Conditions upon which the King is willing to treat, and those which his Majesty cannot accept, in the manner they have been demanded of him; because the Execution of them depends not upon him; and if he shou'd engage, and not perform, this were not to make Peace. Communicate the Memorial, if you please, to the Pensionary, and desire an Answer to it. An Affair of this Consequence would deserve

deserve to be talk'd over, and that some Body on
 the King's part should be admitted into *Holland*
 to treat : You may, therefore, propose this. The
 Answer I made you, when you set out hence,
 has been printed at the *Hague* ; and I have re-
 ceiv'd a Copy of it. I know not why they add,
 at the End, the Proposal which is suppos'd to
 have been made you, to return hither to regu-
 late the Formalities, as to the manner of assem-
 bling. I also saw, in some Letters from *Holland*,
 that you are charg'd with saying, you were em-
 power'd, at your Return to the *Hague*, to propose,
 on the King's part, some Partition for the King
 of *Spain*. I did not believe this, because you had
 no such Commission. Perhaps, it would never-
 theless be the surest Means to remove the Difficul-
 ties of the Articles which the King cannot down
 with. But indeed, this Matter cannot well
 be treated, before Conferences of Peace, either
 private or publick, are agreed upon. I wish the
 Time for this, may be reserv'd for the Year we
 are just enter'd upon ; and that God, in renew-
 ing it, would inspire Men with more pacifick
 Thoughts, than they have had in the preceding
 Years. I desire you would continue to let me
 hear from you, and to be persuaded, that I am
 most truly, Sir, entirely yours.

Numb. III.

DECLARATION of the High Allies, for
 securing the NEUTRALITY and PEACE
 of the North.

WHEREAS His Sacred Imperial Majesty,
 Her Sacred Royal Majesty, the Queen of
 Great Britain, and the High and Mighty Lords the
 States-General of the United Netherlands, have al-
 ways had, and have still at Heart, the Preserva-
 tion of the Tranquility and Peace within the Em-
 pire ; and therefore have communicated their
 Thoughts

Thoughts thereupon to some of their Allies, have some Time since earnestly exhorted the Princes at War in the North, to concur in the Preservation of the said Peace and Tranquility, and interpos'd their good Offices to prevent the same from being disturb'd upon Account of the War in the Northern Parts; and likewise, that the said War may not bring any Prejudice or Inconveniency to the Allies engag'd in War with *France*, either by recalling of Troops, or any other way whatsoever. And whereas his Sacred *Czarish Majesty* and his Allies, the Kings of *Poland* and *Denmark*, have, without any Delay or Hesitation, declar'd, that they are firmly resolv'd to do nothing that may be the Occasion of disturbing the Peace of the Empire, or prove, in the least, a Prejudice or Inconveniency to the Allies in the Prosecution of their Designs against *France*: And whereas they have at the same time, desir'd to be assur'd that the Forces of the King of *Sweden*, that are now in *Pomerania*, shall not return into *Poland*, nor commit any Hostilities within the Territories of the Empire, and that therefore their Ministers have often earnestly desir'd, that the Allies above-said will give them a full Security on that Point, which Instances have been supported by the good Offices of His Sacred Royal Majesty the King of *Prussia*.

And whereas the *Sieur Palmquist*, Envoy Extraordinary of *Sweden*, after having communicated these Instances to the Regency appointed for the Government of *Sweden* in the Absence of his *Swedish Majesty*, and receiv'd their Directions thereupon, has declar'd, That *Sweden* would do nothing that might obstruct a perfect Neutrality within the Empire; and therefore engag'd on the Part of that Crown, that the *Swedish Troops* in the Empire will commit no Hostility therein, nor against *Futland*, provided, and upon Condition, that *Sweden* be secur'd on their Part, that the Forces of the King of *Denmark*, that are on this side the *Baltick* and *Futland*, the Dutchy of *Sleswyck*, the Dominions belonging to that Crown in *Germany*, or in the Service of the High Allies, shall not commit any Hostility against *Sweden*, within or

without the Limits of the Empire; which Condition on which Sweden consents to the intended Neutrality within the Empire, having been afterwards communicated to the King of Denmark, the Allies abovesaid, in order to preserve the Peace and Tranquility within the Empire, have propos'd, that the King of Denmark engages and promises on one part, that his Forces in *Futland*, the Dutchy of *Sleswick*, or within *Germany*, shall commit no Hostility against any one whosoever he be, within or without the Limits of the Empire, the Dutchy of *Sleswick*, and *Futland*, and their Dependencies; and likewise that the Regency of Sweden on the other part, engages and promises that the Forces of the King of Sweden in *Pomerania*, and other Parts and Provinces within the Empire, shall not return into *Poland*, nor commit any Hostility against any one whosoever, within or without the Bounds for the Empire, the whole Dutchy of *Sleswick*, *Futland*, and their Dependencies; with this further Declaration on the part of the Allies abovesaid, that they are inclin'd to take some Troops of both Parties into their Service, and agree for the same with all possible Convenience: Upon which Declaration and Proposition, the *Sieur Stocken*, Secretary of the King of Denmark, residing here, having renew'd the Protestations of his said Master, that he does not intend to cause the least Prejudice or Inconveniency to the Allies, either by the recalling of his Forces from their Service, or otherwise, has further declar'd in the Name of his Royal Majesty, that his said Majesty, to give a new Instance of his Affection towards the Allies, and comply with their Desires, consents and engages, that if it is positively declar'd on the part of Sweden, that their Forces in *Pomerania*, under the Command of General *Crassau*, and their other Troops in the Swedish Provinces situated within the Empire, shall commit no manner of Hostility against the Dominions of the King of Denmark and his Allies, within or without the Bounds of the Empire; that then his said Royal Majesty of Denmark, shall not withdraw any of his Forces from the Dutchies of *Holstein*, and *Sleswick*, or *Futland*, and transport the

the same on the other side of the *Baltick*; and that the Forces to be sent to his Assistance by his *Czarish Majesty*, shall not pass through *Germany* or any Territories belonging to the Empire, promising himself, and expecting that the Allies will, without any further Delay, interpose their *Guarantey* for the Security of the said Neutrality within the Empire; the *Dutchy of Sleswick*, and *Futland*.

Therefore the underwritten Plenipotentiaries and Deputies of his said Imperial Majesty, Her Sacred Royal Majesty of *Great Britain*, and the Lord States-General of the *United Netherlands*, having seriously consider'd the repeated Desires of his *Czarish Majesty*, and the Kings of *Poland*, *Denmark*, and *Prussia*, for the Preservation and Guaranty of the Neutrality aforesaid within the Limits of the Empire; and having receiv'd Orders thereupon from the Emperor, the Queen of *Great Britain*, and the States-General, declare and notify by virtue of these Presents, in the Name of his Sacred Imperial Majesty, her Sacred Royal Majesty of *Great Britain*, and the Lords States-General of the *United Netherlands*, that the Declaration of the Intentions of the Princes at War in the North for preserving the Tranquility of the Empire, its Peace and Neutrality in all the Provinces belonging thereunto, and in the whole *Dutchy of Sleswick and Futland*, is very acceptable to them, promising that his Sacred Imperial Majesty, her Sacred Royal Majesty of *Great Britain*, and Lords States-General, will jointly use their Endeavours, that the Neutrality within the Territories of the Empire, be no ways violated, but on the contrary, that the same be strictly observ'd by the respective Parties; and in order thereunto, that the Forces of the King of *Sweden* in *Pomerania*, and other Parts in the Empire, shall not return into *Poland*, nor commit any Hostilities against any one whosoever he be, within or without the Bounds of the Empire, the whole *Dutchy of Sleswick and Futland*, and their Dependencies; and likewise that the Forces of the King of *Denmark* in *Futland*, the *Dutchy of Sleswick*, or other Provinces within the Empire,

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; shall

shall commit no Hostilities against any one who-
 soever he be, within or without the Limits of the
 Empire and Dutchy of Sleswick included therein;
 as also that the Forces which his *Czarish* Majesty
 may, perhaps, send to the Assistance of the King of
Denmark, may not march through the Territories
 of the Empire; so that all the Provinces of the
 Empire, and every one of them, may be free from
 any Passage of Troops upon Account of this War
 in the North, and enjoy a perfect Tranquility.
 Furthermore, the underwritten aforesaid declare,
 That his Sacred Imperial Majesty, Her Sacred
 Royal Majesty of *Great Britain*, and the Lords
 the States General of the United *Netherlands*, have
 resolv'd, in the manner aforesaid, to maintain
 the Peace and Tranquility of the Empire. And
 although after the Declarations aforesaid, it is
 not likely that any of the Parties making War in
 the North, shall infringe the same, or go about
 to do any thing contrary thereunto; however, if
 contrary to all Expectation, any one offers to vio-
 late this Neutrality, the Allies aforesaid will,
 in such an unexpected Case, unite themselves with
 the Party who shall have observ'd the said Neu-
 trality, and shall require Satisfaction for the
 same, and employ their joint Forces for preserv-
 ing the said Neutrality, in the manner above-
 related.

And that this Declaration may have a more
 ready Effect, his Sacred Imperial Majesty will
 endeavour to procure the Accession and Concur-
 rence of the Empire thereto; and the Queen of
Great Britain, and the Lords States-General, shall
 invite thereunto the Empire, the Princes and
 States who have concern'd themselves in the Pre-
 servation of the Peace of the Empire, to confirm,
 by their Accession to this Declaration, the Gus-
 ranty of the same. Copies of this Declaration
 shall be given to the Ministers of his *Czarish* Ma-
 jesty, and their Royal Majesties of *Poland* and
Denmark on one side, and to that of his Sacred
 Royal Majesty of *Sweden* on the other, who shall
 be desir'd, at the same time to use their good Of-
 fices, that his *Czarish* Majesty, and their Royal
 Majesties

His Majesties aboveſaid, may accept the preſent Declaration, and act nothing contrary thereunto.

Done and Signed at the Hague, March 31. 1710.

And Signed,
Philip Ludovic Count
de Zinzendorf,
The Prince and D.
of Marlborough,
Townſhend,
Randwyck,
Allard Merenz,

A. Heinfius,
Gheel van Spanbroek,
The Baron de Rbeeda
van Renſwoude,
Van Goſtings,
Iſterſum,
And W. Pott.

The reſpective Parties did in general accept this Declaration of the High Allies, and the Act of Acceſſion into the ſame, was ſubſcribed by the Miniſters of the King of Prussia, the Electors Palatine and Hanover, and of the Biſhops of Munſter; but the Danes inſiſted, that they might be allow'd to tranſport the Recruits they had rais'd on this ſide the Baltick, which being oppos'd by the Swedes, becauſe the Danes might tranſport, under the Name of Recruits, all their Forces in Sleſwick and Germany, and thereby defeat the End of this intended Neutrality; the High Allies would not admit this Pretenſion of the King of Denmark,

Numb. IV.

Papers and Letters relating to the paſſing of the French Lines.

Hague, April 22. N. S.

THIS Day, about Noon, the Sieur *Vleertman* arrived here from the Army in *Flanders*, with the welcome Advice, That the Allies paſs'd Yesterday, the French Lines without any Oppoſition. He reports alſo, That our Troops have retaken the Poſt of

of *Mortaigne*, and several other Particulars contain'd in the following Letters written to the States-General, which give a clear Account of the happy Opening of this Campaign. The two first are written by the Earl of *Albermarle*, and relate to the Affair of *Mortaigne*; and the others by Monsieur de *Claerbergen*, one of the Field-Deputies of their High Mightinesses, relate to the Forcing of the Lines.

High and Mighty LORDS,

ACCORDING to the Project concerted with Lieutenant General *Cadogan*, for the Execution of a Design upon *Mortaigne*, I made the necessary Dispositions and Preparations to attack that Place with 6 Vessels, 6 Pieces of Cannon, and 300 Men. The Attack was made the 14th Instant at break of Day, with so much Success, that the Enemy seeing our Vessels advanced on three Sides to the very Gates of the Castle, and our Cannon firing upon them, thought it necessary to surrender that Post after a small Resistance, and a Captain, call'd *Jacob*, four Subalterns, five Sergeants, and sixty five private Men were taken Prisoners, including those that were detach'd in a Redoubt, and the Town-house, which Posts surrender'd likewise as soon as we were Masters of the Castle. We found nothing therein but one Tun of Gunpowder, and one Sack of Ammunition Meal. I left therein Captain *Houze* with his free Company, and 20 other Men, to secure the Castle, and posted 15 Men in the Town-house, and 10 in the Redoubt; but the Enemy, by Means of the Gallies they have at *Cohde*, on which they had planted seven or eight Pieces of Cannon, attack'd that Post Yesterday Morning, by Favour of a great Detachment of Infantry, and took the same after three Hours Resistance, with 50 Men that were therein. General *Cadogan*, who arrived here Yesterday, is of Opinion, That considering the great Conveniency and Situation of that Post, it is absolutely necessary to retake the same, and I intend to go with him, this Day, to take a View of the Posture of the Enemy, and advise how to dislodge them from thence without any Loss of Time, which

which will be facilitated by the Troops which are to arrive to Morrow in this Neighbourhood.

The Chevalier de Luxembourg encamp'd, two Days ago, with eight or ten Battalions, at the Mills call'd *au Loup*, behind *St. Amant*, with a Design, as 'tis likely, to support the Post of *Mortaigne*. If we were once free from the Inundation; it would much facilitate the Retaking of *Mortaigne* and the putting of that Post into a good Posture of Defence. I use all possible Means to let the Waters run, but must use a great deal of Caution, and not give them a full Passage, for fear of causing the *Scheld*, below this Place, to overflow its Banks, which would hinder the laying of our Bridges on the same, and stop our Mills, which Night and Day are at Work to grind Corn for the Subsistence of the Army. I remain, &c.

Tournay, April
16, 1710.

Signed,

ALBEMARLE.

High and Mighty LORDS,

I Give my self the Honour to acquaint your High Mightinesses, that the Princes of *Savoy* and *Marlborough* being arriv'd here on *Thursday*, Orders were immediately given to assemble the Army, which being done accordingly Yesterday, 'tis intended to make a Motion to Day to approach the Lines of the Enemy, who, according to our Advices, make so little Preparations for drawing together and subsisting their Army, that, with the Assistance of God, we hope to possess our selves of their said Lines, and then we shall see what is further to be done.

According to my former, of the 16th Instant, which I had the Honour to write to your High Mightinesses, about the taking and retaking of *Mortaigne*, we caus'd that Post to be again attack'd the 18th, with a Detachment of 600 Men of this Garrison, some Vessels and Cannon; and took the same, notwithstanding the Enemy was assisted in the Defence thereof, by 12 or 15 Gallies from *Cendé*. The Cannon we had planted on the Heights,

Heights of *Mande*, and some Troops detach'd from the Body of the Count *de Felz*, contributed very much thereunto. The Garrison consisted of four Captains, six Lieutenants, several Serjeants, and 200 Grenadiers, who were all taken Prisoners. We left therein 200 Men, with four Pieces of Cannon. The Count *de Tilly*, and the Field Deputies being arriv'd in the Army, I shall not presume to trouble your High Mightinesses with any further Advices, but leave it to them to acquaint your High Mightinesses with what shall happen for the future, I am, &c.

Tournay, April

20. 1710.

Sign'd,

ALBEMARLE.

High and Mighty LORDS,

My LORDS.

THE Princes of *Savoy* and *Marlborough* being arriv'd on *Thursday* last, begun the same Day, to confer with the Count *de Tilly* and my self, on the Opening of the Campaign; and it was resolv'd that all the Troops, which, according to the Dispositions already made, were assembl'd hereabouts, should take with them Bread and Forage till the 23d Instant. They are accordingly to provide themselves therewith this Day, and the other necessary Dispositions are made for marching this Evening towards the Canal, between *Doway* and *Lisle*, in order to pass the same if possible, and get into the Enemies Lines; but the Manner thereof shall depend on the Advices of the Enemies Motions, which we expect every Moment. Those of Yesterday say, That the *Maréchal d'Artagnan* was to assemble that Day 40 Battalions and 60 Squadrons between *Leus* and *Bethune*, but that the Infantry should keep near *Leus*, and the Cavalry near the other Place, for their better Subsistence.

Notwithstanding this March, and the Consequences thereof are of the Highest Importance, and that I find my self alone in the Commission, with which I have been honour'd, I hope your High Mightinesses will approve my Conduct whatever

whatever the Success may be: For being unacquainted with Things of this Nature, I could not but conform my self to the Opinion of those Lords whom your High Mightinesses have trusted with the Command of your Army. For my part, I have had this Consideration with my self, That it could never be the Intention of your High Mightinesses, nor the Interest of the State, that Magazines, provided with so much Cost and Expence, should be spent to no purpose, and without any Fruit; that Troops should be brought into the Field much sooner than is usual, only to suffer the Inconveniencies thereof, and give thereby a new Courage to the Enemy, and in a Word, to spend the Campaign, whereof the Success depends much on its Beginning, without any Advantages, or at least with the Siege of a Frontier Place. These Reasons, High and Mighty Lords, have induced me to give my Consent to so great a Work, and I hope God Almighty will bless our Enterprize. I hope to have speedily an Opportunity to acquaint your High Mightinesses with the Success of it, and that in the mean time you will approve my Conduct. I am &c.

Tournay, April

Sign'd,

20, 1710.

P. F. Veclin

Van Clabbergen.

High and Mighty LORDS,

GOD Almighty be prais'd for a great Advantage obtain'd without any Loss of Blood, on which I congratulate your High Mightinesses. This Morning about Six, the Prince of Wirtemberg and Lieutenant General Cadogan, with 15 Battalions and some Horse, got into the Lines of the Enemy at Pont à Vendin. The few Troops they had therein for the Defence of that Post, retir'd without firing a Gun, and about 30 Battalions with some Squadrons posted near Lens and Bethune, made likewise their Retreat, partly towards Arras, and partly towards Douay. Our Left Wing is at present passing the Lines at Courrierre, and the Right at Pont à Vendin, and I shall

shall acquaint your High-Mightinesses with what shall happen afterwards, by the first Opportunity; but this whole Day will be spent before the Army is form'd together. I could not send a more proper Person, than Commissary *Vleertman* to carry this Advice with Expedition to your High-Mightinesses, whom I desire may be assured that I am, with the greatest Respect, &c.

At the Camp at Lens,
April 21. 1710. at
Nine in the Morning.

Signed,
P. F. Vegelin
Van Claerbergen.

Numb. V.

A Letter (suppos'd) from Monsieur Pett——m
to Monsieur B——ys. Faithfully Translated
from the French Original.

S I R,

I Have been once more at *Gertruydenberg*, and us'd my best Endeavours to prevail with the Ministers of France to explain themselves upon the Security their Master was willing to give for evacuating the *Spanish Monarchy*, and to shew them the absolute Necessity they were under, after so many affected Delays, to speak very plain, in order to bring the Negotiations to a speedy Issue.

But I found that gaining of time was their chief Point, and every Pretence of Delay contributed, in their Opinions, to the Interest of their Master.

This surpriz'd me very much, and seem'd so contrary to all good Policy, that I could not forbear arguing this Matter with them; and endeavour'd to demonstrate from their own low Circumstances, and the more happy Condition of the Allies, that the deferring of the Peace must, in all human

human Probability, tend to the Disadvantage of France.

‘And this I thought could be no difficult Task to convince them of, by shewing, that the Affairs of the *Allies* were still in the same, or, comparatively speaking, in a more flourishing Condition, than at the time of settling the *Preliminaries*: That their Arms were every where victorious: That they had the same Generals, vested with the same Power, Interest, and Authority: That they were now penetrating into the very Heart of *France*; *Douay* was taken: That whatever Place they should next think fit to set down before, must fall of course; and it was most evident, that nothing in *Flanders* could withstand the *Duke of Marlborough*, and the *Prince of Savoy*: Which made all the World wonder, why the *King of France* would not make a Peace, when he could no longer make War.

‘I farther urg’d the Unanimity of all the *Allies*, and the little hopes that were to be conceiv’d of gaining any Advantage, by dividing them, among themselves.

‘I represented to them, that *England* was not only able, but still determin’d to carry on the War, till they could obtain a lasting and honourable Peace, as the only means to preserve their present Government and Constitution, and to defeat the Hopes of the Pretender. That the same Parliament was still in Being, that had given Twelve Millions to carry on the War, the most effectual and early Supplies that had ever been given: That the same Ministers were still at the Helm, who had conducted their Affairs through this long and expensive War, and preserv’d the publick Credit beyond Example. And that notwithstanding the Removal of the *Earl of Sunderland*, the Q— had publickly declar’d and promis’d, She would make no further Alterations in Her Ministry.——

‘Here they interrupted me, and said, Indeed if all that I had said was true, the Measures that *France* was taking, would seem very unaccountable, but they could not believe me so ignorant of what was doing in *England*, as not to think that *France* had good reason to change her Stile, and expect

expect a Peace upon far better Terms, than could be hop'd for, or even thought of last Year: And they believ'd I would be of the same Opinion, when I saw the English General disgrac'd, or so mortify'd, that he could no longer serve; the Ministry discarded, and the Parliament dissolv'd.

They observ'd that I was very much startled at these Notions, and entertain'd them as utter Improbabilities, upon which they told me in short, *That these Measures were already concerted betwixt France, and her Friends in England.*

I was still more surpriz'd, and beg'd a farther Explanation; upon which, with the usual Freedom and Confidence that they have always treated me, they said, it was true indeed that *Q—A—* had declar'd she would make no further Changes in her Ministry, she was sensible how acceptable her present Ministers were to all her People; but bid me observe the Artifice of her new Advisers. This Declaration was confin'd to Ministry, and therefore the Letter of her Promise was not broke, if she did not turn out any one of her Cabinet-Council, or that might properly be call'd a Minister of State. There was a Latitude left to remove all the Chief Officers that do not come strictly under that Denomination, which would soon be done, by picking out of the Offices of the chief Consequence, all that are known to be *in the true Interest of their Country, and to be the best Friends, and most faithful to the Chief Ministers, without any Regard to their having serv'd ill or well: And when these are all remov'd, and others of a quite different Interest and Principle put in their room, in whom the Ministers cannot at all confide, the Ministers may, if they please, still continue in their Posts, Q—A—* has promis'd not to turn them out.

They desir'd me further to observe, that there was no Engagement *not to Dissolve the Parliament,* which was now labour'd Night and Day, and very great hopes given of its being accomplish'd, or at least, that no Instances should be able to obtain a Declaration to the contrary: And if the States General, foreseeing of what fatal Consequence a Dissolution of the Parliament must be to the

whole Alliance, should represent their Apprehensions upon this Head, tho' in a most submissive manner, they will be told, *They meddle with things that they have nothing to do with;* and there are those who have now Access to Q—A—, who will satisfy her, 'tis a Treatment that *She* ought to resent.

Upon this Foot they press'd it very home to me, that whether the Parliament be dissolv'd or not, *the King of France* must find his Account in it, either way: If it be dissolv'd, he will immediately have the Satisfaction to see all those *Great Men* oblig'd to quit their Employments, who have been the chief Instruments of reducing his Power; and if they will quit, who can help it? There is no Breach of Promise in that Case neither. He knows very well, that those who must succeed them, gave all the Obstruction they possibly could, to the Publick Affairs through the whole course of King *William's* Reign; that they were against entering into this War; that they were ready to acknowledge the Duke of *Anjou* for King of *Spain*; and have, in no Instance of their Lives, given him Reason to think they repent of their good Wishes to him.

If this *Parliament* be Dissolv'd, it must be with the Prospect of having a new Parliament of quite another Complexion: And what, said they, can *France* wish for more? And for this the *People of England* are prepar'd by Dr. *Sacheverell*. And here they could not forbear expressing their Satisfaction at the general Infatuation of the common People, that so inconsiderable a Man could do their Cause so much Service; and that a Criminal, convicted of the highest Crimes and Misdemeanours, should be suffer'd, in a Country that pretends to any Government, to ride in Triumph through the Kingdom, to draw in the deluded People to consent to their own Destruction.

But then, admitting that the Eyes of the People should be open'd before a new Election, and that a *Parliament* should be chosen contrary to their Expectations; *the French Ministers* were far from thinking, that *France* would not have been a sufficient Gainer by the Dissolution of the *Parliament*:

For the common Methods of summoning and chusing a *Parliament*, and their necessary Rules and Forms upon first Meeting, before they can come to do any Business, will take up so much time, that they did not at all question but the *Publick Credit* would have suffer'd so much, before the Sense of a new *Parliament* could be known, that the Mischief to *England* would be irreparable.

The very Thought of destroying the *Publick Credit* so transported them, that they enter'd immediately upon the Advantages that *France* must surely reap, even although the *Parliament* should not, at last, be dissolv'd; and so did but slightly mention the hopes they had of the great Confusion that must necessarily attend a new Election, when the *People* are so heated, and the opposite *Parties* so fir'd, and enrag'd one against another. But here they had their Fears, and were apprehensive, that the *Hereditary Right* being so publicly avow'd, and so little discourag'd, some of their well-meaning Friends might declare too soon, before the *Principal Affairs* in *England* had brought Matters to bear, or the *King of France* was in a Condition to back the *Pretender*, with a sufficient Force to assert his *Hereditary Right*.

But what they chiefly insisted upon, and with the greatest Satisfaction, was the Scheme that was laid for destroying the *Publick Credit in England*; which would make it utterly impossible for the *Allies* to carry on the War any longer. They boasted of certain Assurances that were given to *France*, either to dissolve the *Parliament*, or to order it so, that all *People* should expect a Dissolution; which they flatter themselves will have the same Effect. The very Report, they are confident, well manag'd, and improv'd by their Friends to the best Advantage, will so far affect the *Publick Credit*, that they expect every Day to hear the *Stocks and Fonds* are very considerably fall'n, and that *Bank-Stock* will soon be above Twenty per Cent. worse than at the beginning of the Year; which may probably end in a Run upon the *Bank*, but will certainly oblige the *Bank* to make such Provisions against all Events, that they will be

no longer able to supply the Necessities of the Government: And if the faithful Endeavours of their Friends do not fail, they are not without Hopes, to see the Army, before the End of this Campaign; want their Subsistence.

They instanc'd in a great many more Particulars, and from the whole concluded, that if Mareschal Villars could spin out this Campaign without hazarding a Battle, and oblige the Allies to spend this Summer in three or four Sieges; the Advantages that France would reap from the Measures concerted in England, would Over-balance the Loss of three or four of their most considerable Towns.

They fell after this into the Cant of their Clergy, That God, who disposeth the Hearts of Kings, is doubtless preparing some secret Remedies, or some unforeseen Events; and that by dividing the Nations who will have War, he will declare for their Master's Arms, and the just Cause he defends.

By all therefore, Sir, that I can gather from their Discourse, the French Ministers seem to have new Instructions, and will talk to you in quite another Language: That France is not reduc'd so low, as to declare what Security his most Christian Majesty will give for the Evacuation of Spain, and the Spanish Indies, before they had heard the utmost Demands of the Allies.

There dropt another thing from them, which still more surpriz'd me; That there would come Instructions from England to their Plenipotentiaries, To make use of any Expedient, rather than suffer the French Ministers to leave Gertruydenberg: And depending upon this, they will tell you, That if the Allies desire they should go home without entering into any further Negotiation, they were ready to be gone as soon as a Day should be prescrib'd them.

In the mean while they are drawing up a Manifesto, wherein they will lay the whole Blame of breaking the Peace upon the English Plenipotentiaries, and the Deputies of the States; and they talk with Confidence, that their Friends in England are ready to back and support all that they shall think fit to publish, and to persuade the People rather to believe what France shall say, than depend upon

the Honour, Integrity, and great Abilities of their own Ministers.

‘I have now, Sir, very fully explain’d to you the chief Dependence of France at this critical Juncture, and must submit it to your Discretion, to make the best Use you can of it, for the Good of your own Country, without exposing the Author of your Intelligence to the Resentment of the French Ministers; which, you know, will render me for ever incapable of doing the like Service for the future.

‘I shall not pretend to give my Advice; the States General are a wise People, and very watchful of their own Interest; But if they shall see the Expectations of France answer’d in most Particulars, and those Measures taken in England, upon which France builds all her Hopes; who can wonder if the States General should think it high time to look after themselves?

‘But surely France must be mistaken: There cannot be a Set of Men in England, who, if they had the Power, would run the Risque of sacrificing their Country to their own Ambition. The People of England are in daily Expectation, by a safe and honourable Peace, to reap the Fruits of so much Blood spilt, and the many Millions that have been expended: And if they shall see all at once, Their best Allies ill treated and disgusted; The Parliament Dissolv’d; A happy and successful Ministry disgrac’d, to make room for what no body is yet willing to name; The Publick Credit, from a most flourishing Condition, reduc’d to the lowest Ebb; the Properties of many Thousand Persons concern’d in the Publick Fonds, who have ventur’d their All for the Support of the Government, abated at least one fifth of their present Value; The moral Certainty of an advantageous, lasting, and honourable Peace, quite vanish’d, and the Nation labouring under the Burden of a War, which they are no longer able to support: The Spirit of the English Nation will awake, and pursue with Vengeance the Authors of such bold, desperate, and destructive Counsels.

I am, &c.

Numb.

Numb. VI.

A Letter (suppos'd) from a Foreign Minister in England, to Monsieur Pettecum. Containing the True Reasons of the late Changes in the Ministry, and of the Calling a New Parliament.

S I R,

I Find by your Letter of the 8th Instant, That the Deputies of the States-General for Foreign and Secret Affairs, had held several Consultations about the present Posture of Affairs in England; and that, upon their Report, their High-Mightinesses seem'd inclin'd to send hither Monsieur Buys, Pensioner of Amsterdam, Ambassador Extraordinary to the Queen of Great-Britain, to take care of the Interest of their Republick. You desire me, at the same time, to give you such Lights into the true State of Things here, as may serve towards Mr. Buys's Instructions, in case that Embassy should be fully resolv'd upon: Which I shall do the more readily, because my Master being himself embark'd in the Grand Confederacy, of which England is the main Pillar, it is our Common Interest to watch the Measures of this Court, that we may regulate ours by them.

I must, in the first place, freely tell you, that I was somewhat surpriz'd, when I heard that so wise a Body as the States, could seem alarm'd at her Britannick Majesty's Design to make some Alterations in Her Ministry, and to call a New Parliament. But I was perfectly amaz'd, when I was inform'd, that they had interpos'd in favour of the old Ministers: A Thing which they never took upon them to do, even in the late King William's Reign, when their High-Mightinesses might reasonably be suppos'd to have a greater share in the Councils of the British Court. However, I will not pass a harder Censure upon this Step, than Her Britannick Majesty Her self, who has only look'd upon it, either as the Effect of

The Appendix.

' a *mistaken Zeal* for the Common Cause, or the
 ' *Crafty Suggestion* of the Friends and Emiffaries of
 ' the late Lord T——. For having fet all
 ' Engines at work in this Country, to keep him in
 ' his *Place and Power*, and found them uneffectual,
 ' they, at last, endeavour'd to persuade some of
 ' the Allies, that the PUBLICK CREDIT
 ' of *England* depended upon him; so that the whole
 ' Confederacy seem'd to be concern'd in his *Pre-*
 ' *servation*.

' This I take to be the most favourable Con-
 ' struction that can possibly be put on the *Interpo-*
 ' *sition* of their High-Mightinesses; but lest any
 ' *false Suggestions*, or Representations of Things
 ' here, should lead that wise Assembly into any
 ' other *impollick Measures*, I shall discover to you
 ' the TRUE REASONS and *Motives* of the late
 ' *Alterations* in this Court.

' I must in the first place, rectify the confus'd and
 ' false Notion, which is generally entertain'd
 ' Abroad, and even by many here, of the different
 ' Parties in this Nation. You comprehend all in
 ' *Holland* under the common Appellations of TO-
 ' RIES and WHIGGS, who indeed are the most
 ' Numerous, and most Powerful; but, besides
 ' these Two Parties, there are Two others, of less
 ' Consideration, *viz.* the JACOBITES and the
 ' REPUBLICANS.

' Tho' it be far more difficult to *define* in Poli-
 ' ticks, than in *Metaphysics*, I shall endeavour to
 ' give you a right Idea of these *Four Parties*;
 ' which, if my Observations, for these One and
 ' Twenty Years past, deceive me not, is as fol-
 ' lows.

' I. The *Tories* are those who firmly adhere
 ' to the Monarchical Government, under its
 ' legal Limitations and Restrictions, and to the
 ' Doctrine and Ceremonies of the Church of
 ' *England*, and who, upon old Grudges and Animo-
 ' sities, look on the *Dissenters* as their declar'd En-
 ' mics.

' II. The

‘ II. The Party of the *Whiggs*, or *Low-Church Men*, is made up of such Church-Men, as have a Brotherly Tenderneſs for the *Dissenters*; and of the *Dissenters* themſelves: And both theſe are alſo for *Monarchy*, tho’ perhaps in a more reſtrain’d Senſe than the other.

‘ III. The *Jacobites* conſiſt of ſome Members of the Church of *England*, and of all the *Roman Catholicks* of this Kingdom; the firſt of whom, upon a Principle of *Conſcience*; the others of *Duty*, *Inclination* and *Inter-eſt*, did conſtantly adhere to the late King *James*, and as far as in them lay, promoted his *Reſtauration*, as they do now that of the *Pretender*. This Party is of itſelf hardly conſiderable enough to be mention’d, or taken notice of, but that, on all publick Occaſions, they intrude themſelves upon, and mix with the *High-Churchmen*; who, tho’ they differ in Principle, and are firmly zealous for the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, yet, in *Elections*, do not ſcruple to accept their Votes; the rather, becauſe their Competitors, the *Whiggs*, do alſo fortify themſelves by the Fourth Party, viz.

‘ IV. The *Republicans*, or *Common-wealth’s-men*: This Party, a Spawn of the old *Oliverians*, or *Cromwelliſts*, conſiſts of a few *Presbyterians*, and all the *Independants* of this Nation, who would make no manner of Figure by themſelves, but that they joyn with the true *Whiggs*: Tho’ with as ſmall Encouragement from them, as the *Jacobites* receive from the *High-Church-Men*; and as little *Conformity* to their Political Principles.

‘ From theſe INTRUSIONS it comes to paſs, that upon any Contentions and Diſputes that ariſe between the Two Great Parties of this Nation, the *Tories* and *Whiggs*, they mutually aſperſe one another with the odious Appellations of the Minor Party, which ſometimes lurks amongſt them; ſo that the *Tories* call the *Whiggs*, *Republicans*; and the *Whiggs* call the *Tories*, *Jacobites*.

‘ But, Sir, you must observe, that those Distin-
 ‘ tions of Tory and Whigg, do properly belong to
 ‘ the *Second Class*; or *Inferior Rank* of Men : For
 ‘ Persons of the first Rank, who either by their
 ‘ Birth, or Abilities, are entitled to govern others,
 ‘ do not really list themselves in any, but only put
 ‘ themselves at the Head of either of them, as they
 ‘ judge it most subservient to their private Ends and
 ‘ Designs; which being premis’d, it will not be dif-
 ‘ ficult to trace up the late *Alterations* in this Coun-
 ‘ try, to their true *Causes*.

‘ The Nobility and Gentry of this Free Nation,
 ‘ bearing with Indignation and Impatience, the
 ‘ exorbitant Power invaded by the Duke of M——
 ‘ and the late Lord Treasurer, whose Families en-
 ‘ gross’d the most profitable Places, and accumu-
 ‘ lated vast Riches to themselves, whilst the Gene-
 ‘ rality groan’d under the Weight of heavy
 ‘ Taxes; and who absolutely dispos’d of all Civil
 ‘ and Military Employments, with visible Partia-
 ‘ lity to their Dependants; a Design was laid
 ‘ to remove the one, and by that means restrain the
 ‘ Authority of the other. In order to that, some
 ‘ distant Attempts were made in the House of
 ‘ Commons, towards an Enquiry into the Manage-
 ‘ ment of the Treasury; for which the apparent
 ‘ NEGLECT of the War in Spain, and the im-
 ‘ mense Debt of the Navy, gave but too just a
 ‘ Pretence. But the Lord Treasurer having secur’d
 ‘ a great Party among the Whiggs, who made up
 ‘ the Majority of that House, that Enquiry, which
 ‘ was press’d by the Tories, was over-ruled and laid
 ‘ aside.

‘ However, the Lord Treasurer, still apprehen-
 ‘ sive of being call’d to an Account the last Win-
 ‘ ter, dexterously laid hold of a favourable Op-
 ‘ portunity to divert the Attention of the Parlia-
 ‘ ment, by causing a *Hot-headed Divine* to be im-
 ‘ peach’d, and Prosecuted with all the Solemnity
 ‘ and Formality of Parliamentary Tryals, for a
 ‘ *Sermon*, which both Parties agreed to be a Piece of
 ‘ Nonsense, and the Result of an Extravagant and
 ‘ Ignorant Zeal: But which contain’d a Crime, in the
 ‘ Opinion of the Lord Treasurer’s Friends, unpar-
 ‘ donable: For it bitterly inveigh’d against his Male-
 ‘
 ‘ Admi-

Administration, Characterizing him by his Nick-name of VOLPONE.

But, Sir, mark the Folly of Humane Wisdom! This very Tryal of Dr. Sacheverell, which was principally contriv'd for the Lord Treasurer's Preservation, has prov'd the main Handle of his Destruction. For the Queen having been present at this solemn Tryal; and taking Notice, that the Whiggs, who manag'd this Prosecution, advanc'd some Political Positions that invaded the Royal Prerogative, which the Tories, who defended him, asserted with great Loyalty and Zeal, Her Majesty was thereby naturally inclin'd to entertain better Thoughts of the latter.

On the other Hand, a great Lady, who had long entirely possess'd the Queen's Favour, being intoxicated with Power, and not behaving her self with that graceful and respectful Carriage to her Mistress and Benefactress, which such high Obligations, and her Duty, exacted from her, the Queen began to be reserv'd with her, and to take into her Royal Confidence another Lady, a near Relation of the Duchess of Marlborough.

The Credit of the latter, and of all the Whigg Party, whom she protected, declined considerably last Winter, upon a Contention about the Disposal of the late Earl of Essex's Regiment of Dragoons, which Her Majesty would have bestow'd on Colonel Hill, Brother to the growing Favourite, as a just Reward for his Eminent Service at the Battle of Almanza, where he was very instrumental to the preserving the broken Remains of the Infantry. This was oppos'd by those then in Power about the Queen, who insinuating on Her Prerogative, the Struggle went so far, that a Design was laid by one of the Duchess's Sons-in-law in a great Post, to procure a Vote of the the House of Commons for the Removal of Mrs. M..... This intended Violence was timely prevented, by the Colonel's throwing himself at Her Majesty's Feet; and begging, she would be pleas'd to bestow that Post upon another Officer, which Her Majesty granted: But justly resenting this

this, and other Indignities that had been offer'd
 Her; and at the same time, a Gentleman of great
 Parts, Probity and Address, having the Oppor-
 tunity of acquainting Her Majesty with the Ge-
 neral Discontent, at the exorbitant Power and
 Greatness of one Family, and at the Management
 of Affairs, in Relation to some Parts of the War,
 and the Navy, Her Majesty resolv'd to make
 some Changes in Her Ministry, and thereupon
 began with the Person who had propos'd the Re-
 moving of Mrs. M——. The Lord Treasur-
 er was the next: Nor can Mr. H——, be
 blam'd for having contributed to the Fall of a
 Person, who, after he had been saved by Mr. H——
 from an Impeachment, (on account of the Act of
 Security pass'd in Scotland) by an uncommon Piece
 of Ingratitude, bore him an inveterate Hatred;
 and not satisfy'd with having removed him from
 the Secretary's Office, us'd afterwards all imagina-
 ble, and, indeed, Scandalous Methods to destroy
 him. The Lord Treasurer's Fall was attended
 by the Removal of several other Persons, whose
 Places are supplied by Men of equal Merit, and
 no less Zealous to advance the Interest of their
 Country, than to promote the Good of the Common
 Cause: And I am confident, that if the Court of
 France broke the late Conferences at Gertruydenberg,
 upon a Prospect of a Turn of Affairs in this
 Country, in favour of the Pretender, they will be
 as miserably disappointed in that fond Expectation,
 as they have been in many others of the like Kind
 on this side the Water; and, perhaps, pay very
 dear for their Mistake: For, in all Probability, this
 New Ministry will insist upon better Terms for all
 the Allies, than the old would have been contented
 with.

The Treasury in particular, which is both the
 Nerve of the War, and the Spring of PUBLICK
 CREDIT, is now in the Hands of Five Persons
 no less conspicuous for their Abilities, than for
 their Integrity; and whose great Estates in Land, is
 a Security to the Nation for their clear and just
 Administration. That you and your Friends in
 Holland, may form a true Notion of them,

{ I shall

I shall give you a short Sketch of their Characters.

In the first Place, the Earl of POWLET is a Noble-man of Polite Literature, Publick Spirit, Clear and Unspotted Reputation, Virtuous and Exemplary Life, Moderate Temper, and in Possession of an Estate of above Twelve Thousand Pounds per Annum.

Mr. Harley is already so well known by the great Parts he has acted, both in the last and the present Reign, that it may seem needless to mention his Character. However, he having been foully misrepresented by his Enemies, I must acquaint you, that he is a Gentleman of wonderful Natural and acquired Abilities; universal Learning; wonderful Address, Penetration, and Indefatigableness; and who, of all Men, is best acquainted with the Constitution of this Kingdom, and the Methods of Proceeding in Parliament. As for his Principles, in Relation to the Parties that divide this Nation, I know not that he ever entirely embrac'd any; but still went into such Measures as he thought most conducing to the True Interest of his Country, of which I shall give you these few Instances: In the first Place, he sided with the High-Church Party, when they oppos'd the Bill of Attainder against Sir John Fenwick, being persuaded they had most Moderation, who least pretended to it. On the other Hand, after the Assassination-Plot, he was one of the most forward to sign in the House of Commons, the ASSOCIATION in favour of King William; which shews he is entirely in the Revolution Principles. In the third Place, he brought into the House of Commons, the Bill for TRIENNIAL PARLIAMENTS; which is a stronger Bulwark of the British Liberties, than the Habeas-Corpus Act. And lastly, he signaliz'd his first Entrance into the Secretary's Office, by preventing an Insurrection that was ready to break out in Scotland, in favour of the Pretender; which demonstrates his Affection to the Protestant Succession.

Sir,

‘ Sir *Thomas Mansel*, who was formerly Comptroller to Her Majesty’s Household, is a Gentleman of a very Ancient Family; most Ample Fortune; Generous Temper; Publick Spirit; and Clear Understanding: Truly zealous for the Establish’d Church, without any Bitterness towards the Dissenters.

‘ Mr. *Paget*, Son to the Lord *Paget*, sufficiently known Abroad by his Embassies, is a Gentleman, whose bright Parts and Spirit have often been admir’d in the House of Commons, and who is perfectly well acquainted with the Business of the Navy, having been one of the Council to his late Royal Highness Prince *George*.

‘ In the last Place, Mr. *Benson* is a Gentleman of quick and bright Parts, improved by Study, Travel, and Polite Conversation; well vers’d in the Laws of this Kingdom, and Parliamentary Proceedings; which has gain’d him a great Interest in his Native County of *York*, and in the House of Commons.

‘ These *Sir*, are the five Gentlemen who now have the Administration of the Queen’s Treasury; and the Event has already justify’d Her Majesty’s Choice: For tho’ they found the *Exchequer* entirely exhausted of Money, and notwithstanding the clandestine Endeavours of the *Discarded Ministers*, to sink the Publick Funds, by means of their Agents in the City of *London*, these new Commissioners of the Treasury have engaged a Company of the most Substantial Merchants, to remit Five Hundred Thousand Pounds for the Armies in *Flanders*, *Italy*, and *Spain*, at a cheaper Rate than the late Treasurer ever did: A happy Presage that the PUBLICK CREDIT cannot but prosper as long as they continue in that Post!

‘ Moreover, this their first Care of supplying the Armies Abroad, notwithstanding the Difficulties they labour’d under, upon their Entrance into their Office, is a plain Demonstration, that if after the late great Successes in *Spain*, (which by the by, seem to be a *Providential Blessing* attending the Changes here) the Common Enemy do not think it their Interest, once more to beg for Peace, the War will, on this side, be prosecuted with more

‘ Vigour

Vigour than ever; and with an *Impartial Attention*, from these new Ministers, to all the Parts of it. And, indeed, Her *Britannick Majesty* having already declar'd to Us. That whatever Changes she made among Her Ministers, she would still continue the Duke of *Marlborough* in his Command, 'tis not to be doubted, that if his Grace acts the Part of a True Heroe, and Sacrifices his *Private Disgusts* to the *Publick Good*, he will find the New Ministers as ready to promote his Honour and Advantage, as the Old: Therefore, it will be his own Fault, if he does not make as great a Figure Abroad as he did before; which shews, at the same time, that any Applications in his Favour from the Allies to this Court, would be altogether preposterous and needless.

I cannot at present give you a positive Account of the other *Alterations*, because they are not yet declar'd; but will adventure to assure you, that the Nobility and Gentry who have before sided with the *High-Church Party*, will certainly be prefer'd; and that upon a double Consideration. In the first Place, because the late Lord Treasurer's Creatures and Dependants being *Whiggs*, it were Unpolitick to put others of the same Principles in their Places, because they might strike into any Measures to procure his Restoration. Secondly, because the *High-Church Party* being for the most part Landed Gentlemen, who, for many Years, have born the chief Burden of the War, it is but a piece of Paternal Justice in Her *Britannick Majesty*, to give them an Opportunity of repairing their Fortunes. I shall only tell you, that I am credibly inform'd, that the Earl of *Rochester* will be made President of the Council: And indeed, who has a better Title to preside at that Board, than a Person no less distinguish'd by his near Relation to the Queen, than by his Wisdom, Capacity, Penetration, Integrity, and firm Adherence to the Protestant Interest; which last he demonstrated in the most difficult Times; having rather chosen to resign the Treasury, than yield to the late King *James's* Solicitations to turn Papist. I hear likewise, that the Duke of *Ormond* is to be made Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*; and if

so,

‘so, ’twill rather be a *Restoration* than a *Preferment*, that truly noble, generous, and publick Spirited Person, having highly merited that Government by his past Services, both in the last and present War, to the vast Detriment of his own Patrimony.

‘These, Sir, are the true and genuine Motives and Causes of the Changes in this Court : And you may assure your self, that any other Reasons that may be assign’d for them, either by *Licentious and Ignorant Scriblers*, with which this Nation swarms ; or the Friends and Emisseries of the late Ministry, who have their Hirelings even in your Country, are all ill-grounded and false Suggestions, purposely set on Foot to asperse and blacken Her *Britannick* Majesty, and her present Counsellors, with wild and extravagant Designs of bringing in the *Pretender* : As if, out of *Gaiety*, a Sovereign in the Vigour of Her Age, and securely establish’d in the Hearts and Affections of Her Subjects, would throw up Her Crown ; and Men of *Estates* and *Protestants*, set up Arbitrary Government, and Popery.

‘I own the *Violent Tryal* of Dr. Sacheverell on the one Hand, and the *Insults* put on the *Parliamentary Authority* on the other, have caus’d a great Ferment in the Nation ; the Hot Men of both Parties laying hold on this Occasion to vent their Spleen and Malice against each other : But as those who began this Unlucky and Unpolitick Procedure, are only accountable for the fatal Consequences of it ; so I can affirm to you, that the prevailing Party at Court have made no other Use of these Distractions, than to bring their Scheme to bear, by striking in with the general Desire of the High-Church Party ; who, in their Addresses, far more numerous than those of the *Whiggs*, have insinuated the Dissolution of the last Parliament ; a *New* one being absolutely necessary, not only to support the *present Ministry*, but also to enquire into the *Administration* of the last.

‘ It is impossible to tell you for certain, how the
 ‘ ensuing Elections will go: But considering the
 ‘ Influence of the Court, and the Interest of Men in
 ‘ Power, besides some other Circumstances hinted
 ‘ at before, it is very probable that the *Hig-*
 ‘ *Church-Men* will have the Majority in the House
 ‘ of Commons: And indeed, as they begun the
 ‘ War, so it seems reasonable that they should have
 ‘ the Honour of ending it. In such a Case all
 ‘ Things will go on with all the Smoothness imagi-
 ‘ nable; and as upon the Death of the late King
 ‘ *William*, ’twas they that made good the *Deficien-*
 ‘ *cies* of that Reign, there’s no doubt but they will
 ‘ be now as tender of the Honour of PARLIA-
 ‘ MENTARY ENGAGEMENTS. Let the
 ‘ Parliament be what it will, I am inform’d from
 ‘ good Hands, that the Queen, in her first Speech,
 ‘ will recommend to them, 1. The better Securing,
 ‘ if possible, the PROTESTANT SUC-
 ‘ CESSION. 2. The Supporting the PUB-
 ‘ LICK CREDIT. And 3. The Maintaining
 ‘ the TOLERATION: And that the present
 ‘ Ministers will use their utmost Endeavours to
 ‘ have Her Majesty’s Desires effectually comply’d
 ‘ with.

‘ I heartily wish, that the short Account I have
 ‘ here given of the true *Political State* of this Court
 ‘ and Nation at this Critical Juncture, may be of
 ‘ some Use to our Friend the *Grand Pen*——ry;
 ‘ and contribute towards the maintaining a fair
 ‘ Correspondence among the Maritime Powers,
 ‘ who are the main Support of the Grand Confe-
 ‘ deracy.

London, Sept. 15.
 1710.

I am, &c.

Numb. VII.

A LETTER to the EXAMINER.

S I R,

WHEN I read the Introduction to your Paper, it was great Satisfaction to me to find that some Body had undertaken to furnish Mankind with a Weekly Antidote to that Weekly Poison, which, by the President and Inferior Members of a *Faction Cabal*, is so profusely scatter'd through the Nation.

You have sufficiently expos'd the Letter which you chose to begin your *Examinations* with. How little of that Probability, which ought to be carried through the whole Thread of a well-invented Fable, appears in it! How little Regard is paid to that Justness and Propriety of Character, without which, Compositions of this Kind are as monstrous, as that Government must be, where Submission is made the Duty of the Prince, and Dominion the Prerogative of the Subject.

But such is the singular Modesty of that Faction, which the Ministers of the Crown have, with so much Advantage to themselves, nurs'd up, in Opposition to the Crown; that you must expect to have the same Arguments still pursu'd. The *Observer*, the *Review*, the *Censor of Great-Britain*, who resembles the Famous *Censor of Rome* in nothing, but espousing the Cause of the *Vanquish'd*, with the Crowd of Hireling Scriblers, will hope, by a few false Colours, and a great many impudent Assertions, at last to persuade the People, that the G——l, the *quondam* T——r, and the J——to, are the only Objects of the Confidence of the Allies, and of the Fears of the Enemies: For the Queen, and the whole Body of the *British Nation* — *Nos numerus sumus*.

Surely therefore, the Argument which you have undertaken, should be carried further. Allow that the *French* have recover'd Heart, that they rise in their Demands, that the Conferences
at

at *Gertruydenberg* were broke off by them, whilst our *Plenipotentiaries* did all that possibly could be done to obtain a safe and honourable Peace; allow, I say, all this; not because it is true, for the contrary shall one time or other be made out to the World, when the true State of our present Condition will be set in a clearer Light; yet that Odium which the *Ministers* and their Faction, endeavour to throw on the Queen, and on those who have appear'd at her Call, and in her Defence, will with more Justice be laid at their own Door.

Paint, Sir, with that Force which you are Master of, the present State of the War Abroad, and expose to Publick View those Principles, upon which, of late, it has been carried on, so different from those, upon which it was Originally enter'd into. Collect some few of the In dignities which have been this Year offer'd to her Majesty, and of those Unnatural Struggles, which have betray'd the Weakness of a shatter'd Constitution: And when this is done, *Dolben* shall blush in his Grave among the Dead, *Walpole* among the Living, and even *Volpone* shall feel some Remorse.

Forgive me, Sir, if in that Warmth which these Reflections occasion, I anticipate in some Measure the Subject, and encroach on the Province which belongs to you.

To restore the *Spanish* Monarchy to the House of *Austria*, who by their own Supinels, and by the Perfidy of the *French*, had lost it; and to regain a Barrier for *Holland*, which lay naked and open to the Insults of *France*; were the wise and generous Motives, which engag'd *Britain* in the present War. We engag'd as *Confederates*, but we have been made to proceed as *Principals*: *Principals* in Expence of Blood, and of Treasure, whilst hardly a *Second* Place in, Respect and Dignity, is allow'd to us.

In the Year 1706. the last of these two Motives was effectually answer'd by the Reduction of the *Netherlands*; or might have been so, by the Concessions, which 'tis Notorious that the Enemy offer'd. But the first Motive remain'd still in its full Force; and we were told, that though the

Barrier of *Holland* was secured, the Trade of *Britain*, and the Ballance of Power in *Europe* would be still Precarious. *Spain* therefore was to be conquer'd, before we laid down our Arms, and we were made to expect, that the whole Attention of our *Ministers* would be apply'd to that Part of the War. Like Men of resign'd Understandings, we acquiesc'd, and flatter'd our selves, That since *Holland* had been secur'd in the First Place, *Britain* would be taken care of in the Second. But alas! These Expectations, like many others, have fail'd us.

From that Point of Time, to this Hour, *France* has continu'd like a great Town, invested indeed on every Part, but attack'd only in one. In *Spain*, in *Savoy*, on the *Rhine*, enough, and but just enough, has been done, to serve as a Pretence for *Estimates*, and Demands of *Supplies*: But nothing Decisive, nothing which had the Appearance of Earnest, has been so much as attempted, except that Wise Expedition to *Toulon*, which we suffer'd to be defeated before it began. The whole Stress of the War has been wantonly laid, where *France* is best able to keep us at Bay; as if we fought only to make Ostentation of our Valour, and of our Riches. Towns have been taken, and Battles have been won; the Mob has huzza'd round Bonfires; the Stentor of the Chapel has strain'd his Throat in the Gallery, and the Stentor of S——m has deafen'd his Audience from the Pulpit. In the mean while, the French King has withdrawn his Troops from *Spain*, and has put it out of his Power to restore that Monarchy to us; was he reduc'd low enough really to desire to do it. The Duke of *Anjou* has had Leisure to take off those whom he suspected, to confirm his Friends, to regulate his Revenues, to increase and form his Troops; and above all, to rouse that Spirit in the *Spanish* Nation, which a Succession of lazy and indolent Princes had lull'd asleep.

From hence it appears probable enough, that if the War continue much longer on the present Foot; instead of regaining *Spain*, we shall find the Duke of *Anjou* in a Condition to pay the Debt of Grati-

Gratitude, and support the *Grandfather* in his declining Years, by whose Arms, in the Days of his Infancy, he was upheld. The *Dutch* will have a larger and a better Country than their own, at the Expence of *Britain*, conquer'd for them, by those *Ministers*, who once thought it impolitick to consent, that even *Ostend* should be made a Part of their Barrier. The *Emperor* has already *Bavaria*, the Dutchy of *Mantua*, the State of *Milan*, and the Kingdom of *Naples*: *Sicily*, and some other Places dependent on these, may be added to his Portion; and by the little Care he now takes to support King *Charles*, we may easily judge how great his Concern will be, if that Prince should be depriv'd of all the rest.

Britain may expect to remain exhausted of Men and Money, to see her Trade divided amongst her Neighbours, her Revenues anticipated even to future Generations, and to have this only Glory left her, that she has prov'd a Farm to the *Bank*, a Province to *Holland*, and a Jest to the whole World.

If the Facts I have mention'd are true, and the Consequences I have drawn from them, are naturally deducible from such Causes, may not the King of *France* reasonably hope, though *Holland* should be aggrandiz'd, that *Britain* will be in Proportion weaken'd? May he not hope, in Exchange for a few Towns, which he either bought or stole, in former Wars, to secure the *Spanish* Monarchy to the House of *Bourbon* for ever, by happily concluding this?

Let us now survey the present State of our Domestick Affairs, and examin whether from the Conduct of the Ministry, and of the Factious *Whiggs*, the *French* King has not good Grounds to expect to see us in Confusion, and by Consequence the great Band of the *Confederacy* dissolv'd?

Domestick Occurrences, the more they are examin'd, the greater Weight will they add to the same Argument.

‘ You have in your *Second Paper* pointed out some few of those innumerable Obligations, which the *Whiggs* have laid on the *French King*. Whenever you think fit to go to the bottom of the Subject, I make no doubt but it will evidently appear that *Lewis XIV.* has Reason enough to hope for Success from the Measures taken by the *Ministers*, and their Faction at *Home*; as I have already shewn, that he has from the Conduct of the War *Abroad*.

‘ Notwithstanding all the Pains which have been taken to lessen her Character in the World, by the Wits of the *Kit-Cat*, and the Sages of the *Cellar*; Mankind remains convinc’d, that a Queen possess’d of all the Virtues requisite to bless a Nation, or to make a private Family happy, sits on the Throne.

‘ By an Excess of Goodness she delighted to raise some of her Servants to the highest Degrees of Riches, of Power, and of Honour; and in this only Instance can be said to have griev’d any of her Subjects.

‘ The Rule which she had prescrib’d to these Persons, as the Measure of their Conduct, was soon departed from. But so unable were they to associate with Men of honest Principles than themselves, that the Sovereign Authority was parcell’d out among a Faction, and made the Purchase of *Indemnity* for an offending *Minister*. Instead of the mild Influences of a Gracious Queen governing by Law, we soon felt the miserable Consequences of Subjection to the Will of an Arbitrary *Junto*, and to the Caprice of an Insolent Woman.

‘ Unhappy Nation, which expecting to be govern’d by the best, fell under the Tyranny of the worst of her Sex! But now, Thanks be to God, that Fury, who broke loose to execute the Vengeance of Heaven on a sinful People, is restrain’d, and the Royal Hand is already reach’d out to chain up the Plague.

Invisum numen terras celumq; levabit.

‘ One would expect, that on the first Appearance of the Queen’s Displeasure, these little Tyrants

‘rants should have had Recourse to Submission and to Resignation. But they believ’d the whole Nation as debauch’d and corrupted, as those Profligate Wretches, who were in their Confidence; they imagin’d, that under the Name of their Prince, they should be able to Govern against her declar’d Intention; and having usurp’d the Royal Seat, resolv’d to venture overturning the Chariot of Government, rather than to lose their Place in it. They set their Mistress at open Defiance: Neither the Ties of Gratitude, nor the Bands of Allegiance, were any Restraint to them.

‘Their first Attempt was to take that Privilege from her, which the meanest of her Subjects enjoy, and Slavery was to pursue her even into her Bed-Chamber.

‘Here the Nation in general took the Alarm; a Spirit of Loyalty began to rise, which the Faction foresaw would no longer bear to have the meanest Submission shewn to the *Ministers*, whilst common Decency was hardly us’d towards the *Throne*. The Conspirators resolv’d therefore to precipitate their Measures, and a rash intemperate Sermon was made the Pretence of their Clamour. Those who prove themselves Friends to this Government, by avowing Principles inconsistent with any, presum’d daily to try the Title of the Queen, and to limit the Allegiance of the Subject. The Party-Agents of every Rank were employ’d to declaim in publick Places, and we had the Mortification to see *Cabals* of Upstarts sit in Judgment on the Right and Authority of the Crown; who, had it not been for the Profusion of Royal Favour, could have had no Pretence to be common Tryers in any Cause.

‘By long insipid Harangues, and fulsom Panegyrick, the Merits of the *Ministers* were exalted; The whole Success of the *Administration*, both at Home and Abroad, was singly attributed to them; and lest the Queen should think fit to declare them dangerous, she was, by necessary Consequence from the Positions laid down, declar’d her self to be useless.



' This Attempt had likewise an Effect, contrary to what the Projectors of it expected. The Ferment, instead of abating, increas'd; the Bulk of the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and Commonalty of Britain declar'd themselves loudly in the Cause of their Prince; and those Disorders which the Faction had rais'd for their Security, threaten'd their Destruction

' Not daunted yet, they resolve to try a new Expedient, and the Interest of Europe is to be represented as inseparable from that of the Ministers.

---Haud dubitant equidem implorare quod usquam est; Flectere si nequeunt Superos, Achëronta movebunt.

' The Members of the Bank, the Dutch, and the Court of Vienna, are call'd in as Confederates to the Ministry, and such an Indignity is offer'd to the Crown, as no Man who has the Honour of his Country at Heart, can with Patience hear.

' What a Weakness in our Constitution, what a Sickness at Heart, do these Symptoms, which appear too openly, discover?

' These are Signs which shew a Government to be near its Dissolution; these are Things which justly give Encouragement to an Enemy. And if you would go to the Root of our Distemper, these are the Topicks you must insist upon, as the real Causes which have prolong'd the War, distracted the Nation, and given France Spirit enough at last to break off the Peace.

' And these are the Things, Sir, that deserve to pass under your Pen, that the Nation may be truly inform'd from what springs our own Grievances, and the Hopes of our Enemies have risen.

Numb. VIII.

*A Letter to Isaac Bickerstaff, Esq; occasion'd by
the Letter to the Examiner.*

S I R,

I Am not apt to judge too fondly of Men by
their first Appearance ; else, as the Writer
of the Letter to, the Examiner has treated that
Author, I might have been tempted long since,
and when I had seen little more than the Intro-
duction to your *Tatlers*, to compliment you on
your Abilities.

I own, that from your setting out, I hop'd for
great Benefit to the Publick, from your Lucubra-
tions ; but before you had pass'd a reasonable time
of Probation, one could not absolutely assure one's
self, that you would make a right Use of that ex-
cellent Genius which Heaven has given you. Wit
had so long and so generally been made to serve
the vilest Purposes, on Presence its End is to please,
that the plainest Truth in Nature, namely, that
Honesty and Pleasure are inseparable, seem'd irre-
coverably sunk into Oblivion, till you undertook
to bring it up again into clear Day ; not by Argu-
ment, but Example, by numerous Sketches, and
some finish'd Pieces, drawn with irresistible Strength
and Beauty.

As you disclos'd your Design by degrees, you
had my Esteem in Proportion ; and you will al-
low me to say you had it not intire, till in the
Course of your Papers, I had observ'd, that as you
could discern and describe, much better than our
Drydens and *Lestranges*, the true Springs of Private
and Domestick Happiness ; you had likewise so
much more Generosity of Spirit and Benevolence
for Mankind than they, as to insinuate gradually
into the Publick, that as acting with all the noble
Simplicity of Nature and common Reason, car-
ries a Man with Ease and Honour through all the
Scenes and Offices of ordinary Life ; so the same
Principles which in Friendship, Love, and com-

mon Converse and Society, go to the Composition of the Person, whom both Sexes agree to call by the good-natur'd Name of *the generous honest Man*, must necessarily contribute to the forming of the best Servants of a Prince, and the truest Patriots.

But as in doing this you took a proper Season to expose some of those brutish Notions of Government, and vile Arts of wretched Pretenders to Politicks, which are the certain Bane of National Felicity; you have provok'd your Adversaries, (while I was studying a Compliment of Thanks to you) to give you so high an Encomium, that 'tis impossible for me, with all the Affection and Veneration I have for you, to go beyond them. The Writer of the *Letter to the Examiner*, comparing you to *Cato the Censor*, and forgetting (as Men of his Vivacity of Imagination may be allow'd to do, without bringing their Reading in Question) that there were two *Catos*, applies to you *Lucan's* fam'd Saying of the last,

Vitrix causa Diis placuit, sed victa Catoni.

That however Providence dispos'd of Events, be adher'd to the just, though vanquish'd Cause. And the Examiner pursuing the same Thought, reminds you, by a sneering Application of some Words of *Virgil*.

—Tua Cælo

Præcipitant, suadentque cadentia Sydera somnos.

That you have chosen a time to declare your Sentiments, when the Patrons of both them and you are removing from Court.

Thus, Sir, I have staid till nothing is left me, but only to congratulate you on the very great Honour they have done you: And to confess the Truth, I am glad I can so easily acquit my self of the most troublesome Part of a Visit, Salutes and Compliments.

Permit

Permit me now to enter into free Conversation with you. We see a Change of the M-n-stry, and are inform'd of the Motives and Reasons of this Alteration by a Person who has the Marks of being in the Secret of the prevailing Side. The *Letter to the Examiner*, bespeaks the Writer to be conversant at Court, and with the Principals of his Party; and this not only by some particular Passages, but by the whole Tenour of it: So that, in short it seems to be the Sum and Quintessence of what can be said for them. We must have been content, Sir, if they had not given the Publick any Reasons at all for their Admission into Royal Favour; but, I suppose, if they vouchsafe to give us Reasons, we are not oblig'd to be content with them implicitly, but may examine them freely. This I have done, and you will presently see in what manner, and why I chuse to address my self thus publickly to Mr. *Bickerstaff*.

This Writer's Deduction of the Actions that sunk the old M-n-stry, and brought in the new, is so thick embroild with Oratory, that the ground of Facts is very hard to be distinguish'd clearly: and must in great Measure be ever subject to his own Interpretation, which (by the way) is the usual Artifice of his Party. I must therefore quote his own Words at length.

Let us Survey the present State of our Domestick Affairs, and examine whether from the Conduct of the Ministry, and of the Factious Whiggs, the French King has not good Grounds to expect to see us in Confusion, and by Consequence the great Band of the Confederacy dissolv'd,

Notwithstanding all the Pains which have been taken to lessen her Character in the World, by the Wits of the Kit-Cat; and the Sages of the Cellar, Mankind remains convinc'd, that a Queen, possess'd of all the Virtues requisite to bless a Nation, or to make a private Family happy, sits on the Throne.

By an Excess of Goodness she delighted to raise some of her Servants to the highest Degrees of Riches, of Power, and of Honour; and in this only Instance can be said to have griev'd any of her Subjects.

“The Rule which she had prescrib’d to these Persons, as the Measure of their Conduct, was soon departed from. But so unable were they, to associate with Men of honest Principles than themselves, that the Sovereign Authority was parcel’d out among a Faction, and made the Purchase of Indemnity for an offending Minister. Instead of the mild Influences of a Gracious Queen governing by Law, we soon felt the miserable Consequences of Subjection to the Will of an arbitrary Junco, and to the Caprice of an insolent Woman.

“Unhappy Nation, which expecting to be govern’d by the best, fell under the Tyranny of the worst of her Sex! But now, Thanks be to God, that Fury, who broke loose to execute the Vengeance of Heaven on a sinful People, is restrain’d, and the Royal Hand is already reach’d out to chain up the Plague.

“One would expect, that on the first Appearance of the Queen’s Displeasure, these little Tyrants should have had Recourse to Submission, and to Resignation. But they believ’d the whole Nation as debauch’d and corrupted, as these profligate Wretches, who were in their Confidence; they imagin’d, that under the Name of their Prince, they should be able to govern against her declar’d Intention; and having usurp’d the Royal Seat, resolv’d to venture overturning the Chariot of Government, rather than to loose their Place in it. They set their Mistress at open Defiance; neither the Ties of Gratitude, nor the Bands of Allegiance, were any Restraint to them.

“Their first Attempt was to take that Privilege from her, which the meanest of her Subjects enjoy, and Slavery was to pursue her even into her Bedchamber.

“Here the Nation in general took the Alarm; a Spirit of Loyalty began to rise, which the Faction foresaw would no longer bear to have the meanest Submission shewn to the Ministers, whilst common Decency was hardly us’d towards the Throne. The Conspirators resolv’d therefore to precipitate their Measures, and a rash intemperate Sermon was made the Pretence of their Clamour. Those who prove themselves Friends to this Government, by avowing Principles inconsistent with any, presum’d daily to try the Title of the Queen, and to limit the Allegiance of the Subject. The Party:

Party-Agents of every Rank were employ'd to declaim in Publick Places, and we had the Mortification to see Cabals of Upstarts sit in Judgment on the Right and Authority of the Crown, who, had it not been for the Profusion of Royal Favour, could have had no Pretence to be common Tryers in any Cause.

By long insipid Harangues, and fulsome Panegyrick, the Merits of the Ministers were exalted: The whole Success of the Administration, both at Home and Abroad, was singly attributed to them; and lest the Queen should think fit to declare them dangerous, she was by necessary Consequence from the Positions laid down, declar'd her self to be useless.

This Attempt had likewise an Effect, contrary to what the Projectors of it expected. The Ferment, instead of abating, increas'd; the Bulk of the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and Commonalty of Britain, declar'd themselves loudly in the Cause of their Prince; and those Disorders which the Faction had rais'd for their Security, threaten'd their Destruction.

You see, Sir, our Author pushes very gallantly, and with all the Warmth and Liveliness he could muster up; yet I fancy he may be disarm'd, without putting one's self into any violent Agitations.

In the first place, I must observe to you, that the Gentlemen who triumph at Court, are very desirous to have the visible Means of their getting thither forgotten. They would not have it in the least imagin'd, that they owe any thing to Dr. Sacheverell and his Friends. Our Author tells us, his Sermon was rash and intemperate; and the Writer of the Essay upon Publick Credit, says (Page 26.) the Doctor should have been kick'd from the Bar for a Lunatick. Which Harmony in these two Friends, does not proceed from Ingratitude to any the meanest Instrument of their Elevation, but from a secret Consciousness, that the Principles and Designs of the Faction, on whose Shoulders the new Councils were born to Court, are too pernicious to be directly avow'd by Men, who are to acquire Credit from the Whiggs as well as Tories, till they are rid of some Incumbrances. Such Caution is us'd therefore, that her Majesty's Hereditary Title, and absolute Non-Resistance, are not once

once mention'd by our Author in all his Letters; and yet so incapable is he of concealing his Game, that the *new Confederates*, and the *Bulk of the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy and Commonalty of Britain*, declaring themselves by their Addresses on occasion of the Trial of Dr. Sacheverell, are represented by him to be all in one Interest, and actuated by the same Spirit of Loyalty; seeing he describes the former (p. 5.) by *Persons who appear'd at the Queen's Call, and in her Defence*, and says, the latter declar'd themselves in the *Cause of their Prince*. There seems to be so close an Alliance between these two Writers, that I know not whether it be properly digressing to pass sometimes from one to the other; and therefore I make no Apology for it.

The principal Cause which our Author has alledg'd for the Fall of the old Ministers and their Party, is, *The most undutiful Treatment of her Majesty by those very Subjects of hers, whom she had rais'd to the highest Honours: And upon this Stock he grafts the Conspiracy of the Junto with those Servants and others, to overturn the Chariot of Government, &c. their setting their Mistress at open Defiance, taking from her that Privilege which the meanest of her Subjects enjoy, and pursuing her with Slavery even into her Bedchamber*. And our new Courtier is pleas'd to represent the helpless Queen suffering this inhuman Usage, without daring to assert the Royal Majesty; only that he might with the better Flou-*rish* introduce to her Relief the Nation in general (by which he would have us understand his Party) *taking the Alarm, and a Spirit of Loyalty beginning to rise*.

To this 'tis impossible to answer without some Emotion, that her Majesty has a Heart so intirely *English*, and has such an innate Idea of her Imperial Dignity, that the grossest Affront and Indignity ever yet offer'd her, was this Writer's audacious Invention of so wretched a Picture of her. How much more suitable to her sacred and real Character does the Author of the *Essay upon Publick Credit* describe her? That abler Gentleman tracing the Causes of the great Credit the Government has had since her Majesty's Accession to the Throne, observes. (p. 19.) "That after the first
" Session

“ Session of Parliament in this Reign, her Majesty
 “ gave constant Assurances that every thing given
 “ should be *rightly apply'd*; and to encourage her
 “ People, generously threw in a *Hundred Thousand*
 “ *Pounds of her own Money*, appropriated to the Ci-
 “ vil List, to ease the Nation so much in that
 “ Year's Burden: *These were Steps* no Prince ever
 “ was known to take before. *After this* you never
 “ heard a Complaint of the heavy Burden of the
 “ Taxes, though greater far than in the former
 “ Reign: On the contrary, *the more* you rais'd,
 “ *the easier* they were paid; *the more* the Nation
 “ ran in Debt, *the higher* their Credit rose every
 “ Day. *After this* you never had any Commis-
 “ sioners of Accounts ask'd for, or any Question about
 “ Misapplication. No Man need go far for a Rea-
 “ son for this; *the Credit* center'd ALL in the
 “ QUEEN, whose Concern was so visible for her
 “ People's Good, that SHE would SUFFER
 “ no Misapplications; that SHE would employ none
 “ but in whom she could place intire Confidence;
 “ whose Probity and Exactness her Majesty could
 “ answer for to HER SELF, &c.

But if we could be so irreverent, to suppose
 the Queen forgot her self and her Character so
 far, as to suffer her own Servants to deprive her of
 any Privilege the meanest of her Subjects enjoy; our
 Author must have a very contemptible Opinion
 of Mankind, if he hopes to impose so great a Fa-
 ble upon them, as that the *Junto* enter'd into a
 Conspiracy to support that Insolence, and keep
 the Queen under such Subjection; and that the
 Whigg-Party entering into so foolish a Project,
 propos'd to give the finishing Stroke to it, by the
 Impeachment of Dr. Sacheverell.

For the rest of his Romance; when our Author
 can find Men credulous enough to swallow so pal-
 pable a Falshood, as that her Majesty was ever
 hinder'd by the *Junto* from governing by Law, and
 that the Nation ever felt the miserable Consequences
 of Subjection to their Arbitrary Will, he may hope
 to persuade them in the same Breath, to believe
 his contradictory and poor Assertion, that this
 Will of the *Junto* was not so arbitrary, as not to
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be comptrol'd by the *Caprice* of an *insolent Woman*; and that 'twas *Her Tyranny* the *Nation* had the *Unhappiness* to fall under. But I suppose such Dreams of the Nation's having been under illegal Servitude of any kind for some Years past, never enter'd into any Brain but our Author's, charg'd with the Fumes of his own Oratory.

I am mistaken, or the very Particulars he instances of the old Party at Court, betray the Practices of the contrary Faction. Nothing is more probable, than that some Female Attendant on the Queen, might be instigated to undermine and supplant a Lady, on whom the long Favour of her Royal Mistress, and the Merits of her Lord's Services, with her own undisguis'd Zeal for the *British Liberty*, had drawn the Envy and Hatred of the adverse Party: And that this Lady having the Judgment to discern the Persons and Principles that prompted such inferior Attendant, and the Spirit and Honesty to do her Duty, by remonstrating (with all Modesty, yet with all Plainness) against such slavish Insinuations of the Power of Princes, as tend, in their natural Consequence, to the impairing her Majesty's true Title and Interest, might easily acquire from the Party, so oppos'd in their Agent, the civil Appellations of *insolent Woman*, the worst of her Sex, a *Fury*, and a *Plague*. Nothing is more common in Courts than Calumny; and 'tis no wonder those Persons should pursue that Lady with the utmost Malice, who could have the Disingenuity to suggest to her Majesty, that the *Wits of the Kit Cat*, and the *Sages of the Cellar*, have taken Pains to lessen her Character in the World. Nor can it well be doubted, that those who could descend to such pitiful Artifices, as to tell her Majesty she was defrauded of her Glory, the whole Success of the Administration, both at Home and Abroad, being singly attributed (in fulsome Harangues and Panegyrics) to the Ministers (though the publick Proofs to the contrary are numerous) might carry their servile Flattery so far, as to insinuate, that the permitting the old M-n-strs (each in his proper Station) to speak their free Sentiments to her Majesty on all Affairs that fell under their Cognizance,

ance, and to act accordingly in the ordinary and legal Methods, was in effect to let them parcel out the Sovereign Authority among themselves. In a Word, What is it indeed that Party can be supposed incapable of attempting privately by their Principles and Agents, who, in their publick Addresses to her Majesty, offer her the Powers and Authority of an *Eastern Sultan*, rather than of a *British Queen*; and brand, with the Names of Atheists and Republicans, all those who assert the Principles, which put the Crown upon her Majesty's Head; and which, if they had not been asserted in and by the Revolution, her Majesty must, at this Day, have been a private Subject, notwithstanding that Hereditary Title, which they make the Ground and Reason of their proffer'd unlimited Obedience?

Turning the Perspective thus, we see a real Conspiracy, not of the Whigs to enslave their Sovereign, but of the Tories to enslave the Nation: And all we can gather from our Author's coarse Invective against the old M-n-ff-rs and their Friends, is, that there was a Woman in the Bed-Chamber, as well as Men in the Council and chief Officers of the State, who constantly and vigilantly discharged their Trust and Conscience towards their Queen and Country, by remonstrating against and rendring ineffectual, the private Insinuations and Intrigues of a restless Faction, who would deprive us of the inestimable Benefits of the Revolution; and whose publick Attempts towards it cannot be more dishonourable and base, though they may be more successful than their secret Machinations. For, not daunted by the Parliament's solemn Discussion and Condemnation of their slavish Tenets, but resolving to convince Her Majesty of the Truth of Mr. Stanhope's Assertion in her Presence, *that Dr. Sacheverell was the Tool of their Party*, the Doctor was encourag'd to make a triumphant Progress about the Country; and to turn to a solid Use the Delusion of his Crouds of Admirers, by recommending Persons to their Choice for the next Parliament. In the mean time abundance of Addresses were procur'd from all Quarters, avowing the very Doctrines he had preach'd,

preach'd, aspersing with the vilest Language all those who place her Majesty's legal Title, and their own legal Rights, on one and the same Foundation; and soliciting a new Parliament.

Thus the general Voice of the Party seconded the long fruitless Effects of their Agents at Court: And though the Queen's plain Speech at the close of the last Session, will not permit one to doubt, that the New C——rs owe their Advancement to Causes subsequent to that Speech; though no other Cause is visible than these Motions and Addresses of the Tories; and though the Desires of those Addresses seem to be in a way to be gratified by the Dissolution of this Parliament; yet the Writer of the *Essay upon publick Credit* shews himself very solicitous to clear the New C——rs of any manner of Communication with Dr. Sacheverell and his Adherents. He proposes (P. 26.) *the long Accounts, which* (for a reasonable Colour of their Fears of a bad Parliament) *some give of that Doctor's Progress*, as an Objection to Men's putting entire Confidence in the new M——y, and is so ingenuous to acknowledge, that Objection could not be fairly answer'd otherwise than in these Words, *As if the Folly and impolittick Vanity of that Gentleman could Influence the People of England to send up Men as mad and foolish as himself.* To this, what is more natural than to reply, that not a few of those People have sent up Addresses, as *mad* and *foolish* as the Doctor's Sermon, and promis'd to send up Members who shall repeat their Language. And this may likewise serve for an Answer to his grave Question, (P. 25.) *Why should it be suggested, that a new Parliament shall not be equally zealous for the Liberties of Britain with the present?*

But to return to our Author of the *Letter to the Examiner*: As he is conscious, that if a new Parliament be chosen according to the Mind of the Bulk of the Addressers, he may leave it to others to judge, whether it will be equally zealous for the British Liberties with the present; so having no doubt upon him, (for he tells us, P. 4. he writes against a *vanquish'd Cause*) that the Majority of the new Parliament will truly represent those Addressers,

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gives sufficiently to understand, that they will not be equally zealous with the present for the Liberties of Europe, by discovering the Sentiments of the Chiefs of his Party on the Management of the War and the Negotiations of Peace. Take him in his own Words.

Paint, Sir, with that Force which you are Master of, the present State of the War abroad, and expose to publick View those Principles, upon which, of late, it has been carry'd on, so different from those, upon which it was originally enter'd into.—

To restore the Spanish Monarchy to the House of Austria, who by their own Supineness, and by the Perfidy of the French, had lost it; and to regain a Barrier for Holland, which lay naked and open to the Insults of France, were the wise and generous Motives, which engag'd Britain in the present War. We engag'd as Confederates, but we have been made to proceed as Principals: Principals in Expence of Blood and of Treasure, whilst hardly a Second Place in Respect and Dignity is allow'd to us.

In the Year 1706, the last of these two Motives was effectually answer'd by the Reduction of the Netherlands; or might have been so, by the Concessions, which 'tis notorious that the Enemy offer'd. But the first Motive remain'd still in it's full Force; and we were told, That though the Barrier of Holland was secur'd, the Trade of Britain, and the Ballance of Power in Europe, would be still precarious. Spain therefore was to be conquer'd before we laid down our Arms, and we were made to expect, that the whole Attention of our Ministers would be apply'd to that Part of the War. Like Men of resign'd Understandings, we acquiesc'd and flatter'd our selves, That since Holland had been secur'd in the first Place, Britain would be taken care of in the second. But alas! these Expectations, like many others, have fail'd us.

From that Point of Time to this Hour; France has continu'd like a great Town, invested indeed on every Part, but attack'd only in one. In Spain, in Savoy, on the Rhine, enough and but just enough, has been done, to serve as a Pretence for Estimates, and Demands of Supplies: But nothing decisive, nothing which had the Appearance of Earnest, has been so much as attempted, except that wise Expedition to Thoulon,

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which

which we suffer'd to be defeated, before it began. The whole Stress of the War has been wantonly laid, where France is best able to keep us at Bay; as if we fought only to make Ostentation of our Valour, and of our Riches. Towns have been taken, and Battles have been won; the Mob has buzz'd round Bonfires, the Stentor of the Chapel has strain'd his Throat in the Gallery, and the Stentor of S———m has deafen'd his Audience from the Pulpit. In the mean while, the French King has withdrawn his Troops from Spain, and has put it out of his Power to restore that Monarchy to us, was he reduc'd low enough really to desire to do it. The Duke of Anjou has had Leisure to take off those whom he suspected, to confirm his Friends, to regulate his Revenues, to encrease and form his Troops, and above all, to rouse that Spirit in the Spanish Nation, which a Succession of lazy and indolent Princes had lull'd asleep.

From hence it appears probable enough, that if the War continue much longer on the present Foot; instead of regaining Spain, we shall find the Duke of Anjou in a Condition to pay the Debt of Gratitude, and support the Grandfather in his declining Years, by whose Arms, in the Days of his Infancy, he was upheld. The Dutch will have a larger and a better Country than their own, at the Expence of Britain, conquer'd for them, by those Ministers, who once thought it impolitic to consent, that even Ostend should be made a Part of their Barrier. The Emperor has already Bavaria, the Dutchy of Mantua, the State of Milan, and the Kingdom of Naples; Sicily, and some other Places dependent on these, may be added to his Portion; and by the little Care he now takes to support King Charles, we may easily judge how great his Concern will be, if that Prince should be depriv'd of all the rest.

Britain may expect to remain exhausted of Men and Money, to see her Trade divided amongst her Neighbours, her Revenues anticipated even to future Generations, and to have this only Glory left her, that she has prov'd a Farm to the Bank, a Province to Holland, and a Jest to the whole World.

If the Facts I have mention'd are true, and the Consequences I have drawn from them, are naturally deducible from such Causes, may not the King of France reasonably hope, tho' Holland should be aggrandiz'd, that

that Britain will be in proportion weaken'd? May he not hope to exchange for a few Towns, which he either bought or stole in former Wars, to secure the Spanish Monarchy to the House of Bourbon for ever, by happily concluding this?

This is a very fair Specimen of the Intentions of our new Politicians. And indeed, no thinking Man could ever doubt, that those who come into play upon the Foot of complimenting the Queen with the Liberties of *Britain*, would secure themselves from an After-reckoning, by sacrificing those of *Europe*. One might have expected, however, that some Art should have been employ'd to disguise this Design: But such Contempt of the Understanding of the People of *England*, have the prevailing Addressers given our new Managers, that they seem to think it needless to use any Ceremony with so silly and profligate a Generation.

Thus our Author sets himself to open View, in the compleat Figure and Character of a profess'd *Jacobite*. One sees the true Distinctions and Spirit of that whole Party united in his Person: He declaims in the same Tone, and on the same Topics, with which they seek to keep themselves in Heart, and to discourage and delude the unthinking Populace. The whole Management of the War, on the Part of the Allies, is treated with all Contempt and Ridicule; the Emperor, and the States General, are maliciously traduc'd, and the *British* Nation are represented as Bubbles to those Potentates, lavishing their Blood and Treasure to make Acquisitions for them, and only intailing Debts on their own Posterity. Mean time the Conduct of the King of *France*, and of the Duke of *Anjou*, is applauded to the highest Degree; nothing is comparable to their Wisdom and Foresight: their Measures are so well laid, that they must infallibly produce the Effects they propose; they are so clear in their Projects, that they see Events gradually ripening long till they break forth with *Eclat*. But I doubt not the World will be soon made sensible, that the bringing the Weight of the War into the *Netherlands*, (which our Author makes the chief Subject of his Raille-

ry) was concerted upon the maturest Counsels; that the true State of Things on the Side of Savoy; the experienc'd Impossibility of penetrating into France, from the Rhine or Moselle; the Certainty and Facility of drawing almost all the French Force down to the Netherlands, and yet of distressing them, and continually advancing upon them there; the Measures taken in the mean time, for duly and effectually supplying King Charles; and in consequence the fatal Blow given the Duke Anjou; will prove the French Monarch, at last, to have been the Grand Dupe; and that impartial Posterity will view with Astonishment, the glorious Event of the patient Labours and masterly Projects of the Allies; while they blame the most Christian King's Conduct, in venturing too hastily to withdraw his Troops from his Grandson; (a Fault he doubtless regrets now from every Vein of his Heart, and is endeavouring to repair if possible.)

Nor has our Author a less Opinion of the Sincerity of the French Court, in treating of Peace, than of their Conduct, in carrying on the War. He affirms directly, (P. 5.) That the French did not break off the Conferences at Gertruydenberg, as shall one time or other (he says) be made out to the World. He also tells us, That in the Year 1706. one of the Motives which engag'd Britain in the present War, namely the regaining a Barrier for Holland, was effectually answered, or might have been so, by the Concessions, which 'tis notorious the Enemy offered. I will not dispute his Intelligence, and shall always be attentive to whatever can be made out; but I am persuaded, that whoever (before that Time of Proof comes) will ground any Argument on the Sincerity of the French Offers, in 1706. or in any Year since, will render himself Notorious.

Judge, Sir, from this Gentleman's high Opinion of the Enemy, and from his kind Sentiments of the Emperor, the Dutch, and the Bank; whether if he had been in the M——y some Years ago, we might not be now enjoying a glorious and safe Peace?

The Appendix.



As to the Emperor: Our Author in his singular good Judgement may fancy as long as he pleases that he is of little Significancy to the Alliance, and that having serv'd his own Turn, he is indifferent what becomes of his Brother: But I believe the King of *France* will not be able to think of him without a Qualm at Heart, till he sees him change his Generals, and those Councils which for Fifty Years together have kept his Father and him steady in the Interest of *Europe*.

As to the *Dutch*: Our Author has taken an admirable Method to render them Odious to the *British* Nation: He is very positive that the French offer'd them all the Barrier they contend for in *Flanders*, so long ago as 1706. Very well, and why would they go on with the War? Truly, that the Interest of Britain might be secur'd as well as theirs. What a self-interested People are these *Dutch*! They won't be contented even with a larger and better Country than their own, but obstinately insist, from 1706. to this Hour, that the Interests of Britain be serv'd, before they will agree to sheath the Sword!

And as to the Bank: Does our Author really think that *England* is farm'd to it? I confess I have always thought some such Thing: That is to say, I have ever been intirely perswaded, that the Liberties of *England* ought to be maintain'd inviolably, till not only the Bank, but all others who have advanc'd Money to the Publick Service, upon Annuities, Lotteries, or other Funds, are fairly repaid; and upon the same Foot those Liberties were when the Money was lent. And surely no Alteration can honestly be made in their true and only Security, namely a *Free Government of equal Laws*, (without a firm Persuasion of which they would not have lent a Groat) till the longest Term of the Loans be expir'd at least. After that, if our Author's Successors will lend Money to a King of *England* upon his own Personal Security, we cannot hinder them. But the present Generation have Monsieur Bernard, with the rest of the Bankers and Merchants of *Paris*, *Lions*, &c. too fresh in their Memory, to be willing to be made Bankrupts ever so illustriously,

The Appendix.

Upon the whole, Sir, the World will do our Author the Justice to own, that the Abstract he has given of the Sentiments of his Party, is faithful, and as particular as was necessary; and must take in good Part this Condescension of the new Ministers, in declaring themselves by the Mouth of this Gentleman so intelligibly. For their Honour, a Refugee of my Acquaintance has translated it into *French*, and sent it abroad; that both our Allies and Enemies may have the Satisfaction to see they have not, on either Side, in the least misunderstood their Designs. But the Jest on't is, that after the Party have acted so bare-fac'd, and spoken out so plain, Years together, that 'twas impossible they should be mistaken by any Court or Nation in *Europe*; they will make the Apprehensions which the Emperor and States-General cannot help entertaining of them, the Ground of a new Clamour against the old Ministry and the Whigs. And this obliges me to explain to you, Sir, the following Passage at the Close of our Author's Letter. '*Not daunted, (by the Bulk of the Addressee) they resolve to try a new Expedient, and the Interest of Europe is to be represented as inseparable from that of the Ministers: The Dutch and the Court of Vienna are call'd in as Confederates to the Ministry, and such an Indignity is offer'd to the Crown, as no Man who has the Honour of his Country at Heart, can with Patience bear.*

When the Seals of Secretary of State were taken from the Earl of Sunderland, Her Majesty was pleas'd to order that it should be signified to the Ministers of the Emperor and the States-General here, That though Her Majesty had thought fit to remove the Earl of Sunderland, 'twas only a personal Affair, and not with Design to proceed to a Change of the Ministry.

In return to this voluntary Signification from Her Majesty, their High Mightinesses sent Order to M. Vybergen, to thank Her Majesty in the best manner possible, and to acquaint Her, that they rejoic'd extremely for the Assurances she had been pleas'd to give them that she would not change the Ministry; and that those Assurances had deliver'd them from the great Disquiet given them by the Rumour, which the Enemy and ill-designing People had industriously spread abroad of Her
Intention

Intention to change the Ministry and dissolve the Parliament; they being persuaded, that the same Reasons which had induc'd Her Majesty not to do the one, might determine her not to do the other.

To much the same Purpose, 'tis said, the Emperor has written from *Vienna*; and that the Elector of *Hanover* (to whose Minister at the *Hague*, my Lord *Townshend* was order'd to make the like Signification) has return'd his Thanks to her Majesty, expressing likewise his Desires of the Continuance of the Ministry and Parliament, as pathetically as the other Two Potentates.

I think, Sir, I have more real Zeal for maintaining, in every Point, Her Majesty's Prerogative, than this Gentleman and his Party affect to boast of; as believing Her to have the very same Title to her Crown, and to all the Prerogatives of it, that I, or any of her Subjects, have to breathe in *English* Air, and to enjoy the Properties we lawfully acquire, (which is a Loyalty not founded on Jargon, that Flutters in the Head, and cannot sink down into the Heart, but on the most Natural and Rational, and consequently the most Solid and Lasting Principles); and therefore I shall treat this Subject very seriously.

The Emperor and the States-General are the Two Chief Potentates engag'd in Alliance with Her Majesty against *France*. Among the Causes for which this War is made, one (and that the Principal specified in the Declaration on the Part of *Britain*) was the *French* King's declaring and acknowledging the Pretender to be King of *England*, by the Name of *James III*. And accordingly, in the Preliminaries concerted by the Plenipotentiaries of those Three Potentates, 'twas stipulated, that the *French* King should own Her Majesty for Queen of *Great Britain*, and that the Pretender should depart *France*. Now if in the Course of the War, Reports spread by the Enemy, and by the *Roman Catholics*, profess'd Non-Jurors, and other disaffected Persons in *Britain*, give the Emperor and the States-General Ground to apprehend, that the present Diffensions may have a very bad Influence on the Common Cause in general, and particularly on Account of the Pretender, should the M——y be

chang'd; and a new Parliament chosen, in the Heat of those Dissentions: And if Her Majesty, being sensible those Potentates were under Disquiet and Apprehension, think fit voluntarily to signify to them that she had no Intention to change Her M—y; may not those Potentates return Thanks to Her for such Her voluntary Communication of that her Intention; and express their Hopes, and even their Desires, that the same Reasons which had prompted Her to make them easy by those Assurances, with respect to the M—y, might also induce Her not to dissolve the Parliament? I shall be told this is a domestick Affair; but is it not such a domestick Affair, as immediately affects the Common Cause, of which the keeping out of the Pretender is a Part? Let those to whom it belongs pronounce upon this Case: But as our *Author*, and after him the *Examiner*, have taken on them to pass Sentence upon it, and the latter to censure the *Dutch* very heavily for this Proceeding, though he confesses he never saw their Memorials; I will say this for the *Dutch*, that whether they can justify the *Terms* of their *Memorial* or not, all the World must justify them in their *Apprehensions* of a new Parliament, when so great a number of Electors have declar'd they hold such Principles as are utterly inconsistent with those which effected the Revolution, and establish'd the Government subsequent thereto. The *British* Nation may possibly have the Benefit of the Word *Abdication*, if ever the Pretender carry his Point. There was no Force us'd on our Part (or at least none ought to have been us'd) against King *James*, if Dr. *Sacheverell* and his Adherents may be believ'd; but the States are conscious, and I suppose scorn to deny, that they did employ Force on that Occasion. And now towards the end of a most burthensome War, if they see a Party in *England* insulting and vilifying a Parliament, which but a few Months ago so solemnly justify'd the Revolution, and the Means of bringing it about; condemning *Sacheverell's* contrary Doctrines; if they see the Conferences of Peace broke off by the Enemy, in hopes of some Event to their Advantage from our Dissentions; it must be allow'd they have more than sufficient Cause to dread

Read the Consequences, not only to *Europe* in general, but to their own State in particular. And what Consequences may not we apprehend at home, if neither the Fears of the Allies, nor the Hopes of the Enemy, can prevail with our New C—s to forbear advising the Dissolution of the present Parliament, when they themselves would be thought to design or desire nothing, (if we may take the Word of the *Writer* of the *Essay on Publick Credit*) but what this Parliament will surely and thorowly enable them to do? Nay, that *Writer* says, the best that can be expected from a new Parliament, is; *That they will be but equally zealous with the present for the Liberties of Britain, and carrying on the War*; nor does he himself expect even that from them, *if the Electors should chuse Men as mad and foolish as Dr. Sacheverell?*

Here, Sir, I end with this *Writer*, and applying my self to you, recommend it to your inimitable Pencil to describe the Progress of the War till now, in the most shining Colours. Describe the vast Extent of the Kingdoms and Provinces undertaken to be wrested out of the Enemy's Hands: Pass leisurely from the Bartel of *Bleinheim* to that of *Saragossa*; and all the way observe, that Heaven, to prevent our undervaluing the glorious Cause which the Allies contend for, has suffer'd no Acquisition to be made but by true Military Conduct and Fortitude; and permitted Disgrace to fall on those only of their Commanders, who have acted rashly or carelessly, and without Counsel or Discipline. Place in the clearest Light those Generals, who faithful to their Sovereigns, just to themselves, pursuing Honour with an honest Affection, not irregular Lust, have, by the Sword, in open Day, recover'd all the *Spanish* Dominions in *Europe*:

Non cauponantes Bellum, sed belligerantes :

Describe them negotiating with Caution and Propriety in the Cabinet, equal to their Generosity and Vigilance, in the Field; and give them the same Superiority in one as in the other, over the boastful vain Pretenders to perfect Mastery in both. Then set to View in all Magnificence, the Head and

and Soul of the Alliance, the Pious Royal *ANNE*; and next Her those Ministers and Patriots who have given so many illustrious and immortal Proofs of their Duty and Zeal for her Person, and Love to their Native Country. You cannot want Shade sufficient for all this bright Scene of beauteous Images: The black Hypocrisy and Prevarication, the servile Prostitution of all *English* Principles, and the malevolent Ambition of a perverse and arrogant Faction, will serve to make the strongest Contrast. And from the whole Piece the World shall judge and own, in spite of senseless Flattery, that the personal Glory of Monarchs is built upon the Ability and Integrity which their Generals, Ministers, and Councils shew, in discharging their respective Trusts, with just Regard as well to the Laws, as to the Prince.

Numb. IX.

The Lord Haversham's Speech in the House of Lords, on the 16th of March, 1709-10. Upon the first Article of the Impeachment of Dr. Henry Sacheverell.

MY LORDS;

WHEN I consider where this Impeachment first began, I cannot but think the Design of it was very good; but whatever it was, in its first Intendment, it is very evident, it has already produced very mischievous Effects; it has created great Disturbances in private Families, and Tumults amongst the People; and raised a Ferment in the Nation, that will not be laid by your Lordships Judgment, let that be what it will. It has been a two-edged Mischief; giving the Church on the one side, and the Dissenter on the other, too just Apprehension, that they are both in Danger. Nor can this be wondered at, when your Lordships have been told, by some of the Managers, of a pre-
tended

ended Divine Right of the Church; and when it has been more than hinted by the Managers of the House of Commons, That the Clergy ought to be directed by the Civil Power, what Doctrine they should teach: Nay, when they have authoritatively taken upon them to interpret Scripture, and charged it as a Crime upon a Minister, that he had wrested several Places of it to his own wicked Intentions.

My Lords, After so noble a Defence made for the Doctor by his Council, and so great and moving an Apology by himself, I should not trouble your Lordships upon this Occasion, were it not more in Justification of my self, for the Judgment I shall give, than for the sake of the Doctor, whose Cause, I think, now stands in very little need of it.

I was, *My Lords,* a Sufferer in the late Reigns, as well as others; I was in the Convention-Parliament, and in the Vote of Abdication; and am, at this Day, of the same Principle I was then; and yet, notwithstanding this, I am not ashamed to say to your Lordships, that I think my self obliged, in Justice, to acquit the Doctor from the Charge brought against him in this Article. And though this may seem strange to some of your Lordships; yet, I hope, it will not appear so very strange, as to see Bishops Vote against their own Doctrines, and Dissenters in the midst of a Mobb, that are pulling down Meeting-Houses; especially after the Reasons I shall offer to your Lordships for the Support of my Opinion.

I shall not trouble your Lordships about the Original of Government, or the divers Forms of it; your Lordships heard that learnedly discoursed on by one of the Managers of the House of Commons below: But there is one thing, *My Lords,* that if my Memory serves me right, that Gentleman omitted, and it is a Matter too that I take to be of the greatest Consequence to any Government whatsoever; I mean, the Divine Appointment, or Institution of Government itself; from which Appointment it is, that Men are obliged to Obedience to the Magistrate, not only for Wrath, or Fear of him, but for Conscience-sake, for Dread of a fu-

ture Punishment, which is the greatest Security the Magistrate has. And I the rather mention this, because of Notions that some People have of late advanced of their own, (and have found their Advantage too in so doing) of a Discretionary-Obedience only; that is in my Opinion, whilst the Government is for them, they will be for it; and think themselves bound to obey no longer. It is not necessary, to the Proof of this Divine Authority, to fix the just Time and Place, when, and where, and how the Knowledge of it was first communicated to Mankind; it is enough, that we have it as expressly, as plainly, and as clearly declared, as can be put into Words, that it is so.

There is another thing, *My Lords*, that in general, I would mention to your Lordships, before I come to the Article itself, which may otherwise be the Occasion of some Mistake in this Debate; we are not now judging according to our own Notions of Politicks, or determining how far Resistance, or Non-resistance, is lawful. It would be a strange Rule of Judgment, to find any Man guilty for the sake of one's own private Opinion, and for the establishing a Doctrine which he likes, and his Neighbour does not. But the only Question before your Lordships is, Whether, and how far, the House of Commons have made good their Charge against the Doctor? And I take Liberty to say plainly to your Lordships, that in my Opinion. they have been very far from making good their Charge against him in this Article.

My Lords, To prevent the least Mistake, I shall read the Words of the Article to your Lordships, as they stand in the Impeachment.

“ He, the said *Henry Sacheverell*, in his said Sermon preach'd at *St. Paul's*, doth suggest and maintain, That the necessary Means us'd to bring about the said happy Revolution, were odious and unjustifiable: That his late Majesty, in his Declaration, disclaim'd the least Imputation of Resistance, and that to impute Resistance to the said Revolution, is to cast black and odious
“ Colours

“ Colours upon his late Majesty, and the said Re-
“ volution.

The Doctor in this Article is charg'd with having maintain'd, *That the necessary Means us'd to bring about the late happy Revolution, were odious and unjustifiable.* To support this, the Commons say, That having asserted the general Proposition of the Unlawfulness of resisting the Supreme Power, and not having excepted the particular Case of Resistance that was made use of, as a Means to bring about the late happy Revolution; he does thereby reflect both upon the Means, and upon the said Revolution. In Answer to this, there have been two things insisted upon to your Lordships, in Behalf of the Doctor, by his Council: First, That in Cases of such a Nature as this, the Exception is always employ'd in the general Rule; and there was a very unanswerable Instance brought in Proof of this, at least to most of your Lordships; it was the Oath of Allegiance to King *James*; all those that took that Oath, took it in general Words, and yet such an extraordinary Case as the Revolution was excepted, though not express'd by those that took that Oath. The next was, the Doctor, say they, would have been justly more blam'd, had he mention'd all the Cases of Exception, which extraordinary Cases ought to answer for themselves, whenever they fall out.

And though, *My Lords*, these two be a full Answer, yet there are two things more, I think with Submission, may be added to it, which have not as yet been taken Notice of.

The first is, *My Lords*, That the Proof against the Doctor is drawn by Consequences of the Commons own making, which he himself disowns; and I appeal to that Reverend and Learned Bench, who are great Masters of Controversy, whether it is not an establish'd Rule amongst all Learned Men that have the least Spark of Ingenuity, That no Man ought to be charged with Consequences, let them appear to his Adversary never so clearly and undeniably to follow from his Assertion, when he himself denies those Consequences. This is so known a Maxim, in all Disputes between Prote-
stants

stants and Papists, and between Protestants themselves, that it cannot be deny'd. Now, the Doctor himself denying, as he does, that he had the least Thought of including the Revolution under his general Assertion, or that he apply'd his Doctrine of *Non-Resistance* to that Case, cannot, without the highest Injustice, be charged with Consequences, which he himself utterly denies.

In the next place, it is impossible, in my Opinion, to prove that Resistance was made use of as a Means to bring about the late happy Revolution; and, consequently, is not within the Doctor's general Maxim.

Means, *My Lords*, is a relative Term, and refers to some End; and the End and Design of the Prince of *Orange* in his coming hither, and of those that join'd him when he was here, being to have the Nation and Rightful Succession secur'd by a Free Parliament, it follows, that whatever Force was, at that Time, made use of, could not be made use of as a means to bring about an End which was never intended. Far be it from me, *My Lords*, to lessen the great Undertaking to deliver us from Popery and Arbitrary Power; and though the Glory of that Enterprize is wholly attributed to King *William*, 'tis certain her present Majesty had her Share in it, however that is forgotten: For, give me Leave to say, That had not her Majesty countenanc'd the Undertaking of the Prince of *Orange* with her Assistance, in my Opinion, the Success had been very dubious.

Now, is it possible, *My Lords*, to imagine, that it was ever the Design of her Majesty, or those that join'd the Prince of *Orange*, to take the Crown off of King *James's*, and put it upon King *William's* Head?

No, *My Lords* the avowed great Design was quite otherwise, as appears by the Declaration itself, which was read below: It was to restore and secure our Laws from the Invasions that had been made upon them by Arbitrary Power: It was to secure that Right that all the World knows the Princess had to the Succession of the Crown, and to have every thing settled by a Free Parliament, and

and not to make a Revolution by Dethroning King *James*. This the Prince himself owns, when he says in his Declaration, *He had no other Design in coming hither, but a Free Parliament.*

My Lords, I take it to be of most dangerous Consequence, to judge any Man by Suggestions and Innuendos: Let what will be said to justify it, it shall never be the Rule of my Judgment.

Groundless Suggestions, *My Lords*, have within my Memory, been the Pretence of Power, to cover illegal Oppression, with the Shew of Reason, to the Publick. I will give your Lordship but one Instance of it: It was the Case of a Reverend Prelate, now in the House; I mean, the Archbishop of *York*: His Grace was then *Dr. Sharpe* only. It was in the Year Eighty Six; there was an Order, directed by way of Letter to the Protestant Bishops, to discharge all the Inferior Clergy from preaching upon controverted Points in Divinity. They thought it served the Designs of Popery, then, to direct Ministers how they should preach; which was, in effect, to forbid them to defend their Religion. This Precedent was taken from an Order in Queen *Mary's* Time, says the Printed Account; when at the same time, it was attack'd by the *Romish* Priests with all the Vigour they were capable of, whilst the Popish Sermons and Discourses were Printed by Authority. Notwithstanding this Order, the Doctor took Occasion in some of his Sermons, to vindicate the Church of *England*, in Opposition to the Frauds and Corruptions of Popery. But this, by the Court Emissaries, was interpreted much the same way as the Doctor's Sermon is now, to be endeavouring to beget in the Minds of his Hearers, an ill Opinion of the King, and his Government, by insinuating Fears and Jealousies, to dispose them to Discontent, and to lead them into Schism, Disobedience and Rebellion.

My Lords, When the Homilies and Articles, when so many Archbishops and Bishops, and the University, and most of the Foreign Divines too, especially the *Lutherans*, have asserted the same Doctrine of Non-Resistance to the Supreme Power,

as Dr. *Sacheverell* has ; I think it the hardest Case in the World, that this unfortunate Gentleman should thus be singled out, and made a Criminal, and a kind of Martyr, enduring the Trial of cruel Mockings, yea, moreover, of Bonds and Imprisonment, for asserting the same Doctrine. 'Tis true, *Beza*, and *Pareus*, and some others of the *Calvinists*, are of another Opinion ; but 'tis known, that *Pareus's* Commentary on the 12th of the *Romans*, was burnt at *Oxford*, by the Order of King *James* the First, for asserting that Doctrine.

But there is one thing, *My Lords*, so astonishing in this Prosecution, that I cannot but take Notice of it ; Those who were at *Man's* Estate, at the Revolution, know how industrious, on the one Side, all that were Friends to King *James* were, to put his leaving the Nation then upon the Foot of Force and Resistance, as thinking this the strongest and best Argument to justify his withdrawing himself from his People : They rack'd their Brains to find out Arguments to convince Men, that his Life was manifestly in Danger, by staying here ; and that it was for the sake of that, and his Liberty, that he was forc'd to withdraw ; and that his Withdrawing was just, being an Act of Necessity, and not of Choice.

On the other side, those that were Friends to the Revolution, made it their Business to persuade the World, that all this was but a Colour and Pretence, and that the Fact was quite otherwise ; that the Sense and Conviction King *James* had of what he had done, prevail'd upon him rather to throw off the Government, than consort with a Free-Parliament.

That this was the only Foot they then put it upon ; and that it was not then put upon the Foot of forfeiting the Government by Male-Administration ; if any Man denies, I appeal to the Papers that were then writ, and are now in Print, on this Subject.

This being so, it is very strange to see so great an Alteration in Men's Notions of Things ; and that now, after our Constitution has maintain'd itself upon this Foot, against all Designs and Attempts

tempts that have been made upoh it, for above Twenty Years, those very Men, and that Party, who endeavour'd to place the Revolution then upon King *James's* Voluntary Desertion, which they call'd *Abdication*, should now, without any Reason given, be for changing that Foundation, and do all they can, to put it upon King *James's* Foot of Force and Resistance. What, *My Lords*, are we endeavouring, after Twenty Years, to make King *James's* Title better now, than any of his Friends could make it then, and not only finding out Arguments they never thought of, but impeaching any that dare so much as question the Truth and Force of them? This, *My Lords*, seems very strange.

My Lords, I cannot but take notice to your Lordships, of what was said by that Noble Lord, who spoke last; because, to me it appears to be a Matter of the last Consequence to the Honour of her present Majesty. He told your Lordships, That the best Title her Majesty had to the Crown, was her Parliamentary Title. I must take Liberty to affirm the quite contrary; and that, in my Opinion, the best Title her Majesty has, is her Hereditary Title; tho' I deny not, but that the Act of Parliament is a Strengthening and Confirmation of that Title: But I deny a Parliamentary Title to be the only, or the best Title that the Queen has to the Crown she wears. And in saying this, I do not fear the malicious Reflexions of having a squinting Regard to the Title of any Person on the other side the Water; for in affirming, (as I now do to your Lordships) that her Majesty is my Rightful and Lawful Queen, by Right of Inheritance, and as She is Daughter to King *James* the Second, I do in so many Words affirm also, that there is no other Person, the Rightful and Lawful Heir to King *James*, but Her Self. And if the present Impeachment of Dr. *Sacheverell*; shall have this Effect (as I hope it will) to convince the Nation of the undoubted Truth of her Majesty's Right of Inheritance to the Crown, (a Matter now so industriously oppos'd) the Security this

will bring to her Majesty's Person and Crown, and to the Succession in the Protestant Line, and illustrious House of *Hanover* afterwards, shall prevail with me easily to pardon any warm and unguarded Expressions, that the Doctor may here and there have dropt, and made use of in any of his Discourses.

Numb. X.

Several Papers *laid before the House of LORDS,*
upon the *Examination of the State of the War*
in Spain.

SECT. I. *The Earl of GALWAY's Narrative.*

‘ I N Obedience to your Lordship's Commands,
‘ I present you with a short Narrative in
‘ Writing, containing the most material Occur-
‘ rences that happen'd in *Portugal* and *Spain*, du-
‘ ring the Time I had the Honour to command
‘ the Queen's Troops there.

1704. ‘ In *June*, 1704, being retired in the Country,
‘ I receiv'd the Queen's Commands to attend Her
‘ Majesty at *Windsor*, where She was pleas'd to
‘ order me to go, and take upon me the Com-
‘ mand of Her Troops in *Portugal*. I desir'd to be
‘ excus'd from accepting an Employment, which
‘ I did not think my self equal to; but the
‘ Queen seeming fix'd in Her Resolution, I
‘ obey'd.

‘ Upon my Arrival at *Lisbon*, I found the two
‘ Kings of *Spain* and *Portugal* already marching for
‘ *Abeira*, and joyn'd upon their Rout. But the
‘ Season was much advanc'd, and it being thought
‘ impracticable to attack the Enemy there, it
‘ was soon resolv'd to retire into Winter Quar-
‘ ters.

‘ The Troops being in Quarters, I went to *Lisbon*, where I had certain Advice, that *Gibraltar* was besieg’d, and *Mareschal Thesse* gone thither; upon which, considering the Importance of the Place, I immediately sent the Prince of *Hesse* Four of the best Regiments of Foot, under my Command, viz. the Battalion of Guards, my Lord *Barrymore’s*, Lord *Donnegall’s*, and Lord *Mountjoy’s*, together with a large Supply of Ammunition and Provisions, which the Garrison wanted extreamly. This Relief arriv’d in good Time, and prov’d so successful, as not only to defend the Place, but to hold out a Siege, that entirely ruin’d the Enemy’s Infantry, and prevented their being able to take the Field the following Spring in *Alentejo*.

‘ Being inform’d of their Condition, as likewise that there was but a very small Garrison in *Bada-jox*, I endeavour’d to persuade the *Portuguese* to attack that Place, but could not then prevail; however, they took *Valencia de Alcantara* by Storm, and *Albuquerque* by Capitulation, under the Command of the *Conde das Galveas*, and afterwards retir’d to Quarters of Refreshment, as is usual in the excessive Heats of the Summer.

1705.

‘ During this Interval, I went to *Lisbon*, to confer with the Earl of *Peterborow*. I found the King of *Spain* design’d to embark with him, and not doubting but the Earl was bound upon some important Expedition, though I had no Orders to that Purpose, and had now only one Regiment of Horse, two of Dragoons, and five of Foot, left under my Command in *Portugal*, I offer’d him whatever Part of these Troops he pleas’d to desire. The Earl accepted of my Offer, and chose the Royal Regiment of Dragoons, and *Cunningham’s*, taking likewise an Order with him from me, to the Governour of *Gibraltar*, for such Regiments from thence as he should think fit to take on Board, leaving only a sufficient Garrison for the Defence of the Town; and accordingly his Lordship took from thence those four Regiments, which I had sent thither to the Relief of the Place.

‘ After the King of Spain, and my Lord Peterborow were fail’d, with great Difficulty I prevail’d upon the Portuguese to besiege *Badajoz* in Autumn; but instead of taking the Field, as We had agreed to do, in the beginning of September, it was the 2d of October before I could get them to invest the Place, under the Command of the Marquis *Das Minas*. Our Cannon had already begun to play with Success, when an Accident happen’d in a Battery, which I went thither to repair; and being there to give the necessary Orders for that Purpose, I lost my Arm by a Cannon-Shot from the Town; but it is the general Opinion, that if the Disposition, which I put in Writing, the very Morning the Misfortune happen’d to me, and propos’d to a Council of War, where the same was agreed to, had been duly executed, Marechal *Theffé* could never have reliev’d the Place, which must necessarily have fallen into our Hands, in a very few Days.

‘ Not long after the Siege was rais’d, News came of the Surrender of *Barcelona* to King *Charles*; and, about a Month after, that Marechal *Theffé* had march’d with the best Part of the Forces, quarter’d on the Frontier of *Portugal*, in order to joyn the Duke of *Anjou*, and besiege *Barcelona* again.

‘ Upon this, I resolv’d to propose to the Portuguese to march to *Madrid*, concluding, that either the Duke of *Anjou* would, by this means, be oblig’d to quit the Siege of *Barcelona*, or else that we could meet with no Opposition in our Way. For this Purpose. I took a Journey to *Lisbon*, even while my Wound, upon the cutting off my Arm, was still open, and had such Success with the King of *Portugal*, that his Troops took the Field, the following Spring, by the 26th of March, N. S. under the Command of the Marquis *Das Minas*, with Intention to besiege *Alcantara*, and march that way to *Madrid*. Mean time the Duke of *Berwick*, who had been sent to command on the Frontier of *Portugal* in Marechal *Theffé*’s stead, had thrown Ten Regiments of Foot into *Badajoz*, and march’d with seven more, and a Body of 4000 Horse, towards *Alcantara*, in order to reinforce

force that Garrison, by the Addition of those seven Regiments, which he had accordingly left there, and then came back to *Brocas* with his Cavalry, where we surpriz'd him, beat his Rear-Guard, pursued him a considerable Way, and took Possession of the Castle of *Brocas*, in which Place we left a Garrison to cover our Foragers, during the Time that we should lie before *Alcantara*.

After this, we continued our March to *Alcantara*, which surrendred to us in a very few Days; we took Ten good Battalions Prisoners of War there, and found above Sixty Pieces of Cannon in the Place, with great Store of small Arms and Ammunition.

After the Surrender of *Alcantara*, we cross'd the *Tagus* there, and having taken in some Places of small Note upon our March, and forc'd a Pass at *Massagosa*, where the Enemy had entrenched themselves, we advanc'd as far as the Bridge of *Almaras*.

But here the *Portuguese* resolv'd unanimously to return Home again, notwithstanding all the Arguments the Generals of the Allies could offer to the contrary, which happen'd very unfortunately; for had the Army march'd directly from thence to *Madrid*, in all Probability, we must have arriv'd there at the same time with the News of the Duke of *Anjou's* being return'd to *France*; the Dutchess must have been oblig'd to escape alone; and the Tribunals being still there, 'tis very likely the War would have been over.

Some of the *Portuguese* were willing to go back and besiege *Badajoz*, which was entirely laying aside all Thoughts of *Madrid*, but others for attacking *Ciudad Rodrigo*, and by joyn'g with these, I engaged them, after the Taking of that Place, to go to *Madrid*. But the Time which was lost on this Occasion, had given the Duke of *Anjou* an Opportunity of returning from *France* to *Madrid*, from whence he withdrew the Court, and all the Tribunals, before our Army could reach that Place; so, upon our Arrival there, we found *Madrid* an open Village; and the Troops

having been extreamly weakned by so long a March, were not above 4000 Horse, and 8 or 10000 Foot.

The Portuguese Generals, and those of the Allies, thought it highly necessary the King of Spain should come to *Madrid*, as soon as possible; for, besides the Advantage his Presence might have been to his own Affairs, it was of the last Importance to us, to be immediately joyn'd by the Forces with the King, and under the Earl of Peterborow's Command, not being strong enough without them, to attack the Duke of *Anjou*, who had already received some Succours from *France*, besides the 5500 Horse, and 8000 Foot, of which the Duke of *Berwick*'s Army consisted, after he had been joyn'd by the *Conde de las Torres*.

Being perfectly inform'd of the Enemy's Strength and Motions, and having great Reasons to believe, that if we were joyn'd in time by all the Forces with the King, and the Earl of Peterborow, we might, in this favourable Conjunction, drive the Duke of *Anjou* entirely out of *Spain*, make our selves absolute Masters of that Kingdom, and put an End to an Expensive War: All the while we lay at *Madrid* and *Guadalaxara*, I dispatch'd every Day one or more Expresses, and the greatest part of them Officers, with Letters to the King of *Spain*, and my Lord Peterborow, representing to them both the Importance of our being joyn'd forthwith, and earnestly desiring that no time might be lost in improving so critical a Juncture,

As the next best Means to advise our Friends of our Arrival at *Madrid*, the first Gazette Day, after we got thither, I caus'd it to be published in the Gazette, that we were there, and expected in a very few Days, to be joyn'd by the King and the Earl of Peterborow, hoping that the natural Curiosity of the Spaniards, would give a Printed Newspaper a free Passage.

But notwithstanding all the Diligence that was us'd in this Matter on our Part, near Six Weeks were elaps'd at *Madrid* and *Guadalaxara*, before we receiv'd any Advice that the King was upon his

his March to joyn us ; and in the mean time the Duke of *Anjou's* Army was so much encreased by daily Reinforcements from several Parts, that he was now become superior in Number to us, even after we were joyn'd by those Forces, which the King and my Lord *Peterborow*, brought along with them.

And I must say, that it is the general Opinion, and I do verily believe, as the *Portuguese* lost one fair Opportunity of putting an End to the War, by not marching directly from the Bridge of *Almaras* to *Madrid*, so we lost another for want of being joyn'd in Time, by the Forces under the Command of the King of *Spain* and the Earl of *Peterborow*.

And whereas that Noble Lord is pleas'd to aver, That he never receiv'd any Advice from me, of my Arrival at *Madrid* with the *Portuguese* ; and as an Argument of my Neglect of him on that Subject, produces an Instance of one Officer that happen'd to pass through his Quarters, with Letters from me to the King, and none for his Lordship : I am obliged to observe, That I gave this Officer an Hundred Pistoles, and ordered him to go directly to the King of *Spain*, who then lay at *Saragossa* ; but he was accidentally forc'd to go out of his Way to avoid one of the Enemy's Parties, which was the true Occasion of his passing through the Earl of *Peterborough's* Quarters at *Valencia*, contrary to his first Intention. But several other Officers, who were dispatch'd by me to the Earl, assured me, they had the Honour to deliver him those Letters which I writ his Lordship from *Madrid* and *Guadalaxara* ; and even taking the Fact to be as the Earl of *Peterborow* is pleas'd to state it himself, it's plain his Lordship had, at least, some Verbal Informations from that very Officer that pass'd through his Lordship's Quarters, and consequently could not be altogether Ignorant, either of the Place where the *Portuguese* Army lay, or of the Necessity of joyning them without Loss of Time.

‘ After the General had got King *Charles* proclaim’d at *Madrid*, it was thought fit to advance to *Guadalaxara*, where we had at last Advice that the King was coming to joyn us, and at the same time were inform’d, That the Duke of *Anjou* was at *Guadaraxa*, to which Place we march’d, to prevent the Enemy from intercepting the King. Upon our Approach, the Duke of *Anjou* repass’d the River, which little Advantage we contented our selves with; for it was not thought advisable to follow, and attack him on the other side, being advantageously posted, and stronger than we.

‘ We stay’d here two Days, and when we thought the King was out of Danger, we again retir’d to *Guadalaxara*, where we were joy’d by his Majesty and my Lord *Peterborow*, with Two Regiments of *Spanish* Dragoons, and part of *Pearce’s*; for his Lordship had left behind him, in several Places, 13 Battalions of *English* Foot, with the Remainder of *Pearce’s*, and Two other entire Regiments of Dragoons.

‘ So soon as the Armies were join’d (having, upon my Arrival at *Madrid*, sent Capt. *Montague* to give the Queen an Account of our March, and to desire Her Majesty’s Leave to retire) I waited upon my Lord *Peterborow*, offering him the Command of the *English*, and to receive his Orders, till I should have the Queen’s Leave to go Home. But because the Marquis *das Minas* wou’d not do so too, my Lord *Peterborow* chose not to stay with the Army, and within a few Days after went away.

‘ The King resolv’d, by Advice of the General Officers, to go to *Chincon*, where all Things necessary for the Army were found in great Plenty: But the Season being far advanc’d, a Council was held about taking Winter-Quarters, where it was agreed to be, by no Means, safe to canton on that side the *Tagus*, for fear of losing all Communication with the Sea; besides, the Country was so open, the Troops could not be divided without Danger.

‘ For these Reasons, after having stay’d at *Chin-con* above Three Weeks, tho’ the Army had Forrage and Provisions for as many more, it was agreed, forthwith to cross the *Tagus*, lest the approaching Rains shou’d render the Fords impracticable; nor was there a Possibility of taking Winter-Quarters so commodiously as in the Kingdom of *Valencia*, where the Situation of the Country render’d us secure against any Attempts from a superior Army.

‘ This Resolution was put in Practice, and we made our Retreat in good Order, notwithstanding all the Interruption the Enemy were able to give us, and we oblig’d at *Yniesta* to cross the River in sight of all their Cavalry.

‘ Whilst the Army was in Quarters, my Lord *Peterborow* came back from *Italy*: And whereas it has been suggested that his Lordship did then demand from me 5000 Men for some Expedition on the side of *Catalonia*, which were refus’d: I must declare, I don’t remember that the Earl ever apply’d himself to me, in particular, upon that Subject; if he had, the Answer must naturally have been, that Matter depended not upon me to grant or refuse, but upon the King of *Spain*, under whose Command I was.

‘ But I do remember the Earl propos’d this at some General Council, or Council of War held in the King’s Presence, about the Operations of the ensuing Campaign, and I join’d with those that were of Opinion, That it was, by no means, convenient to divide the Troops, as may appear by a Copy of that Opinion sign’d by my Lord *Tyrawley*, and by me, bearing date the 15th Day of *January* 1707. But I must beg leave to observe, That this was not the Decisive Council for the Operations of the Campaign; for many subsequent Councils were held in the King’s Presence, more important than this; and tho’ in them, there might have been some Variety of Opinions as to the Manner, yet almost all the Generals and Ministers that assisted at those Councils, agreed perfectly in the Substance; which was, that we should join our Troops and march to *Madrid*. Some, indeed, were for passing thro’ the Plains of the *Mancha*,

*W*rida : After the taking of which Place, the En-
 ' my thought fit to retire to Winter-Quarters, and
 ' we did the same.

' In February following, the Marquis *das Minas*,
 ' with most of the *Portuguese* Generals, embark'd
 ' for *Lisbon*, and having the Queen's Leave to do
 ' so too, I visited the several Quarters where the
 ' Troops in her Majesty's Pay were lodg'd ; and
 ' having left the necessary Orders with Majors Ge-
 ' nerals *Carpenter* and *Wills*, for their Government in
 ' my Absence, took the same Opportunity of going
 ' thither.

' Upon my Arrival in *Portugal*, I found the
 ' Queen's Orders to take upon me the Characters of
 ' Ambassador Extraordinary, Plenipotentiary, and
 ' General of Her Forces, which Charges I accepted
 ' in Obedience to Her Majesty, tho' I had nothing
 ' so much at Heart, as the Pleasure of returning to
 ' that Retirement, from whence, only the Queen's
 ' positive Commands could have drawn me.

G A L W A Y.

SECT. 2. *FIVE QUESTIONS* put by the
 Lords to the Earl of PETERBOROW,
 his Lordship's ANSWERS to the same; which,
 when deliver'd in Writing, his Lordship was
 pleas'd to call his RECAPITULATION.

FIRST QUESTION.

1st Question That the Earl of Peterborow be desired to acquaint
 the Committee how he was supported with Men and
 Money, during the Time he commanded in Spain, and
 what Applications be made for either, and to whom ?

Answer.

A N S W E R.

To the first Question he was pleas'd to answer,
 ' That the Management of the War in *Spain*, when
 ' under the Conduct of other Generals, was not
 ' only supported by great Numbers of Men, and
 ' vast Sums of Money, but also with notorious
 ' Fallshoods.

Falshoods, publish'd in their Favour, to excuse their repeated Disgraces: Whereas his Lordship was not supported as the Service requir'd, with either Men or Money; but his Conduct traduc'd, notwithstanding his constant Successes, by Multitudes of Representations and Suggestions to his Prejudice, all of them detected to be false, before your Lordships, on the Evidence lying before the House, or in his Hands to prove them so, whenever his Lordship should be allow'd the Opportunity.

'That he had no Reinforcements of Men 'till three or four Days before the *French* rais'd the Siege of *Barcelona*: That Mr. *Stanhope*, who came with those Forces, in his Letter represents them, as far short, in his Opinion, of what the Occasion required: And that he receiv'd no Money from *England*, 'till his Coming back to *Valencia* after that Siege, and that little Sum was out of his Lordship's Power to make use of; the Pay-Master, for above a Month, disputing to issue it, by his Lordship's Orders, as appears by Proofs upon Oath in this House.

'That the Troops he brought there did not amount to 5000, though publish'd in the *Englifo* Gazette to amount to 25000.

'That no one Regiment was provided with the least Equipage; no Mule, nor Horse; no Carriage for the Troops, nor any Beast of Draught for the Artillery; no Magazines for Provisions for a March: His Lordship never having receiv'd any Money from *England* 'till that Time; having taken and reliev'd *Barcelona*, drove 7000 Men with 3000 out of *Valencia*, and 25000 Men out of *Spain*, with the inconsiderable Forces he had, before he receiv'd one Penny from *England*. His Lordship said further, He never had any Establishment order'd, nor allow'd for Baggage-Money, Forrage-Money, or the Train of Artillery, 'till just about the Time, when the Command of the Forces was put into other Hands. His Lordship was pleas'd to say, he was forc'd to shift as well as he could, with what Money he had of his own, and could pick up and down the World; and was rewarded for his Pains and Services, with having his Bills protested, which he drew from *Genoa*, for Monies put

put on Board Her Majesty's Ships; for which Her Captains were accountable to the Pay-Master, and put out of the Earl's Power. That the Troops receiv'd the full Sum without any Discount, tho' this was made use of by a *Secret of State*, as one Motive for recalling his Lordship; That he had drawn the Bills at 25 *per Cent* Discount. The Earl farther took Notice, That tho' he wanted Money, and all Necessaries whatsoever, it was objected to him, that he did not immediately put the Troops in such a Condition into the Field, which was utterly impossible, for the aforesaid Reasons; and his Lordship affirm'd, that a Merchant had stopp'd and yet detain'd 1400 *l.* of his Lordship's Money in his Hands, for the Damages he pretended to have receiv'd, by the Protesting of the Bills which the Earl of *Peterborough* had drawn in his Favour.

His Lordship farther observ'd, That some Lords had seem'd unsatisfy'd upon this Head, tho' notwithstanding all those Difficulties, it appear'd by the Oaths of all the Officers examin'd in the House, that the Troops sent to the Siege of *Raguena* went without Baggage; which Place was to be taken, to make the Entrance into *Castile* possible; and that all the Regiments begun their March, Regiment by Regiment, the Moment they had their Mules deliver'd to them for their Equipage. His Lordship concluded this Head, with observing, what untrue Representations were made in Favour of others, when, to excuse the fatal Battle of *Almanza*, a King was to be us'd at that Rate, as to have it, in an Account printed by Authority, declar'd, That he took Numbers amounting to 4 or 5000 Men, from a Battle to be fought for his Crown. the very Regiments of Horse and Foot mention'd by Name, whereas it is notoriously known to the whole World, that he took only about 200 miserable *Spanish* Dragoons; and that of the Regiments mention'd to be taken away from the *English* General in *Valencia*, some of them were never in Being, others were Regiments of Train'd-Bands in *Barcelona*, and none of them within 250 Miles of the Place.

Second QUESTION.

That the Earl of Peterborow may acquaint the House of what he knows of the Earl of Galway's Proceedings, during his Stay with the Army at Madrid, his March to Guadalaxara, and his Retreat to Valencia, and if he knows any thing of the Opposition made by the King of Spain, the Count de Noyelles, and the Spanish Ministers and Generals to those Measures?

ANSWER.

To the second Question, the Earl was pleas'd to answer, ' That from the Time the Earl of Galway came first into Spain as far as Almaras, and thence return'd back into Portugal, the Earl of Peterborow had no Advices from the Earl of Galway, no Account of the Motives of that Retreat, or any Hopes given him of the Return of the Portuguese into Spain. That after the raising the Siege of Barcelona, and the Retreat of the French Army out of Catalonia, the Earl of Peterborow receiv'd no Letter, or Message, from the Earl of Galway, after his second Entrance into Spain, nor had the least Notice of his Situation, Circumstances, or Designs, till he saw his Troops retreating from the Enemy to take the strong Camp of Guadalaxara; tho' the Marches of the King from Arragon, and those of the Earl of Peterborow from Valencia, were well known in the Portugal Camp. That two several Officers, sent by my Lord Galway, came to Valencia, and brought no Letters to the Earl of Peterborow, one of them demanding Money for the Pursuit of his Journey.

' That as to the Persons who advis'd the King to go by Arragon, and not by Valencia, he knows no farther, (being at that Time absent from his Majesty) but that having ever extreamly oppos'd it, and having writ to the Secretary of State at his first coming to Valencia against it, he receiv'd an Answer to this Purpose, That he hop'd the Earl of Peterborow would bear the Mortification and Disappointment with Patience, since the King was so
' resolved;

w resolved; and a Messenger, by the appointed Token known to be sent by my Lord Galway, had given Notice, that the said Earl expected the King by the Way of Arragon, and had given to understand how every Thing was prepar'd for his Reception that Way.

Third QUESTION.

3d Question That the Earl of Peterborow acquaint the House what Advices his Lordship receiv'd from the Earl of Galway at Madrid, in Order to concert any Publick Measures, and what his Lordship knows of the Reasons that induced the King of Spain to go to Arragon towards Madrid, and not by Valencia?

A N S W E R,

Answer. To the third Question the Earl is pleased to answer, 'That the Earl of Galway continu'd about 40 Days at Madrid, without making any Endeavours to augment his Troops, or provide any Magazines for the Subsistence of his Army; That meeting the Enemy unexpectedly, and retreating to the Camp of Guadalaxara, the Troops were without Provisions, and in the greatest Disorder; That the Measures taken in that Retreat, where 5000 Men were lost without a Blow, and their whole Cavalry ruin'd, were all positively against the King's Opinion, and that of all Officers and Ministers; that the Earl of Peterborow had the Accounts he gives, from the King of Spain's own Mouth, and several of his Generals; and it will particularly appear by Letters from Count Noyelles, Velt-Mareschal of the Emperor, and General to the King of Spain, and from Mr. Stanhope, which Letters the Earl is ready to produce; and that it is notorious to the whole World, that if the Earl of Galway had pursued the Enemy Ten Days longer, towards the Ebro, all the Horse under the Mareschal of Berwick had deserted to King Charles, and the French could never have returned to Spain.

Fourth QUESTION.

If his Lordship please to give an Account of the Councils of War in Valencia about the 15th of January, 1707. upon Notice of the Earl Rivers sailing into the Streights, and upon the Projects of that Campaign, and what Numbers the King took from the Army, and an Account of his Manifesto upon so doing: Fourth Question,

ANSWER.

To the Fourth Question the Earl is pleased to answer, That several Councils of War were held in the Month of January at Valencia, (about the Time that the Intelligence was brought that the Forces, under the Earl Rivers, were entred into the Mediterranean) in order to adjust the Measures for the ensuing Campaign; That the Matters therein debated, were principally, Whether the Army should march towards Madrid, and seek the Enemy? In the Debates the Earl of Peterborough positively assures, That the Earl of Galway, Mr. Stanhope, and Lord Tyrawley, supported those Measures, with the Portuguese General; and that the King, the Count de Novelles, the Spanish Generals and Ministers, with himself, argu'd strongly against those Measures, as highly dangerous, and impracticable, and this in repeated Councils of War; till, at last, the Earl of Peterborough, solicited by the King of Spain to renew the Debate, desir'd the King, that all call'd to the Council should bring their Opinions in Writing, that every Body's Opinion, and Reasons for that Opinion, might appear and be known to the World; which, according to the King's Commands, were put in Writing, and deliver'd at the Council. That the said Earl sent his Opinion home, and gave the Lord Treasurer an Account of the controverted Points, in that Council of War, by Letters about that Time, and after the Battle of Almanza, from Genoa; which Letters, attested upon Oath to be true Copies, he is ready to produce.

‘ That the King’s Opinion, and that of all his
 ‘ Generals and Ministers, in Concurrence with the
 ‘ Earl of *Peterborough*, was over-ruled by a Minister
 ‘ of Her Majesty, assuring that Her Majesty had
 ‘ given him Orders to declare in Her Name, that
 ‘ Her positive Orders were, That they should seek
 ‘ the Enemy, march to *Madrid*, and not divide the
 ‘ Forces, upon any Occasion whatsoever.

‘ That in a subsequent Council of War, the best
 ‘ Measures were concerted for the putting this in
 ‘ Execution, against which the King, and so many
 ‘ Generals, and Foreign Ministers had declar’d;
 ‘ and that it was unanimously agreed, the Army
 ‘ should march by the Head of the *Tagus* into *Aragon*,
 ‘ to avoid the Enemy’s Horse in the Plains,
 ‘ and not have that River to pass before the
 ‘ Enemy.

‘ That notwithstanding this, the Earl of *Galloway*
 ‘ brought the Army into the Plains of *Valencia*, the
 ‘ direct contrary Route to that of *Aragon*, and into
 ‘ all those Dangers, which he was to avoid, by
 ‘ marching by the Head of the *Tagus*.

‘ That, by Letters from my Lord *Sunderland* to
 ‘ Mr. *Stanhope* and Lord *Galloway*, before the House,
 ‘ it appears that these Lords and Persons differ’d in
 ‘ Opinion from the rest. The Subject Matter of
 ‘ their Opinion being inserted, and it being taken
 ‘ Notice of in such Letters, that these Opinions in
 ‘ Writing were receiv’d, and agreeable to the Lord
 ‘ *Treasurer*’s Thoughts, and Mr. *Stanhope* thank’d and
 ‘ approv’d for what he had offer’d in the Queen’s
 ‘ Name.

‘ That the Earl of *Peterborough* was the more of
 ‘ that Opinion, because the Duke of *Savoy* and
 ‘ Prince *Eugene* had declar’d their Sentiments for a
 ‘ *Defensive War* at that time in *Spain*, and had com-
 ‘ municated their Thoughts to *Charles III.* upon that
 ‘ Subject, to the certain Knowledge of the Earl of
 ‘ *Peterborough*, as he can make appear by Authentick
 ‘ Papers from the King of *Spain*.

‘ That the Earl sent a Project of the Duke of
 ‘ *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*, in concert with himself
 ‘ to the Queen, which Her Majesty had Her self
 ‘ requir’d, in which the said Sentiments might ap-
 ‘ pear, if the Earl had the Queen’s Leave to pro-
 ‘ duce it.

‘ That

* That he went into *Italy* by the Queen's Commands and Sollicitations, with Powers and Authorities to negotiate and treat with the Duke of *Savoy*, though it is true he was found Fault with for so doing, as if he had not the Queen's Orders (which yet he is ready to produce) and was recall'd upon that Pretence; that those Orders were communicated to the King of *Spain*, Lord *Galway*, Mr. *Stanhope*, the Generals, and Ministers of the Army, then at *Guadalaxara*, and he was by them unanimously solicited to go for *Italy*, in pursuance of those Orders, and this agreed to in a Council of War.

* That an Objection rais'd, that he went alone when order'd to go with Troops, is of no weight, since while he was preparing to execute those Orders according to that Letter, a strong Squadron of the Ships were commanded away to the *West-Indies*, under the Admirals appointed from *England*, and the particular Ships mention'd for that Service. That those Orders were founded upon the Supposition that *Madrid*, and all *Spain*, were in the Hands of King *Charles*; that notwithstanding the total Alteration of Affairs, it was not in the Power of the Earl of *Peterborow* to prevent this fatal Separation of the Fleet, though he propos'd and solicited the other Admirals to joyn with him in setting aside Orders so prejudicial to the Publick, but could not prevail: when yet they allow'd it made the Fleet useless for that Year, where they were, and that the Squadron under their precise and positive Orders, could be of no Service in the *West-Indies*, not even to go out off there to pursue the Gallions, had they had Intelligence of them.

* That the King of *Spain*, Count *Noyelles*, Mr. *Stanhope*, and *Zinzerling*, by the King's Order, solicited the Earl of *Peterborow*'s Return into *Spain*, and he was order'd by his Catholick Majesty to sollicite, in the most pressing Manner, that the Earl of *Galway* might be recall'd, and the *Portuguese* Troops removed; That, accordingly, when he had sent the Project upon *Thoulon*, and against *France*, to the Secretary of State, he return'd, and assisted at the several Councils, which are now enquired into,

and of which he has given a full and true Account; and that he was the more pressing and endeavouring to prevent the rash Measures which brought on the Battle of *Almanza*; because the *Defensive* in *Spain*, was agreed on by the Duke of *Savoy*, and Prince *Eugene*, in order to the Design projected against *Thoulon*: Which Design against *Thoulon* was wholly alter'd, and made so impracticable, that the Duke of *Savoy*, in the most publick and solemn Manner, declar'd his Unwillingness to engage in it.

That then, in those Councils, when the Earl *Rivers* was arriv'd, and landed at *Alicant*, farther Debates arose, What Advices should be given him, and what propos'd to him, to execute with his Troops? The Project approv'd, and offer'd by my Lord *Galway* and Mr. *Stanhope*, was, (to the best of his Remembrance) That the Troops should advance to some little Town near the Enemy, with Assurance given my Lord *Rivers*, that in some few Days, he should be sustained with a considerable Body of Horse, and some Foot: That in the Particular he refers himself to the Earl *Rivers*, not having so perfect Remembrance of it, as the rest; but that he perfectly remembers that he oppos'd, with the utmost Warmth, that any such Proposition should be made to the Earl *Rivers*, it being certain (however dangerous and improper it was) that should such Measures be pursu'd, that Earl, being wholly ignorant of the Situation of Affairs, would not object against marching towards the Enemy.

He perfectly remembers, that at these Councils there was no Account given, that could be depended upon, of the Enemy's Forces, who, at that Time, were known to have a Body of near Ten Thousand Horse, and might soon be drawn together from their Quarters; he knew that those Troops could do no Service, but must remain fatigu'd and expos'd, and without the Forces promised in a few Days to support them, which he was certain could not joyn them in a Month, and thought himself obliged to give my Lord *Rivers*, and Brigadier *Gorges*, this Account, That the Earl

Rivers

Rivers might take the utmost Cautions, and be upon his Guard.

That according to the Account he gave, the Earl Rivers's Forces were fatigu'd, and expos'd for near a Month without any Reinforcement from the Earl of Galway, and at last Orders sent to make a Retreat, which could not be executed without great Hazard to the Troops.

That upon the Earl Rivers's Arrival at Valencia, after such Usage to himself and Her Majesty's Troops, the Earl of Peterborow met him just going to the King, and told him, *why he was so positive in the Information given him, that he should not be joyn'd by any Troops in a Month's Time?* Which was because he knew, that the new Commissaries they had chosen for furnishing Bread, and other Provisions for the Troops, at a higher Rate than they were furnished before, were not engaged by their Contract to deliver the Necessaries for the Troops which were to joyn the Earl Rivers, till a Month after the Time they were promised it; and the Earl of Peterborow then desired the Earl Rivers to ask the King, *Whether this Matter of Fact were not true?* Who, as, as he believes, might tell him the same Thing.

Fifth QUESTION.

What the Motives were of the King of Spain's leaving the Army, when it was resolv'd to march towards Madrid, and towards the Enemy; and whether there were any Orders pretended from England for those Measures? Fifth Question,

A N S W E R.

To the Fifth Question, the Earl is pleas'd to answer, *That the King of Spain, when the Troops were marching into Murcia, towards the Enemy, assembled a Council to no other purpose, but to send, by the Hands of his Secretary of State, a Protest, with his Reasons why he would not march with the Army, but go to protect his Subjects in Catalonia; the Contents of which Protest, the Earl very well remembers, having had a Copy of it, by* Answer,

the King's Order. That he has Instruments under the King's Hand and Seal, to shew how he was over-ruled, and contradicted in the Matters he thought fit to propose for the Publick Service.

Sect, 3. General Stanhope's LETTER to Sir Charles Hedges.

Valencia, January 15. N. S. 1707.

S I R,

Mr. Stanhope's
Letter to
Sr. Charles
Hedges.

SINCE my last of the 25th of December, we have receiv'd the ill News of the King of Portugal's Death, and the Loss of Alcantara. The same Ships brought us Letters from my Lord Rivers and Sir Cloudesty Shovell, acquainting us, They had taken the Resolution of bringing the Land-Forces to this Kingdom: Upon these Advices, and the Arrival of the Earl of Peterborough from Italy, several Conferences have been held on the Operations of the next Campaign. Inclosed I send you the Opinions given by my Lord Galway, Sir Charles Hara, and my self, in Writing, as the King had desir'd. What is mention'd therein of taking Oriuela and Murcia, as soon as the Forces shall Land, is agreed unanimously; as likewise to sollicite either Succours, or a powerful Diversion from Italy; and also to engage, if possible, a Squadron to stay in these Seas. I am sorry it is doubtful, whether this latter can be compass'd, Sir Cloudesty Shovell having writ Word, That his Ships will return soon after the Landing of the Troops; and if the Succours the French give out they are to have, (of which my Lord Peterborough will inform you more particularly) are really marching, a Squadron would be necessary to hinder them from hurting us in Catalonia; which would otherwise require more Troops for the Defence of it, than we can spare, and leave our selves a sufficient Force to go to Madrid. The main Part of our Votes, which relates to the Design of the Campaign, is not yet determin'd, there being many Opinions that we should not think of Madrid, but act Defensively, and

and in several Bodies. I have, in most of my Letters, since I came hither, either to my Lord Treasurer, or you, express'd my Apprehension this would be aim'd at; and therefore hope we shall soon be inform'd from you of Her Majesty's Pleasure in this Particular. I have, perhaps, been guilty of a Fault in supporting my Opinion, which is the same with my Lord Galway's, too warmly at some of these Conferences, having said, *That Her Majesty did not spend such vast Sums, and send such Numbers of Forces to Garrison Towns in Catalonia and Valencia, but make King Charles Master of the Spanish Monarchy; and that, if it was insisted upon, to divide the Forces, and put our selves on the Defensive, I should, in Her Majesty's Name, protest against such Measures.* The Fault I apprehend my self to have committed, was using the Expression of *Protesting in Her Majesty's Name*, in Presence of my Lord Peterborough, who has Characters from Her Majesty so much Superior to mine, and from whom it was my Fortune to differ in Opinion, on this Occasion. His Lordship will have communicated to you the Projects he has concerted with the Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene; for the Execution of which a strong Squadron is necessary. If the Assistance of our Fleet can engage those Princes to march by Land to Thoudon, it may, on that Condition, be worth our while to spare some Foot from hence, for the Execution of such a Design, as destroying their Naval Strength, tho' we should be reduced to act *Defensively* here: For let us take never so good Resolutions, I cannot help repeating my Apprehensions to you, that we shall do no great Matters, while we have so many Generals so little dispos'd to agree. Experience has so fully convinc'd me of my Disability to procure that good Understanding amongst our selves, which is necessary for the Queen's Service, that I do, with the greatest Earnestness, renew my Application to you, that I may be recall'd from a Station, in which I am perfectly useless to Her Majesty, and am ruining my self; being forc'd to live at much greater Expence, than my Allowances will bear. Your Favour in this Matter will be ever most thankfully acknowledg'd

by him; who is, with the greatest Respect,
Your most Humble and most Obedient Ser-
vant,

JAMES STANHOPE.

SECT. 4. *The Earl of PETERBOROW's*
Opinion at the Council of War at Valencia,
January 15. 1707. N. S.

AN *Offensive War* is of Shew; and Reputation
to the Generals and the Troops, but the *De-*
fensive is often of most Utility to the Publick.

Our Circumstances require vigorous Efforts in
Italy or *Spain*. In the last, the *Defensive* secures us
the Crown of *Aragon*, but the Troops in *Italy*
can only give the Mortal Blow, *that is*, enter
France. Neither can it be doubted, if the *French*
desist from their Hopes in *Italy*, but that the
great Force in that Country will be usefully em-
ploy'd by the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*.

No positive Opinions can be given without
knowing the Condition of the Fleet. Without
the Assistance of the Sea, the best Dispositions in
Italy are useless. If that were wanting, all must
be hazarded in *Spain*, the War there being of an
inconceivable Expence to the Allies; but the Dif-
ficulties of subsisting Armies in *Castile* are suffi-
ciently apparent, by the last Campaign; and the
Dangers are evident of putting the Whole upon
the Risk of passing to *Madrid*, before an Army
so Superior in Cavalry.

The *Tage* must likewise be pass'd before the
Enemy (if marching by *Murcia*) without Pon-
toons, or the necessary Preparations for such an
Attempt. The Precipices of that River are natu-
ral Fortifications: If there are Plains near *Aran-*
jues, it is almost equally impossible to pass them
before an Army in *Battalia*, without a great Supe-
riority in Artillery; and nothing is more easy to
a Body of Horse so numerous, than to cut off the
necessary Provisions, in a Country where they are
so scarce.

* IF the Troops advance into *Castile* towards *Madrid*, without taking the necessary Precautions for the Defence of *Catalonia*, either *Madrid* must fall into our Power, or all is lost. It is to be doubted, whether the Possession of *Madrid* (without the Defeat of the Enemy's Army) be Decisive; but the Loss of *Catalonia* is certain, if the Places there are not better fortify'd and provided, and if Forces are not sent into that Province, or those Parts of *Aragon*, near that Frontier; which may serve, at the same Time, for the Defence of the fortify'd Places of *Catalonia*, and towards preventing the Succours from that Side of *Navarre*.


* If we hope for a Maritime Force betimes in these Seas, which may be Superior to the Enemy, there does not appear the least Necessity for rash Measures; and the least Disgrace, or great Fatigues alone, may give our Troops that Inclination to desert, which the Enemy will not fail to improve, when in a proper Situation.

* Above all Things the Defence of *Catalonia*, and what we have, is necessary. Our Intelligences assure us, That great Numbers of Troops assemble in *Roussillon*, and that great Magazines are forming there for Foot and Horse, and all war-like Necessaries. But to conclude, What better Opinions can be offer'd than those of the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*? Who have doubtless communicated them to the Emperor, the Queen, and his Catholick Majesty, where that Duke has Ministers.

Sect. 5. *The Earl of SUNDERLAND's Letter to my Lord Galway.*

My Lord,

* HIS is to acknowledge the Receipt of your Lordship's Letter, by Mr. Stanhope from Valencia, of October the 29th, N. S. together with a Copy of your Letter to the Lord Rivers, of the same Date. And to acquaint you, that Her Majesty does approve of the Resolution of my Lord Rivers Landing his Forces in Valencia; and that Dec. 23. She 1706.


 She has sent him Directions to go forthwith, in Compliance with the Desires of the King of *Spain*, and your Lordship, notwithstanding any Orders he may receive from thence to the contrary; such having been some Time since, I am commanded also, by Her Majesty, to acquaint your Lordship, how concern'd She is at the Uneasiness you are under, in the Service, which makes you desire so much to retire; which Request Her Majesty would not deny, but that She is of Opinion, that besides what relates to the Command of Her own Troops, and any Influence that is necessary to be had upon the King of *Spain*, there is no Body but your Lordship that can possibly, in any sort, manage the *Portuguese*; so that, if you should retire, that Alliance would be quite useless, and consequently the whole Affairs of *Spain* irretrievable. I am confident, when you reflect upon this, you have Her Majesty's Service, and the Common Cause, so much at Heart, that you will have Patience, at least, one Campaign more; and your Lordship may depend upon it, that there is nothing in the Queen's Power to do, to make you as easy as possible, and to remove the Difficulties you have hitherto struggled with, that will not be done. You will see, by Her Majesty's Letter to the King of *Spain*, how much She takes this to Heart, and how strongly She insists upon his having an entire Confidence in your Counsels and Advice.

I will not say any more upon this Subject: You will have it so much more strongly represented to you by my Lord Treasurer in his Letter, and by Monsieur de Montandre, when you see him. I must also acquaint you that the Queen has order'd my Lord *Peterborow*'s Commission of Ambassador to be recall'd, which I hope, will contribute to make all that Matter more easy. Since Her Majesty is willing to consent that the Troops with the Lord *Rivers*, should joyn the King of *Spain* and the Troops in *Valencia*, it is expected they should be kept all together in one Corps, and under one General, that they may march strait to *Madrid*, without dividing themselves, or amusing themselves in taking inconsider-
able

able Places, and such little Projects; the doing of which before, was one great Reason, that this last Campaign, you was not joyn'd by any Body of Troops sufficient to keep you in Possession of *Madrid*. This makes it yet more necessary for your Lordship to stay: I am sure no Body but your self will have Influence, or Credit enough to keep them together; and to enable you the better to do this, the most effectual Measures will be taken to persuade the *Portuguese* to make the Diverſion they have promis'd, by the Way of *Teledo*; and in order to it, they will be assured, that the Troops from *Ireland*, that were to follow the Lord Rivers, shall be sent as soon as possible, to joyn them, and enter *Spain* that Way. I must also acquaint you, that such Measures are now taking with the Duke of *Savoy*, for the next Year's Campaign, as will effectually prevent the *French* sending any considerable Force more into *Spain*. I send you here enclos'd a Copy of Monsieur Cavalier's Letter to the Queen; if you do think what he proposes practicable, and that the Circumstances of Affairs do allow it, Her Majesty thinks it would be of great Advantage to the Common Cause; but that must be left to your Judgment. I gave you an Account in my last, that all the Cloathing was gone from hence, except that of Eight Battalions: As for the Six Regiments, whose Officers are to be sent Home to raise their Men, it is Her Majesty's Pleasure, that the Cloathing of the said Regiments be sent back, and that your Lordship would order an Account of the Off-Reckonings to be sent hither. I am, with great Truth,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most Humble

and Obedient Servant,

SUNDERLAND.

Sect. 6. *The PROTESTS of several Lords at that Occasion.*

January 9th 1710.

Resolv'd, That the Earl of Peterborow has given a very faithful, just, and honourable Account of the Councils of War in Valencia.

January 21st. 1710.

To the Questions for rejecting the Petitions of the Earl of Galway and Lord Tyrawley.

Dissentient,

‘ Because, that when a Question was stated in the House, which seem’d to us to import a Censure on the Conduct of the Earl of Galway, Lord Tyrawley, and General Stanhope, the two Lords being now in Town, should, we conceive, have been heard in their Defence, before the Question pass’d, tho’ they had not petition’d to put in their Answers; much less ought the said Petitions to have been rejected; and we think that their having been before examin’d, only as to what they remembred concerning the Council of Valencia, (when they did not know that any, much less what Censure was intended upon the Opinions given at that Council) is not sufficient to satisfy what we apprehend to be the Rule of *Natural Justice* that every one should have an Opportunity of answering for themselves, at least upon these their humble Petitions, before what we take to be a Publick Censure should pass upon them.

Bedford,

The Appendix.

125

| | | |
|---------------|-------------------|--------------|
| edford. | Devonshire: | Kent. |
| Salisfax. | Haverſham. | Lincoln. |
| Glouceſter. | Sunderland. | Dorcheſter. |
| Wſtburnham. | Wharton. | Berkeley. |
| Wil. Sarum. | Jo. Lich. & Cove. | J. Bangor. |
| R. Petreburg. | Stamford. | Herbert. |
| Rockingham. | Orford. | Harvey. |
| Mobun. | Somers. | Bridgewater. |
| Marlborough. | Comper. | Godolphin. |
| J. Winton. | W. Lincoln. | J. Ely. |
| W. Carlol. | Scarborough. | C. Norwich. |
| Job. Landaff. | W. Aſaph. | |

‘ Then it being mov’d, That the Earl of *Galway* and Lord *Tyrawley* (if without) might be call’d in and heard; it was order’d accordingly, and they not being preſent, the Houſe according to Order, was adjourn’d during Pleaſure, and put into a Committee to take into farther Conſideration the preſent State of the War in *Spain*. After long time ſpent therein, the Houſe was reſum’d, and the Earl of *Abingdon* reported, That the Committee had come to the following Reſolution; viz. That the Earl of *Galway*, Lord *Tyrawley*, and General *Stanhope*, inſiſting at a Conference held at *Valencia*, ſometime in January, 1706-7, in the Preſence of the King of *Spain*, and the Queen’s Name being uſed in Maintenance of their Opinion, for an Offenſive War, contrary to the King of *Spain*’s Opinion, and that of all the General Officers, and Publick Miniſters, except the Marquiſs *das Minas*; and the Opinion of the Earl of *Galway*, Lord *Tyrawley*, and General *Stanhope*, being purſued in the Operations of the following Campaign, was the unhappy Occaſion of the Battle of *Almanza*, and one great Cauſe of our Miſfortunes in *Spain*, and of the Diſappointment of the Duke of *Savoy*’s Expedition before *Toulon*, concerted with her Majeſty.

‘ Then the Queſtion was put, That the Houſe agree with the Committee in the ſaid Reſolution. It was reſolv’d in the Affirmative.

Dissentient,

Dissentient;

1. 'Because we conceive, that the Proofs which have been before the House, were not sufficient to warrant the Facts, as they were stated in the Question.

2. 'Because we conceive, that the said Proofs do not support the Consequences drawn from the Facts stated in the Question; especially the Disappointment of the Expedition against Toulon, which (as we humbly apprehend) was clearly occasioned by other Causes, and not by the Cause assigned in the Question.

3. 'Because we conceive it may be of dangerous Consequence, if those who may have the Honour to serve the Queen in Spain, should from hence have Reason to apprehend, that they may be censured for presuming to insist on such Opinions as shall appear to them to be most for the Queen's Service and the common-Cause, if contrary to the Opinion of the King of Spain and his Ministers.

'The same Lords have subscrib'd to these Reasons, as to that against Rejecting the Petitions.

Die Veneris, January 12th.

* The House according to Order, was adjourn'd during Pleasure, and put into a Committee to take into farther Consideration, the present State of the War in Spain; after a long time spent, the House was resum'd, and the Earl of Abingdon reported, That the Committee had come to the following Resolutions, viz.

1. 'That it appears by the Earl of Sunderland's Letter, that the carrying on the War Offensively in Spain, was approv'd, and directed by the Ministers, notwithstanding the Design of attempting Toulon, which the Ministers at that time knew was concerted with the Duke of Savoy, and therefore are justly to be blamed for contributing to all our Misfortunes in Spain, and to the Disappointment of the Expedition against Toulon.

2. 'That the Earl of Peterborow, during the time he had the Honour of commanding the Army in Spain,

did perform many great and eminent Services; and if the Opinion he gave in the Council of War at Valencia had been followed, it might very probably have prevented the Misfortunes that have happen'd since in Spain.

Then the first Resolution being read by the Clerk, the Question was put, *That the House do agree with the Committee in this Resolution.*

In was resolv'd in the Affirmative.

Dissentient,

'Because that, considering the Army of the Allies in Spain was to receive so great an Addition of Troops, sent under the Earl Rivers, the general Desire and Expectation of the Kingdom to have the War brought to a speedy Conclusion, and all other Circumstances of the War, as it then stood, we are of Opinion that an *Offensive War* was then fittest for those in Her Majesty's Service to advise; and we do not find Reason, by any thing arising on the Examinations and Debates, to be of another Opinion; the Occasion of Fighting the Battle of *Almanza* depending, as we conceive, on Causes subsequent to that Advice; the ill Success of it, as we apprehend, being justly attributed to other manifest Reasons; and the real Design on Toulon, as finally adjusted with the Duke of Savoy, not requiring, as appears to us, the Assistance of any Forces from Spain.

Devonshire.

Kent.

Lincoln.

Wharton.

Godolphin.

Gil. Sarum.

Somers.

Jq. Litch. & Cove.

W. Asaph.

Dorset.

Sunderland.

Bolton.

Bedford.

Leicester.

Stamford.

Rockingham.

Scarborough.

J. Ely.

W. Lincoln.

Jq. Landaff.

Harvey.

Bangor.

Marlborough.

Dorchester.

Orford.

Herbert.

Mobun.

Cowper.

Asburnham.

C. Norwich.

Bridgewater.

Derby.

Sect. 7. *The Earl of Galway's* R E P L Y, or
O B S E R V A T I O N S upon the *Earl of Peter-*
borow's Answers, to the Five Questions propos'd
to his Lordship by the Lords, are as follows.

The Earl of Galway's Observations, on the Earl of Peterborow's Answers. YOUR Lordships having been pleas'd to allow me a Copy of all such Papers as have been produc'd to prove the Truth of the Earl of *Peterborow's* Answers to the five Questions that were propos'd to him by this Honourable House, together with a Copy of those Questions and Answers, with Leave to answer to any such Part thereof, as I might conceive my self to be concern'd in, and have not already sufficiently explain'd in my Narrative, I do take the Liberty of observing to your Lordships, that,

'The Earl of *Peterborow*, to the first Question, is pleas'd to say,—— *The Management of the War in Spain, when under the Conduct of other Generals, was not only supported with great Numbers of Men, and vast Sums of Money, but also with notorious Falsehoods, publish'd in their Favour to excuse their repeated Disgraces*——whereas his Lordship cannot but remember, that when he sail'd from *Portugal* with the King of *Spain* to *Barcelona*, he left only one Regiment of Horse, and five of Foot, under my Command in that Country, I having voluntarily offer'd him, and he as freely accepted of Two Regiments of Dragoons from *Portugal*, and Four Battalions of Foot from *Gibraltar*, which I had sent to the Defence of that Place.

'I declare I never traduc'd the said Earl's Conduct, either by Letters or otherwise; tho' it seems the Queen had been fully inform'd thereof, particularly in regard to the Misunderstanding between his Lordship and the King of *Spain*, to which his Catholick Majesty has attributed his Delays in marching to his Capital, as may appear by Count *Gallas's* Memorial, a Copy whereof lies upon your Lordship's Table. 'Tis well known, the first Disgrace that

that ever happen'd to us in Spain, was occasion'd by his Lordship's not joining us in time, at Madrid; and all the Misfortunes that attended us afterwards, were owing to that Neglect.

His Lordship is pleas'd to say farther in his Answer to the same Question, That to excuse the fatal Battle of Almanza, a King was to be us'd at that Rate, as to have it, in an Account Printed by Authority, declar'd that he took Numbers amounting to 4 or 5000 Men, from a Battle to be Fought for his Crown, the very Regiments of Horse and Foot mention'd by Name; whereas it is notoriously known to the whole World, that he took only about 200 miserable Spanish Dragoons, and that of the Regiments mention'd to be taken away from the English General in Valencia, some of them were never in Being, others were Regiments of Trained-Bands in Barcelona; and none of them within 250 Miles of the Place. — Whereupon I beg leave to observe, that notwithstanding the Earl's Reflection on that Paper publish'd by Authority, the Account therein printed, is so far from having been exaggerated, that there were actually some Battalions of regular Troops absent in Catalonia, besides those mention'd in the Gazette, June, 1707; and several Officers who were at Almanza can depose, there was not one Spanish Corps, either Horse, Foot, or Dragoons, on our side, at that Battle.

If Part of the King's Forces were at 250 Miles distance, that may be a Reason why they could not be at the Battle; but none can be given for their being at that Distance, except in the Case of some few Garrisons, which might, indeed, have been necessary, but could not require above 6 or 7 Battalions, whilst the Army was then in the Field; whereas his Catholick Majesty had, at that time, in his own Pay, in Spain, above 6000 Men, besides the Dutch and English that were in Arragon and Catalonia. And those Regiments which the Earl is pleas'd to call Trained-Bands, because they bore the Name of some particular Town or Province that rais'd or subsisted them, are no more so, than the Regiments of Picardy and Burgundy, in France, tho' newly rais'd.

' In his Lordship's Answer to the second Question
 ' he is pleas'd to aver, *That from the time the Earl of*
 ' *Galway came first into Spain, as far as Almaras,*
 ' *and thence return'd back to Portugal, the Earl of Pe-*
 ' *terborow had no Advices from the Earl of Galway,*
 ' *no Account of the Motives of that Retreat, or any Hopes*
 ' *given him of the Return of the Portuguese into Spain:*
 ' What his Lordship says upon this Occasion, is
 ' very true; for whilst he was at so great a Distance
 ' belieg'd in *Barcelona*, and the Duke of *Berwick*,
 ' with a considerable Body of Horse between him
 ' and us, it was to no Purpose to think of sending
 ' Dispatches by Land, neither was it necessary to
 ' inform the Enemy that way, that the *Portuguese*
 ' were resolv'd (notwithstanding the repeated In-
 ' stances of the Foreign Generals to the contrary)
 ' to return back again to their own Country, after
 ' their Army had advanc'd as far as the Bridge of
 ' *Almaras*. But when we got to *Madrid*, I imme-
 ' diately sent so many Expresses with Letters, both
 ' to the Earl of *Peterborow*, and the King of *Spain*,
 ' that it was morally impossible his Lordship could
 ' have been ignorant, above Eight Days of our Ar-
 ' rival there: And I have since been assured, by the
 ' Inhabitants of *Barcelona*, that they were all inform'd
 ' of it by that time; from whence I must conclude,
 ' that his Lordship's Delays in joining us, were volun-
 ' tary, and not occasioned by want of Intelligence.
 ' I have asserted in the Narrative, which I deliver'd
 ' into this most Honourable House, that I do verily
 ' believe, if the *Portuguese* Army had been join'd
 ' in time, after their Arrival at *Madrid*, that the
 ' Forces with the King of *Spain*, and under the
 ' Command of the Earl of *Peterborow*, we might
 ' have been able to have driven the Duke of *Anjou*
 ' out of *Spain*, and have put an end to an expen-
 ' sive War; nor was this my Opinion only, but
 ' that of all the World at that time. And I find
 ' his Lordship thinks it so far imports him, to be
 ' clear of this Imputation, that he is resolv'd to be
 ' rid of it at any Rate. For certainly nothing less
 ' than an Apprehension of this Nature could have
 ' made him aver a Fact, so improbable as that,
 ' where, in his farther Answer to the same Que-
 ' stion, he says, ——— *That he receiv'd no Letter, no*
 ' *Message*

Message from the Earl of Galway, — after his second Entrance into Spain; nor had the least notice of his Situation, Circumstances, or Designs, till he saw his Troops retreating from the Enemy, to take the strong Camp of Guadalaxara.

Now what could be the Design of his Lordship's marching to *Guadalaxara*, with so small a Body of Troops, as is mentioned in my Narrative, unless he knew he was to meet us there? Besides, his Lordship forgets that he came not to *Guadalaxara*, till some Days after the *Portuguese* had been actually incamp'd there, as I can make appear by the Oath of several Officers; and consequently it was impossible for him to have seen us retreating thither.

I believe it may be necessary upon this occasion to repeat, that when his Lordship did join us, he brought no more *English* Troops with him, than one Regiment of Dragoons, and a Detachment of another, tho' he had actually at that time, under his Command in *Spain*, 13 *English* Battalions, and 4 Regiments of Dragoons; as likewise that the Officer, who (his Lordship says) pass'd through his Quarters, with Letters for the King of *Spain*, and none for him, was never design'd to have gone within several Leagues of his Lordship, unless he had been obliged to it, by a Party of the Enemy, as I have already explain'd more at large in my Narrative; and I cannot help observing, 'tis very improbable, that that Officer should have had occasion to apply to the Earl's Secretary for Money, because I gave him an Hundred Pistoles at the time I dispatch'd him.

In his Lordship's Answer to the 3d Question, he is pleas'd to say, — *That the Earl of Galway continued about 40 Days at Madrid, without making any Endeavours to augment his Troops, or provide any Magazines for the Subsistence of his Army; that meeting the Enemy unexpectedly, and retreating to the Camp of Guadalaxara, the Troops were without Provisions, and in the greatest Disorder.* In reply to this Paragraph, I do affirm, that the *Portuguese* staid no longer time at *Madrid*, than was necessary to get the King proclaim'd there, which did not exceed Ten Days; then advanc'd as far as *Guadalaxara*,

laxara, and afterwards to *Guadaraxa*, about 60 Miles beyond *Madrid*, where we obliged part of the Duke of *Anjou's* Troops to repass the River, but were not willing to engage them at a time, when we had Reason to expect we should have been joyn'd in a very few Days, by the Forces with the King of *Spain*, and Earl of *Peterborow*, which was the only secure Method left us to augment our Troops; for it would have been very imprudent to have attempted to form Corps of the *Castilians*, who were intirely devoted to the Duke of *Anjou's* Interest. But all the Officers of the Army know we were so far from wanting Provisions our selves, that we sent a Convoy of 8000 Loaves to meet the King and Earl of *Peterborow*; which (by their Delay in not advancing fast enough) grew mouldy; and was afterwards pillaged by the Peasants. His Lordship's Information of our want of Intelligence of the Enemy's Motions, and of our Disorder upon the Retreat, are as great Mistakes as the former: For the Occasion of our advancing to *Guadaraxa*, was purely to post our selves in such a manner, as to prevent the Enemy from marching or sending Detachments to intercept the King of *Spain*; and when we had Reason to believe him out of Danger, we return'd to *Guadalaxara*, there to be joyn'd by the King and Earl of *Peterborow*; nor was it possible for his Lordship to have seen our Disorder, had there been any; because, as I have already observed, he came not to *Guadalaxara* himself, till some Days after we had been incamp'd there.

Notwithstanding the Earl of *Peterborow* is pleas'd to say, — That we lost 5000 Men in the Retreat to *Valencia* without a Blow, and entirely ruin'd our whole Cavalry: 'Tis certain, our Loss upon that Occasion was very inconsiderable, if any, and the Retreat made in so good Order, that the Enemy (superior as they were in Number) never durst venture to attack us; after the warm Reception, 22 of their Squadrons met with from Two Battalions under the Command of Colonel *Wade*, in the Town of *Villa Nova*, notwithstanding we were oblig'd to cross Plains and Rivers in their View.

And

‘ And though his Lordship avers in his Answer to this Question, — *That this Retreat was made against the King’s Opinion, and that of all his Officers and Ministers*; it is certain the Retreat was concerted and agreed upon in a Council of War. ‘Tis true some Persons about the King seem’d, at first, inclinable to have taken Quarters in *Castile*, but that was soon after found impracticable; for none of those *Spaniards*, who were best acquainted with the Country, could make a Disposition of Quarters, where the Troops could be secure; and therefore it was resolv’d immediately to cross the *Tagus*, before the approaching Rains should have rendred the Fords impracticable; which being done, our next Design was to have lodg’d our selves behind the River *Xucar*: But neither could this be done, without taking a small Town with a Castle upon that River, that commanded a Bridge, where the Enemy had a Garrison; and therefore a Disposition was made for attacking this Town; but by the Delay of the King’s Generals, the Execution of this Matter was so long deferr’d, that the Enemy had already reinforced their Garrison, and were advanc’d so near us with a superior Force, that it was not thought advisable to attempt the Place. Thus the only Resource left us was the Kingdom of *Valencia*, whither we were absolutely obliged to retreat, that we might preserve our Communication with the Seas, and continue with Security.

‘ Nor is it to be wondred, that Count *Noyelles*, in his Letter to the Earl of *Peterborow*, should seem dissatisfied with the Measures that were then taken, since ’tis well known, that General used underhand to ridicule those very Opinions in Councils of War, to which he had given his own Assent: For being disappointed of the Command of the Army, (which was what he expected at his first Arrival) he seem’d resolv’d, that no other General should have an Army to command. ‘Tis very notorious, that a *Dutch* and *Spanish* Battalion, with a Detachment of *English* and *Portuguese*, amounting to above 3000 Men, were sent to *Cuenca*, and thrown away there, (after it had been resolv’d to retreat to *Valencia*) purely to sa-

to satisfy his Importunity; for I always foresaw, it would be impossible to protect a Garrison at that Distance from our Quarters; but what is still more extraordinary, the sending the King's Troops into Arragon with part of the Dutch, who might otherwise have been at the Battle of Almanza, was another fatal Effect of Count Noyelles's Advice.

In the Earl of Peterborow's Answer to the Fourth Question, he is pleas'd to say, — *That several Councils of War were held in the Month of January, at Valencia, about the time that Intelligence was brought, that the Forces under the Earl Rivers, were entered into the Mediterranean, in order to adjust the Measures for the ensuing Campaign: That the Matters therein debated were principally, Whether the Army should march towards Madrid, and seek the Enemy? In the Debates, the Earl of Peterborow positively assures, That the Earl of Galway, Mr. Stanhope, and the Lord Tyrawley, supported those Measures with the Portuguese General; and that the King, the C. de Noyelles, the Spanish General, and Ministers, with himself, argued strongly against those Measures, as highly dangerous and impracticable; and this in repeated Councils of War, till, at last, the Earl of Peterborow, solicited by the King of Spain to renew the Debate, desired the King, that he would order all, call'd to the Council to bring their Opinions in Writing, that every Body's Opinion, and Reasons for that Opinion might appear, and be known to the World; which according to the King's Commands were put in Writing, and delivered at the Council.*

In Reply to this Assertion, I would beg Leave to appeal to your Lordships Memories, whether, upon the first mention of these Resolutions in this most Honourable House, the Earl did not as positively affirm, *That the Conclusive Council for the Operations of the ensuing Campaign was held on the 15th of January; and whether he did not offer to depose on Oath, that in that very Council, no Person whatever was of Opinion for making an Offensive War, and against dividing the Troops, but the Lord Tyrawley, Mr. Stanhope, and I. Soon after, indeed, upon farther Recollection, he was pleas'd to add the Marquis das Minas to our Number, and I observe*

he has since given himself a much larger Latitude, both as to the time of holding that Council, and as to the Persons who voted for an *Offensive War*. His Lordship is now so far from confining himself to a Day, that he takes in the whole Month, and by accusing us more modestly, for having opposed only the King, Count Noyelles, himself, and the Spanish Generals and Ministers, leaves half the Council on our side; For supposing all the Spanish Generals and Ministers to have assisted at that Council, there could only have been Twelve Persons there, viz. Prince Lichtenstein, Count Oropeza, Count Corsana, Count Cardona, Count Noyelles, my Lord Peterborow, the Marquis das Minas, Count d' Assumar, my Lord Tyrawley, Mr. Stanhope, Monsieur Freisheim, and I. The last Six his Lordship has plainly left on our side; but my Lord Tyrawley positively affirms, Count Oropeza was of the same Opinion, and believes Count Corsana was so too. Thus taking the Matter as the Earl of Peterborow is pleas'd to state it, we had an Equality, and as my Lord Tyrawley remembers, the greater Number of our Party.

Perhaps, when my Lord Peterborow contends so positively to prove that Council of the 15th of January *Conclusive*, he was led into that ERROR by the Mistake in my Lord Sunderland's Letter, in Answer to one of Mr. Stanhope's of Jan. 15; but he has since been pleas'd to allow, that the Council of the 15th was not *Conclusive*; and that many more subsequent Councils were held, which determined the Operations of the ensuing Campaign, wherein he voted himself for marching to Madrid, by the way of Arragon; which, I should have imagined, had left no farther Room to mention our Opinions of the 25th: But because he is still resolv'd to make good his Charge against my Lord Tyrawley, Mr. Stanhope and me, he affirms to your Lordships, That the Occasion of that Change in the subsequent Councils was, because the Opinion of the Majority had been over-ruled by a Minister of Her Majesty, assuring that the Queen had given him Orders to declare in her Name, that her positive Orders were, That they should seek the Enemy, march to Ma-

‘drid, and not divide the Troops, upon any Account
‘whatsoever.

‘I must confess, I do not conceive that it imports
‘me much to reply to this part of the Earl’s An-
‘swer, nor shall I attempt to make an imperfect
‘Defence for an absent Man; for if Mr. Stanhope
‘was here, I doubt not but he would be able suffi-
‘ciently to justify his own Conduct in this Affair:
‘Yet I cannot help saying, that even *MALICE*
‘it self has never yet suggested, that my Lord Ty-
‘rawley, Mr. Stanhope and I, did not act on that
‘Occasion, with great *INTEGRITY*, according
‘to the best of our Understandings; nor, (with great
‘Submission to this most Honourable House) shall
‘I ever be ashamed to own an Opinion, which was
‘then, not only the common Sense of the Army,
‘but agreeable to the Desires and Interest of the
‘whole Kingdom of England. In the Earl of Peter-
‘borow’s farther Answer to this Question, he is
‘pleas’d to say, ————*That notwithstanding this,*
‘*the Earl of Galway brought the Army into the Plains*
‘*of Valencia, the direct contrary Route to that of Arra-*
‘*gon, and into all those Dangers which he was to avoid,*
‘*by marching by the Head of the Tagus.* In Reply
‘to this Answer, I shall only observe, that I had
‘not the Command of that Army, (which con-
‘sisted of Three separate Bodies, *English, Portuguese*
‘*and Dutch*) but the Marquis *das Minas*, from
‘whom I always received Orders, and the Bat-
‘tle of *Almanza* was fought by the unanimous Ap-
‘probation of a Council of War; nor could the
‘Resolutions of that Council have ever been
‘executed, had there been the least Difference in
‘Opinion; because each Commander of a separate
‘Corps might have refused to march.

‘For the occasion of our moving towards *Alman-*
‘*za*, I must beg leave to refer to my Narrative,
‘where I have mention’d more at large, that in
‘order to execute the Resolutions of those Coun-
‘cils of War, where it was agreed we should march
‘to *Madrid*, by the way of *Arragon*, but first to de-
‘stroy the Enemy’s Magazines on the Frontiers of
‘*Valencia*, I went with the Marquis *das Minas* in
‘the beginning of *April* to *Tecla*, where the Enemy’s
‘chief Magazines lay, and from thence to *Villena*
‘where

where we had Advice of their Troops being assembled at *Almanza*, upon which that Council was held, wherein the Battle was unanimously resolv'd on. The Earl of *Peterborow* is pleas'd to add a Reason for his Opinion; ———— *That the Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene had declared their Sentiments for a Defensive War at that time in Spain, and had communicated their Thoughts to Charles III. upon that Subject, to the certain Knowledge of the Earl of Peterborow, as he can make appear by Authentick Papers from the King of Spain.*

‘I shall not take upon me to deny a Matter of Fact which his Lordship so positively affirms; but I have been credibly inform'd, that the Duke of *Marlborough*, and my Lord *Godolphin* did both of them assure this most Honourable House, that the true Project against *Toulon* was not concerted by the Earl of *Peterborow*, *Prince Eugene* and the Duke of *Savoy*, but first set on Foot by the Duke of *Marlborough* with Count *Maffey* in *Flanders*, and finish'd in *England*, with the Counts *Maffey* and *Briançon*; but did not require that any Troops should be sent from *Spain*; nor was ever communicated to the Earl of *Peterborow*; which, indeed, his Lordship seems to be aware of, when he says, not long after, *That the Project against Toulon, as settled by him, had been so alter'd, that the Duke of Savoy publicly declared his Dislike of engaging in it.* And yet it is most certain, that his Royal Highness did engage in an Attempt against *Toulon*, pursuant to the Project concerted in *England*; and though that Attempt did not prove entirely successful, it had a very good Effect: For thereby a great Body of the Enemy's Troops were diverted from acting elsewhere, and a considerable Damage was done to the Fleet and Magazines of *France*.

‘What his Lordship says, concerning a Project that was formed for the taking of *Origuella* before the opening of the Campaign, is very true; but that Project being afterwards found impracticable, for want of Provisions, and the Campaign drawing near, the Earl *Rivers's* Troops, which had been quartered, after their Landing at *Alicant*, in

in the nearest and most commodious Towns for their Reception, were ordered to remove to the Oxa de Castalla, two short Days March from the places where they lay before, that the Enemy might not get between them and the rest of our Quarters, to surprise us.

In the Earl's Answer to the Fifth Question, he lays, ——— *The King of Spain, when the Troops were marching into Murcia towards the Enemy, assembled a Council of War, to no other Purpose, but to send by the Hands of his Secretary of State a Protest, with his Reasons why he would not march with the Army, but go to protect his Subjects in Catalonia; the Contents of which Protest the Earl very well remembers, having had a Copy of it by the King's Order.* His Lordship's Memory, as positive as he is, must have fail'd him extreamly in this Matter; for the Army never did march into Murcia, nor any part of it, except a Detachment of the Troops under his Lordship's Command, which return'd from thence with very ill Success; and whatever he may aver, to have been the Reason of the King of Spain's leaving the Army, and going to Catalonia, 'tis certain his Journey thither was fix'd long before the Army assembled, for no other Reason that I ever yet heard of, but because he had a mind to redress some Disorders there; and his Majesty always promis'd to be back again by the time our Army should be ready to take the Field: And it is notoriously known, that the Reasons for that Journey were thought so insufficient, that not only all the Foreign Generals and Ministers, but even the City and Kingdom of Valencia, by their Deputies, protested against it.

As to what the Earl of Peterborough is pleas'd to say, concerning those Instruments which he has to produce as Proofs of the King of Spain having been over-ruled on many Occasions in what he propos'd for the publick Service. ——— I can only reply, That I do not remember to have seen any of those Proofs, except a Letter of the King of Spain's to his Lordship, where his Majesty observes, that the English, Portuguese, and Dutch Generals, had refus'd him Men to send to Majorca, in Councils of War held on the 17th and 19th of January; from whence,

whence, I hope, I may reasonably infer the great Probability of those Generals having been of Opinion, but two Days before, against dividing the Troops: And I must say, my Behaviour to the King of Spain, whilst I had the Honour to serve under him, was such, that he never had occasion to complain against me, by his Ministers to the Queen, as he did most strenuously by the Count de Gallas, against the Earl of Peterborow.

GALWAY.

SECT. 8. *The Duke of MARLBOROUGH'S
Letter to the Earl of PETERBOROW.*

My Lord,

THO' we have no direct Account of your Lordship's Progress since the Relief of Barcelona, yet the Advices from several other Parts, as well as the Enemy's Frontiers, agree so well, and we are naturally so inclined to believe readily what we wish, that I persuade my self there is no Reason to doubt of your having some time since brought the King to Madrid. As this good News has been indulg'd here with the greatest Satisfaction, I do with no less Pleasure take this fresh Opportunity of Congratulating your Lordship on the glorious Occasion; which is by all Hands chiefly attributed to your Valour and good Conduct. The whole Confederacy is full of Joy for the Advantages this wonderful Success will produce to the Publick; and I assure you, I am no less so, for the Addition it has made to your Lordship's Glory, in which no Man alive takes more Part than I do. After such surprizing Events, there is nothing that we may not expect from you; therefore I hope your Lordship will not think us unreasonable in our Hopes, that we shall soon hear of the entire Reduction of Spain to the Obedience of their Lawful Sovereign, for which you seem'd design'd by Providence to be the happy Instrument; and I heartily wish you all manner of Success in the Accomplishing this great Work.

W^e

The Appendix.

‘ We have reduced * *Ostend*, and are now making all possible Diligence in the necessary Preparations for the Siege of † *Menin*, and hope, with the Blessing of God, we shall not end our Campaign there. I am, with Truth and Respect,

My LORD,

Your Lordship's most

Faithful Humble Servant,

MARLBOROUGH.

N.B. These Notes were made by the First Publisher of this Letter. Note, that * *Ostend* was surrender'd on the 6th of July 1706. That † *Menin* was invested on the 23d of that Month: That about the middle of August the Earl of Peterborow was sent away from the Camp towards Genoa, to solicit Money for King Charles; and that thereupon the Earl of Galway had the sole Command of the United English Army conferred upon him.

Numb

Numb. XI.

Mr. Baron LOVELL's Charge to the Grand-Jury for the County of Devon, &c. the 5th of April, 1710. at the Castle of Exon.

Gentlemen of the Grand Inquest,


HER Majesty having been pleas'd to appoint us Judges for this Circuit, to put the Laws of this Nation in Execution, and being ready to proceed thereon, I cannot omit laying before you the Excellency of our Laws, compar'd with those abroad. Laws, which do not authorize, but check and oppose Sword, Fire, Persecution, Oppression, and Inquisition. They preserve every Man's Liberty and Property, and are made for the Support of the good Government, as establish'd and settled by them. Her Majesty knowing that the best Foundation is in Religion, builds on that Rock, and I can assure you, has taken an unalterable Resolution, to prefer none to any Dignities in Church or State (which are in her Donation) but such as are Men of conspicuous Virtue, Piety, Morality, and Temper.

A Wild-fire is running about, to the great Disturbance of the Peace. And whence comes it? From Priests and Jesuits.

You have in this City an inflamed Preacher, who, after having been toss'd from Place to Place, at last vents his turbulent Doctrine here. Such doth not become the Pulpit, and nothing else is to be done there, but to preach up Virtue and Piety, as we do now earnestly recommend to you from this Place, and charge you to do it, as you must answer it before God and Man.

You have a Diocesan (whom I do not personally know, but am inform'd credibly is) a Man of Virtue, Piety, and Temper: All under him should follow his Example. They cannot adorn themselves better, than with such Qualities: And I hope he will countenance none (I am sure her Majesty will not) but Men of those Principles.

I have

 expect that your late Posterity shall bless your Memory, after you have long enjoy'd the agreeable Fruits of a peaceable Temper.

Numb. XII.

Seasonable Questions concerning a New Parliament, answer'd Paragraph by Paragraph.

Q. 1. *Whether the Dissolution of this present Parliament, which so early, and in so ample a Manner, supplied Her Majesty to carry on the War against France, will not discourage the good People of England, and to put them under various Doubts and Apprehensions as to future Consequences?*

A. 1. Every Parliament, during Her Majesty's Reign, has provided as early and as amply as this, without any ill Consequences from their Dissolution.

Q. 2. *Whether the great Numbers of such good Subjects, besides Foreigners, who have so liberally embark'd their Estates in the Government, will not be Drawing out their Effects, if any such Dissolution should be?*

A. 2. These applauded good Subjects and Foreigners have not supplied the Government purely for its Sake, but to promote their own private Advantage; (for Interest will not lye:) But if they should withdraw their Effects, there are others ready to supply their Vacancies; and it's well known, the best Estates in the Nation are possessed By such as desire a Dissolution.

Q. 3. *Whether those Persons now seemingly countenanc'd, are able to assist Her Majesty so sufficiently, as she has been provided for under the Administration of the present Ministry?*

A. 3. The foregoing Answer sufficiently confutes this Query; and 'tis to be presum'd, that the Dukes of Beaufort and Buckingham, &c. for PEERS; who, 'tis hop'd, are really, not seemingly countenanc'd; Sir Charles Duncomb, Mr. Colston, and Sir Francis Child, &c. for COMMONERS, are

as sufficient for that Purpose as any our Querist can name in Opposition to them.

Q. 4. Whether such Persons as shall advise Her Majesty to dissolve this present Parliament at such a Juncture of War, are not in all probability likely to be call'd to an Account for the same when Time shall serve?

A. 4. This is the best Reason could be given for the Dissolution of the present Parliament; tho' few People ever heard of the Majority of the Nation's being call'd to an Account by the Minor Part of it.

Q. 5. Whether the French King by his Plenipotentiaries has not shewn a different Spirit as to the Peace, since our first Alterations began at Home?

A. 5. This is an impertinent Suggestion; for 'tis evident, the French King's Eye has been not so much upon our Affairs here, as on a Rupture in Turkey, which has given him fresh Hopes, and by that Means broke off the Negotiations of Peace.

Q. 6. Whether the Allies are pleas'd with these Proceedings, and how far it may endanger their making a separate Peace?

A. 6. Her Majesty is a Sovereign Princess, and not responsible to Her Allies for changing Her Council or Officers of State; it is none of the stipulated Articles of the Alliances, consequently no Ground for such a Query.

Q. 7. Whether the permitting of Dr. S— to ride in Triumph from Place to Place, being convicted by the High-Court of Parliament, is not the greatest Indignity that ever was, or can be acted against the State.

A. 7. What Law can hinder the Doctor from visiting his Friends? or, How can it be an Indignity to the State to acquiesce under its Dispensations as He does; nor can it be a Fault in him, since no Caveat is enter'd against Him in his Sentence from Travelling the Country, or where he pleases?

Q. 8. Whether those Persons that have aided and abetted the Doctor in his Progress, may not justly be accounted Enemies to Her Majesty and Government, tending only to raise Commotions in the Kingdom?

A. 8. Aided and Abetted are Words that bear a Criminal Meaning, and cannot be apply'd to such as have exercis'd Hospitality in entertaining him, or have receiv'd him after a friendly manner.

Q. 9. Whether it may not be an Encouragement for the French King to throw in the P—r upon you in the Time of chusing a New Parliament, and who are most likely to come in to his Assistance? Whether the moderate Church-men and Dissenters, or the High-Flyers and Sacheverelites?

A. 9. Should the Pretender be introduc'd into these Kingdoms, it would very likely be brought about by the Pretenders to MODERATION; for Popery and Presbytery have always join'd together on such Occasions, as at the Spanish Invasion, &c. and of late, when King James was on the Throne, in promising the Taking off the Penal Laws and Test.

Q. 10. If this Parliament should be dissolv'd, what Security these new Advisers can have, that a Majority of the same shall not be chosen again; and if so, then what Security they can have for themselves that they shall not be answerable for embroiling the Nation, and distracting our Allies?

A. 10. It is not probable that a Majority will be chosen, since All, or the greater Part of the Electors, do humbly promise to be more careful, and elect Men of other Principles for the future: Nor can any Reason be given why they should embroil the Nation, or distract the Allies, any more than those Parliaments did immediately after Her Majesty's Accession to the Throne, when the Fleets and Armies were as well paid as at any time since.

Q. 11. If this Parliament should be dissolv'd, and another chose of a different Complexion, although they should give Funds for proper Supplies, how will the Money be raised, (the People who have the great Command of Cash) being already so terribly dispirited?

A. 11. A new Parliament has the same Method for raising Supplies as any former One had; and all those who have the great Command of the Cash, have hitherto never been wanting to throw it into the Exchequer, if there was Occasion; and not a moderate Man of them all but loves immoderate Interest too well, not to take 7 or 8 per Cent. for his Money upon good Security.

Q. 12. Whether ever any Parliament was so dissolv'd, which granted every thing that could be ask'd for the Benefit

Benefit of the Prince and People? And whether Her Majesty's last Speech, at the rising of this present Parliament, did not express as much Satisfaction in what they had done, as in any preceding Parliament whatsoever?

A. 12. The Kings and Queens of England have always given Ear to the Voice of the People, and Her Majesty has receiv'd too many Addresses, not to be justified in such a Dissolution, should she, out of Her great Wisdom, think fit to comply with them. But Kings are accountable to none but God, and cannot err; which is an Answer to all Queries upon this Head.

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ERRATA.

PAGE 69. In the Marginal Note, instead of Bethune, read St. Venant.

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